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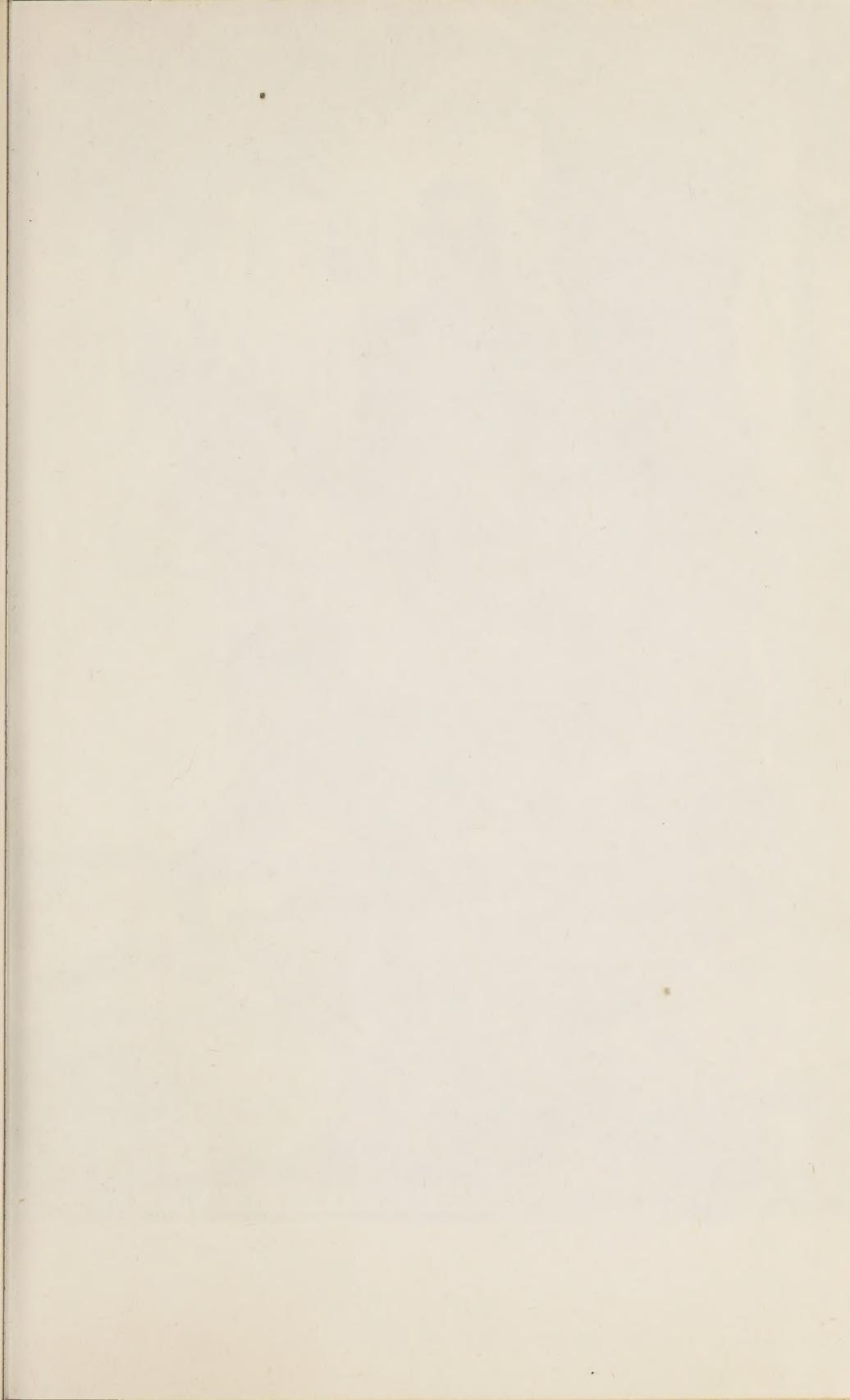
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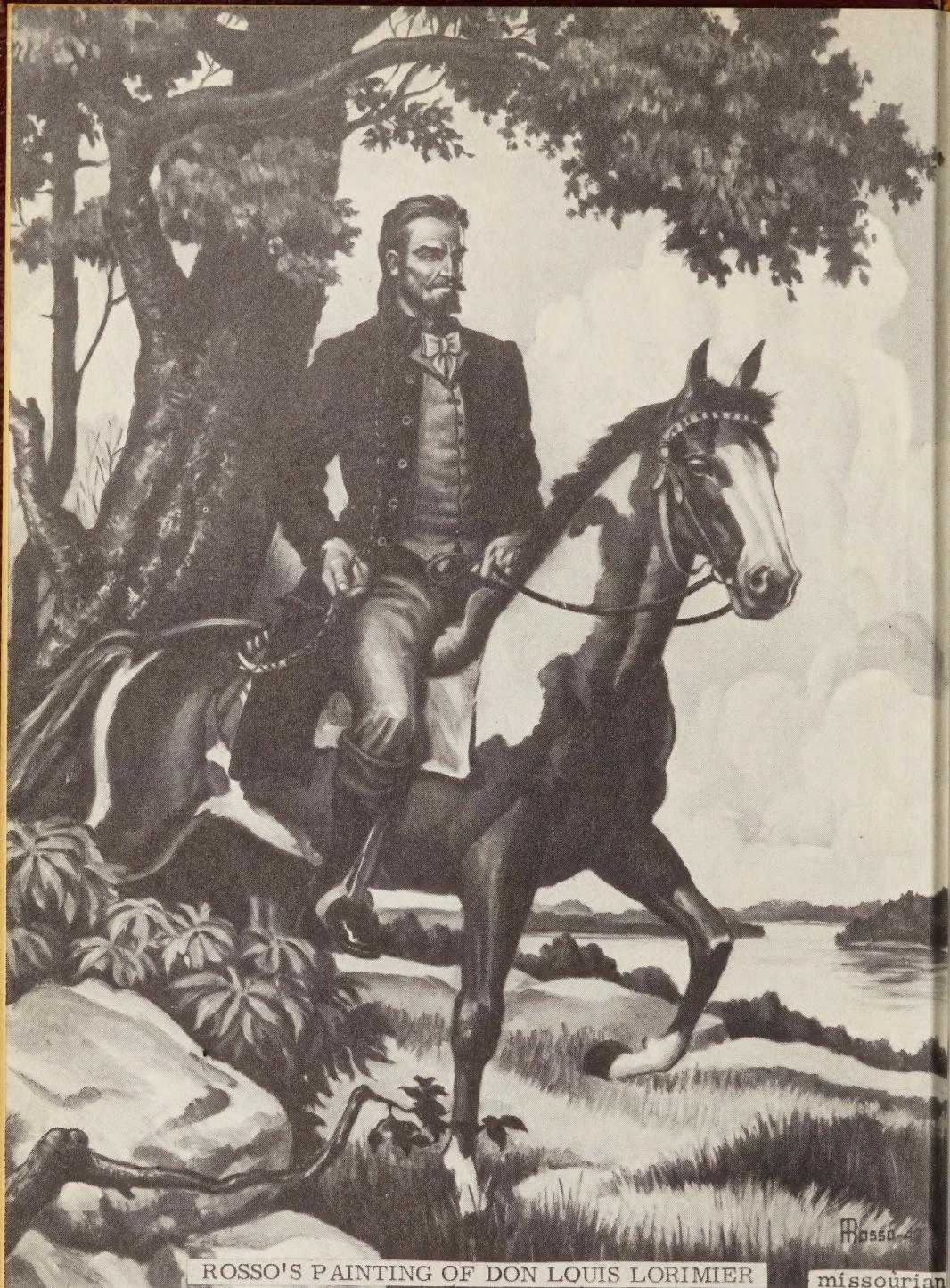
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by

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P R E F A C E

We herewith present "Cape Girardeau; Biography of a City," our contribution toward the presentation and preservation of the rich lore of the community, for your pleasure and information. It is the story of the development of Cape Girardeau from a little Indian trading post on the banks of a great river in the depths of the wilderness to a thriving metropolis of 25,000 people in the heart of the greatest nation on earth. In its one hundred fifty years the city has played an important part in the development of the state and nation. This book is the story of the city, its activities and its institutions; and not the story of individuals as such.

In one small volume it is not possible to include the whole story, but it is hoped that the important items are included and that the whole gives an accurate and interesting portrait of Cape Girardeau and its environs.

We are indebted to so many friends for assistance and encouragement that it is not possible to mention them all. We are particularly indebted to Miss Judith Crow, Mr. George Naeter, Miss Edna Wilson, Mrs. Christine Heil, Mr. Henry Phillips, Miss Verna Landis, Mr. Ben Dietrich, Mr. J. W. Gerhardt, Mrs. Iska Carmack, Mr. Elmer Shrout, Mr. Fred Naeter, Mr. Juel Mosley, and Mr. Lee L. Albert for providing information and illustrations and reading the manuscript.

We appreciate the assistance and materials provided by the Southeast Missourian, the Carnegie Public Library, Kent Library, and the city offices.

And a special note of thanks is due our wives for their assistance; but most of all for putting up with us, or without us, during the short, hectic period of writing this book.

F. E. S.

E. A. C.

"From a people taking no interest in the history of its past, taking no interest in the struggles that led to the establishment of its existence, drawing no inspiration from the lives and examples of its eminent men of an earlier time, little can be expected. Such a people and such men sunk in gross materialism and living only to make gain, oblivion has already marked for its own!"

Louis Houck--Memorial Sketches

"Civilization is cumulative and no race can afford to neglect the traditions and deeds of its ancestry!"

Henry S. Moore

"The task that awaits perfect conditions for its doing, is seldom done!"

CONTENTS

| | | |
|-----|--|----|
| I | EARLY TIMES | 11 |
| | Location—Aborigines--Land Primeval--First White Man -- French Explorers -- First White Resident--Lorimier's Background--Lorimier Comes to Cape Girardeau--Lorimier and the Indians--Lorimier and His Family--Lorimier's Able Secretary-- Lorimier's Character -- Other Early Settlers--Louisiana Purchase--Beginning of the Town--Lorimier's Death. | |
| II | MILITARY AFFAIRS | 35 |
| | Lorimier's Command--New Madrid Expedition--Indian Wars--War with Mexico. <u>The Civil War</u> : Confederate Forces--Union Forces--Federal Occupation--Military Situation--Cape Girardeau Eagle--Fortifications--Battle of Cape Girardeau--Both Sides Won--Post-War Period. <u>Later Military Matters</u> ; World War I --World War II. <u>Military Reserves</u> : National Guard-Army Reserve-Naval Reservel-Civil Defense. | |
| III | GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION | 63 |
| | <u>Colonial Period</u> : Administration--Under France--Lorimier in Control. <u>Territorial Period</u> : Town Laid Out--Early Law Enforcement--Additions to the Town. <u>State Period</u> : Second Incorporation -- Incorporation as a City--Some Provisions--Regulations of Slaves. <u>Courts</u> : Early Courts -- Court of Common Pleas--Federal Court. <u>Administrative Officers</u> : Mayor--Marshall--Police Department--Fire Department-- | |

CONTENTS

Firewood Inspector--Street Commissioner--Administrative Matters: Regulation of Business--Difficulties during the Civil War--During the Reconstruction Period--Salaries of Officers--New Offices Created. Special Proclamations: Chicago Fire--Normal School Independence Centennial. Current Status: Government by Commission--Present Administration--Financing the Government--Council-Manager Proposal Current Problems--Relations to the County--Other Governmental Agencies.

IV RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

85

Catholics: St. Vincent's--St. Mary's--Holy Family. Baptists: First--Bible--General--Bethany--Hely's--New Bethel--New Hope--Red Star--Second--Southside. Methodists: Centenary--Grace--Maple Avenue St. James African--Third Street. Older Congregations: Lutherans -- Trinity -- Presbyterian -- Christ Episcopal--First Christian--Christ Evangelical. Newer Congregations: Bethel Assembly of God--Big Bend Church of God--B'Nai Israel Synagogue--Church of God--Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ--Church of the Nazarene--First Assembly of God--First Pentecostal Assembly--Four Square--Gospel Center--Jehovah's Witnesses--Mill Street Pentecostal--United Pentecostal Mission--West Side Church of God. Church Work; Salvation Army--Ministerial Alliance--Council of Church Women--Lincoln McConnell Meetings--Billy Sunday Meeting.

V EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

125

Early Schools: Independent Schools. Schools in Cape Girardeau: Parochial: St. Vincent's Grade--St. Mary's Grade--St. Mary's High--Catholic High--Holy Family--Lutheran. Public School Movement: Cape Girardeau Public Schools--Notable Teachers. Higher

CONTENTS

Education: St. Vincent's -College -- State College-- Teachers' Associations -- Community Teachers-- Classroom Teachers--Baptist Student Center. Specialized Schools. Libraries: Carnegie--Kent --Riverside.

VI HEALTH, RECREATION AND WELFARE 155

Health: Epidemics -- Present Facilities -- Hospitals Medical Society -- Society for Crippled Children-- Inspection. Public Utilities: Garbage -- Sewers-- Streets -- Electricity, Water and Gas. Cemeteries. Parks, Gardens and Drives: Parks and Drives. Shows and Festivals: Other Amusements -- Showboats Traveling Troupes --Parades --Fairs. Arts: Dramatic -- Community Theatre -- Writers' Guild --Cape Choraliers --Municipal Band -- Schubert Choral Club Community Concerts -- Symphony Orchestra -- Motion Picture Theatres -- Drive-In Theatres -- Radio and Television -- Celebrations and Anniversaries. Sports: Baseball --Football --Basketball --Other Sports.

VII PRODUCTION, TRADE AND FINANCE 199

Production: Hunting and Fishing -- Agriculture -- Timber Products -- Mineral Products. Manufacturing: Mills --Other Manufacturing. Trade: Retailing. Wholesaling: Service Establishments: Hotels. Financial Institutions: Banks --Savings and Loan Firms --Credit Unions.

VIII TRANSPORTATION 237

Roads: Early Trails -- El Camino Real --Corduroy Roads --Toll Roads --Modern Highways --Cape Special Road District --Truck Lines --Buses. River Travel: Dugouts -- Flatboats and Keelboats -- Steamboats -- Towboats -- Ferries. Railroads: Early Attempts -- Louis Houck --Frisco --Missouri Pacific. Aviation: Municipal Airport --Cape Central Airways --Ozark Airlines. Intra-City Transportation: Drays --Street-cars --Electric Cars --City Buses.

C O N T E N T S

| | |
|--|-----|
| IX COMMUNICATIONS | 271 |
| Postal Service. Newspapers: Pre-Civil War--Post-Civil War--Twentieth Century--Other Newspapers--The Southeast Missourian. Tele-Communications: Telegraph--Telephone--Radio Stations--Television. | |
| X ORGANIZATIONS | 291 |
| Civic and Service Groups: Associated Committee of Historic Cape Girardeau--Chamber of Commerce--Civic "500"--Coffee Drinkers -- Exchange--Junior Chamber of Commerce--Kiwanis--Lions--Optimist--Optimist Breakfast--Rotary. Women's Clubs: Council of Women's Clubs--Jayceettes--Nautical Belles--Navy Mothers--Quest--Tuesday--Wednesday--Welcome Wagon Newcomers. Educational and Professional: American Association of University Women--Insurance Agents--Bar--Business and Professional Women--Cape Girardeau County Historical Society--Life Underwriters--National Secretaries--Parent-Teachers--Professional Engineers. Patriotic and Military: American Legion--Legion Auxiliary--Drum and Bugle Corps--Children of the American Revolution--Colonial Dames of America--Daughters of the American Colonists -- Daughters of the American Revolution--Disabled American Veterans--Sons of the American Revolution--United Daughters of the Confederacy--Veterans of Foreign Wars--Ladies' Auxiliary. Fraternal Orders: Ben Hur--Elks--Elks' Ladies--Knights of Columbus--Masonic Bodies -- Eastern Star--White Shrine--Odd Fellows--Rebekahs--P. E. O. Miscellaneous: Red Cross--Boy Scouts Country Club--Garden Clubs--Rose Society--Semo Boosters--Tuberculosis Association. | |
| BIBLIOGRAPHY | 332 |
| INDEX | 334 |

ILLUSTRATIONS

| | |
|--|--------|
| Rosso's Painting of Don Louis Lorimier | front. |
| Capaha Bluffs below Cape Girardeau | 13 |
| Site of Sieur Girardot's Trading Post | 17 |
| Map of Cape Girardeau and Vicinity-1796 | 21 |
| El Camino Real Marker | 25 |
| Burfordville Mill, Dam, and Bridge | 29 |
| Sketch of Fort A-1861 | 39 |
| Original Academic Hall on Site of Fort B | 45 |
| Sketch of City Showing Fort C | 51 |
| Entrance to Fort D Park | 53 |
| Memorial Columns in Capaha Park | 57 |
| Missouri's Golden Troopers | 59 |
| Sketch of New National Guard Armory | 61 |
| Ellis-Wathen-Ranney House | 67 |
| First Meeting Place of Court of Quarter Sessions | 71 |
| Old Common Pleas Courthouse | 75 |
| Cape Girardeau Municipal Airport | 81 |
| Cape LaCroix Creek Marker | 87 |
| St. Vincent's Catholic Church | 89 |
| Baptist Student Center | 93 |
| Old McKendree Chapel | 99 |
| Centenary Methodist Church | 101 |
| Sketch of Proposed Grace Methodist Church | 103 |
| Newly Constructed First Christian Church | 111 |
| Old Lorimier School-1872 | 133 |
| Central High School | 135 |
| St. Vincent's College | 139 |
| Academic Hall at State College | 143 |
| Air View of State College Campus | 145 |
| Carnegie Library in Courthouse Park | 151 |
| Kent Library at Night | 153 |
| St. Francis Hospital | 157 |
| Sketch of Enlarged Southeast Missouri Hospital | 159 |
| View along Cape Rock Drive | 167 |
| A Section of Ten Mile Garden | 173 |

ILLUSTRATIONS

| | |
|--|------------|
| The "Goldenrod" Showboat | 177 |
| The Old Opera House-1868 | 179 |
| The Cape Girardeau District Fair in Arena Park . . | 181 |
| Mule Race at the District Fair | 191 |
| A High School Track Event at Houck Stadium | 195 |
| Old Thilenius Winery | 203 |
| Marquette Cement Manufacturing Company | 205 |
| The New Addition at the Cement Plant | 207 |
| Towboat "Stanton K. Smith" Built in Cape Girardeau. | 209 |
| Missouri Utilities Harry Newman Plant | 213 |
| International Shoe Company Factory | 214a |
| An Early Scene at Themis and Main Streets | 219 |
| The St. Charles Hotel | 227 |
| First Location of Bank of R. Sturdivant | 231 |
| The First National Bank | 233 |
| Drive-Up Facilities at Farmers and Merchants Bank | 235 |
| Highways 61 - 74 Intersection | 241 |
| Small Tow above Traffic Bridge | 245 |
| "Bald Eagle" "Tennessee Belle" and "Cape Girardeau" | 251 |
| Largest Ship to Navigate the Mississippi River . . . | 253 |
| Captain A. C. Jaynes Ferry | 255 |
| Louis Houck Watching Railroad Construction. | 259 |
| Frisco Passenger Train and Station. | 265 |
| Post Office and Nearby Buildings | 273 |
| The Missourian Building | 281 |
| Missourian Tile Mural | 283 |
| KFVS Television Tower | 289 |
| The Lorimier Pagoda and Elm | 293 |
| A Night Game at Capaha Park | 297 |
| "Gordon C. Greene" formerly the "Cape Girardeau". | 299 |
| "Admiral" Excursion Boat Docked at St. Louis . . | 301 |
| The Missouri Flag | 315 |
| Knights of Columbus Hall | 321 |
| The Masonic Temple. | 323 |
| View of Cape Girardeau-1864. | 331 |

CHAPTER ONE

EARLY TIMES

LOCATION Cape Girardeau is on the west bank of the Mississippi River about midway between St. Louis and Memphis. The present county contains 576 square miles. The west boundary is the $89^{\circ}57'$ west longitude; its east boundary the Mississippi River whose easternmost point is $89^{\circ}30'$, just about even with Memphis, Tennessee. The north and south boundaries are irregular but lie between $37^{\circ}30'$ and $37^{\circ}42'$ north latitude--along the same parallel with Richmond, Virginia. The maximum width is 23 miles, and north to south 31 miles.

The county is well drained by Apple and Indian creeks on the north, Whitewater and its tributaries in the west, Hubble Creek through the center and south, the Mississippi River on the east, and several minor streams throughout.

Cape Girardeau is located at the very foothills of the Ozark Highlands, remnants of a mighty dome that was hoary with age when the Rockies were born. The subsurface structure is crystalline limestone; Cape Girardeau literally rests on a marble pedestal.

South of it lies the delta built up through the centuries by deposits of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers which in ages long past drained the Great Lakes also. At that time the river probably flowed southwest from Cape Girardeau in what is now the St. Francis Basin. Thousands of acres of this delta were perennial swamps. During late Cretaceous times the Gulf of Mexico lapped the foot of Capaha Bluffs at the south edge of town. These foothills are the southernmost riverbank in the valley that is never threatened by floods.

ABORIGINES The first known human occupants of the spot were the mysterious Mound Builders, a highly developed stone-age race. The major evidences of their sojourn here are the many mounds of various shapes and sizes, and the artifacts, particularly high-grade pottery, found therein. These mounds served variously as temple sites, lookouts, cemeteries, fortifications, refuges from floodwaters, gardens, and perhaps other uses.

So far as we know the Mound Builders were not numerous in this immediate vicinity, though one large recognizable mound is found in the southern part of town. Southeast Missouri has over 18,000 identified mounds, and in a belt from Cape Girardeau southwest to the Arkansas line they are especially numerous. Undoubtedly these ancient people hunted, fished, and farmed a bit in this area as they did in most of the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys.

Recent investigations have indicated the strong possibility that the Indians found here were direct descendants of the Builders who had changed their habits and customs because of changed circumstances. Many of the Mound Builders' practices have been found to exist among later tribes. These early peoples are now recognized as the subject of many Indian legends heretofore thought to be wholly imaginary.

Little is known of the inhabitants of this area during the several centuries between the time of the Mound Builders and the first recorded visit by white men.

THE LAND PRIMEVAL The first white men who came to



CAPAHAN BLUFFS BELOW CAPE GIRARDEAU

kassel's

the Cape Girardeau area must have seen some very interesting sights. They gazed upon rolling hills covered with massive oak, sweet gum, walnut, hickory, ash, elm, and many other varieties of trees. Bordering the lowlands were great tulip trees, the magnolia of the north, towering over other forest growth. Giant cypress trees stretched their leafy fingers far above other trees in the swamps gathering the sunshine.

Along the water's edge high stone bluffs afforded watchers along the shore commanding views of wide stretches of water. Nature had provided everything that man could want. God had been good to the primitive man who lived in these woods and swamps and no doubt the savage many times turned his face upward and gave thanks to his gods. No wonder the white man feasted his eyes on this fertile land and pronounced it good. These were beautiful sights the early explorers saw as they floated down the Mississippi.

THE FIRST WHITE MAN So far as is now known DeSoto and his Spanish followers were the first white men to visit this land of plenty. After the conquest of Peru under Pizarro this brave and able officer and his followers came to Florida nearly fifty years after Columbus' discovery. Their elaborate entourage journeyed northwest, discovered and crossed the Father of Waters, and finally in 1541 came to an Indian village in Southeast Missouri which was probably located in the vicinity of New Madrid. They remained here with the Casquin Tribe for several days, later with the Capahas farther north. Capaha means "downstream".

Some historians think that DeSoto came to Cape Girardeau and camped at the foot of Capaha Bluffs. It is known that he made friends with the Capaha Indians who lived here. During his stay he erected a cross for worship. The Indians recognized its religious significance. They brought some drought-withered cornstalks to him and asked him to bring rain. The priest prayed for rain and that night a heavy deluge came. The Indians decided that DeSoto came from God.

The Indians told DeSoto where he could obtain much-needed salt and a yellowish metal, whereupon he despatched Hernando de Silvera and Pedro Moreno with five Indian guides to the north to trade with the Indians who were making salt. From a description of the trip these men must have passed through the present site of Cape Girardeau and made their way to Saline Creek north of the present town of St. Mary's. They traveled a short distance upstream to a salt spring where they obtained the coveted salt and some copper. Eleven days after their departure they were again in the Indian village to the south.

If this story is accurate, and there seems little reason to think otherwise, DeSoto's followers were probably the first white men to enter Cape Girardeau.

THE FRENCH EXPLORERS About a century after DeSoto made his famous explorations two daring French traders from Quebec, Radisson and Groseilliers, voyaged by canoe down the Mississippi south from the mouth of the Missouri

River and probably saw some of the area around the present site of Cape Girardeau. At least they accurately described the Osage Indians found here by later explorers. This mighty branch of the Sioux Nation had apparently driven out the less warlike Casquins and Capahas, who were branches of the Algonquin Nation. The Osages were fine physical specimens, but very crude, lazy, and unkempt. They greeted the sunrise with wailings and prayers, and believed in devination through dreams. In the late eighteenth century they burned "witches" as the Puritans in early New England did. Tecumseh's visit to stir them up against the whites seems to have stopped the practice. The Osages were quarrelsome and a source of annoyance and danger to the white people and peaceful Indians for many years.

Jacques Marquette, a young Jesuit priest from northern France, came to Canada in the fall of 1666 as a missionary to the Indians. That winter he studied Indian languages and next spring formed a partnership with a young French-Canadian, Louis Joliet, who had given up his studies for the priesthood. These two led a party of men which set out by canoe from Quebec via the Great Lakes for the great west. In 1673 they made their way to the Mississippi River and down that stream. Marquette kept a daily journal describing in detail the many curious things they saw along the route. They passed the present site of Cape Girardeau and went as far south, perhaps, as modern Memphis. They reached the place where DeSoto had died 132 years before. One thing they established as a fact was that the great Mississippi River did not flow into the Pacific Ocean as it had long been thought to do.

Another famous explorer of the Mississippi Valley, Robert Cavalier de la Salle, gazed upon the present location of Cape Girardeau. In 1682 LaSalle and his party of twenty-three Frenchmen and eighteen Indians floated past the place on their way to the mouth of the Mississippi. After many hardships LaSalle reached the mouth of the river. On April 8, 1682, he very ceremoniously claimed the area for France and named it Louisiana honoring Louis XIV. France's claim

to the area drained by the Mississippi River, including Cape Girardeau's site, was based largely on his explorations.

The story of Cape Girardeau would not be complete without mentioning Fathers Montigny, Davion, and St. Cosme who came into the area as missionaries in 1699.

THE FIRST WHITE RESIDENT This beautiful land of abundant resources was not long to be left unsettled once it had been discovered. It soon attracted the attention of a young ensign of the French marines stationed as early as 1704 at Kaskaskia. He later, probably in the 1730's, came to the region and established a trading post on or near a rock promontory jutting from the west bank of the river. Here Sieur Jean B. Girardot, soldier turned trader, dealt with the Indians. This rock came to be known by all voyageurs traveling up and down the Mississippi as Cape Girardot. But Girardot was a trader and not a settler. Just how long he remained at this spot is not known. The name in the early records has many spellings, among them "Girardot," "Girardeau," "Gerardeau," "Jeredot," and "Girardo."

Cape Rock headland was an excellent place for a trading post. The current of the river struck the base of the rock and made it easy for the Indians to land their dugouts. The place also gave an excellent view of the river both north and south and could easily be defended in case of attack by hostile Indians.

It is from this post that Cape Girardeau city and county received the name. No other place of consequence in the world is known to bear the same name. It has often been said that no other inland town is designated a cape. This is in error; there is even another in Missouri—Cape Fair! A city in Colombia is called Girardot.

LORIMIER'S BACKGROUND Louis Lorimier, the founder of Cape Girardeau, was born in 1748 at Lachiene in the district of Montreal. Records indicate that the family had been there for some years. It has been traced to Gillaume, Sieur des Bordes, and Jeanne (Guilbaut) de Lorimier, na-



SITE OF SIEUR GIRARDOT'S TRADING POST missouri resources-massie

tives of Paris, who came to Canada in 1685 with a son also named Gillaume. Gillaume senior returned to France, but the son remained as an officer with the French troops. He founded the Lorimier clan on this continent and no other with the name is known.

Claude-Nicolas Lorimier, born at Lachiene in 1705, made a captain in 1749 and a Knight of St. Louis in 1759, had ten children, among them, Louis the founder of Cape Girardeau. Three known brothers of Louis were Thomas, born in 1740; Antoine, born 1741, who also became an officer with the troops; and Claude junior, born 1744.

Louis Lorimier's father was an Indian trader and operated a post at Pickawillany near the portage of the Miami and Maumee rivers in 1769. "Laramie's Station," sometimes called "The Frenchman's Store," prospered and was widely known. It was often spelled "Laramie" or "Loramie" because of the French pronunciation. A creek nearby still bears his name.

During the American Revolution Louis Lorimier was a violent and loyal Tory and widely known as a hater of Americans. This political preference was not at all unusual since many of the merchant class were not in sympathy with the revolting colonies. Lorimier's place was often the base for supplying and equipping Indian expeditions against the American frontier outposts. According to tradition he paid his Indians for American scalps with British gold.

Apparently Lorimier planned and even led some of these raids. On one occasion in 1778, accompanied by a group of Shawnees, Mons. Lorimier and D'Aubin led a raid into Kentucky and attacked Boonesborough. They either captured Daniel Boone, or persuaded him to come along to Chillicothe, the principal Shawnee village on the Little Miami. Boone voluntarily remained for some time and became well acquainted with the Indians. Later, like Lorimier, he moved west of the river and became a Spanish subject.

In 1792 Gov. Patrick Henry of Virginia sent Gen. George Rogers Clark into the west to drive the French out of the territory along the Mississippi and from their stronghold at Vincennes. On his way Clark attacked and destroyed "Laramie's Station" and Lorimier barely escaped with his life. The Indians thriving villages and crops were also burned.

Lorimier did not try to re-establish himself in the Ohio Territory. Instead he and a number of his Indian friends, mostly Shawnees and Delawares, moved into Spanish country west of the river. Records show that Lorimier was established in the Ste. Genevieve District and engaged in the Indian trade by 1787. His partners were named Peyroux and Menard. At that time he lived on Saline Creek about five miles from the present St. Mary's, probably near a place still called Big Shawnee Spring.

LORIMIER COMES TO CAPE GIRARDEAU Lorimier had labored in the service of the Spanish to bring more and more Indians from the Ohio and Indiana areas. They were

needed to serve as a buffer against the encroaching Americans from the east and the hostile Osages from the north and west. Both were being encouraged by the French. So Lorimier's Indians were especially valuable as spies and couriers for the Spanish. This arrangement proved to be very satisfactory and was especially important at the time of the threatened Genet invasion. Lorimier and his Indians appreciated the haven granted them and the opportunity to retaliate for their grievances at the hands of the Americans.

It was not long before Lorimier became a Spanish subject by taking an oath of allegiance to His Catholic Majesty, Charles IV. He was called "Sir" in his trading commission. He also acquired the courtesy title of "Don"! Louis which it seems was attached by the Spanish to the given names of all their local military leaders.

Sometime prior to 1793 Lorimier and a few of his Indians moved to Cape Girardeau and set up an independent post. Concerning its location Prof. R. S. Douglass says:

"The site of the settlement was well-chosen.... on the foot-hills of the Ozarks and ... on the border of the alluvial plain. The country ... possessed wonderful resources; ... an abundance of the finest timber ... a great many fur-bearing animals and many varieties of game; and more than all these was a great deal of the finest and most fertile soil; the district was well watered, ... No other site along the river surpassed this as the place for a town. Nature seems to have destined it as the site of a considerable city!"

In January 1793 Lorimier received a commission from the Governor-General to establish himself and the Indians and to trade in all the area. Stripped of its flowery titles and verbiage the commission translates thus:

"Baron de Carondelet, ... Vice Regent of the Province of Louisiana and Western Florida, ... etc.

"Know all men ..., that in consideration of the true and faithful services which Louis Lorimier has rendered to the State since he became a subject of his Catholic Majesty, we permit him to establish himself

with the Delawares and Shawnees, who are under his care, in such places as he may think proper in the province of Louisiana on the west bank of the Mississippi, from the Missouri to the river Arkansas, which may be unoccupied, with the right to hunt, and cultivate for the maintenance of their families, nor shall any commandant, officer, or other subject of the King hinder them, nor occupy of the land for him and the said Indians, sown, planted or laid out, so much as is judged necessary for their maintenance; and be it further understood that in case they should remove elsewhere, the said lands shall become vacant, and as for the house, which the said Sir Louis Lorimier has built at Girardeau, it will remain in his possession, nor can he be removed for any causes, except those of illicit trade, or correspondence with the enemies of the State.

"... we have given these presents, signed with our hand ... and caused to be affixed our official seal at New Orleans, the 4th day of January, 1793.

The Baron de Carondelet"

As a reward for his fine services the Spanish gave Lorimier a grant of 3200 arpents of land; soon this was increased by 30,000 more. These grants were later contested by Gabriel Cerre, commandant of the New Madrid District, but the Governor-General upheld Lorimier's claim. Cerre accepted land of his choice elsewhere instead.

Lorimier or some of his friends named the post "Lorimont!" But the people would have none of it; they continued to say Cape Girardeau, which remained its official designation.

On his land Lorimier erected a large building which was known as "The Red House!" This was located on the site now occupied by St. Vincent's Catholic Church and school, and faced the river over a nice level plot. It reputedly remained until badly damaged in 1850 by a tornado and was then torn down. The building must have been quite a structure for its day. It was used as a home, trading post, seat of justice, military headquarters, and social center. Its

PLAN

of Cape Girardeau

SCALE



MAP OF CAPE GIRARDEAU AND VICINITY - 1796

houck

fame spread and soon it became a mecca for all important travelers in the central valley. Captains Lewis and Clark stopped here on their way to St. Louis for their jump-off into the unknown West and spoke very highly of the hospitality of the household and the charm and beauty of the hostess. Apparently David Crockett stopped here seeking recruits for frontier service.

Not far from this home was a large spring in what is now called Indian Park northwest of the intersection of William and Fountain streets. This was both camping and council grounds for the visiting Indians.

LORIMIER AND THE INDIANS The Delawares and the Shawnees were two related sub-tribes who had been chased by the fierce Senecas from the east coast into the Ohio Valley where Lorimier and his father gained their friendship and trade. These Indians got along well with the whites and adopted many of their ways. A number became Christians and sought an education. Many of their chiefs were

white or half-white; Captains Moonshine, Rogers, and Fish are examples. They were forced out of the Ohio Valley and they naturally hated the Americans. They usually lived in chimneyless square huts made of poles; later in log houses like the whites. They had many ponies and loved to race them, especially against white riders.

Cape Girardeau was the setting for many of the great assemblies of the tribes. Often the council fires glowed far into the night as the peace pipe passed from brave to brave. Bright gifts and compliments were often the order of business. Big chiefs held pow-wows here and listened to Lorimier's harangues.

At a time when trouble threatened he, in behalf of Governor-General Trudeau, said in part according to Louis Houck:

"My Children ... The Great Chief of Louisiana .. has received you as a good father. ... He has invited you to live peacefully with all tribes. ... But the moment has come when there is going to be trouble from men who rule themselves and are not led by their true chief. These are bad Frenchmen and bad Americans. ... Have not these ... already driven you from your lands ... it is for you to show that you are under obligation ... Do not listen, my Children, to evil persons who daily flutter about your ears, and ... entertain you with evil song. ... Hence, my Children, let each of you watch and observe the maneuvers and the march of those people... and ... all put our hands to it ... Let all chiefs be vigilant, and fear not to harangue their young men and let them not ... sleep too much for fear of a surprise. Take courage, my Children, the Master of Life who sees your just cause, and ours, will give you... sufficient strength ..."

At other times there were happier gatherings. Among these were colorful dances and ceremonies. Indian weddings no doubt, races and other athletic contests, dramatic pantomime and story-telling, and bartering, always trading.

Lorimier and his Indians may have played an important

part in thwarting Col. George Morgan's scheme. Col. Morgan, disgruntled because of his treatment by the United States Army, planned to establish a state in Spanish territory and persuade areas west of the Alleghenies to secede and join him. His grants extended from Arkansas to what is now Perry County, including of course Cape Girardeau. Probably due to Lorimier's presence in the area, and to the machinations of Gen. James Wilkinson along the same lines, the Spanish Governor-General at New Orleans in 1789 refused to confirm the grants and the nefarious scheme came to nought.

LORIMIER AND HIS FAMILY Don Louis has been described as a handsome, well-formed man nearly six feet tall with fair complexion and blue eyes. He walked erect and had the quiet elastic step of the Indian. He wore his luxuriant hair in a long queue with which he sometimes switched his horse. He was a lover of horses and an excellent horseman himself.

William, a natural son born in 1781, came to Cape Girardeau with his father. He later married Hetty Thorn, daughter of Solomon Thorn, the gunsmith, and became a prosperous farmer.

Lorimier while still in Canada married Charlotte Pemanpieh Bougainville. One story has it that she was the daughter of a Canadian officer, aide-de-camp to Montcalm, and a half-blood Indian mother. Another says that she was a Chawanon Princess. Both might be true because of the Indian custom of naming white and half-blood men tribal chiefs because of some important service rendered.

Charlotte is described as being of medium height, with hair like a raven's wing, a woman of beautiful form and voluptuous beauty, fond of ornaments and bright apparel, but very neat and orderly. She was definitely an Indian, however, and followed many of their ways and customs and partook of their pastimes.

The Lorimiers had four sons and three daughters. The eldest, Louis junior, served for a time, often as courier, in the Spanish militia and took part in the ceremony trans-

ferring Louisiana to the United States. In July 1804 he and his brother Auguste Bougainville were appointed to the military academy at West Point. Louis was the twenty-fifth officer to be graduated from that institution and served as Second Lieutenant in the First United States Infantry on frontier duty. He married Margaret Penny and their five children were Steinbach, Archibald, Marselette, Louis, and Odile. Louis junior inherited the Indian trade from his father. He died in 1832, the very year the Indians gave up the last of their claims in Missouri.

A daughter, Marie Louise, married Thomas S. Rodney. They had four children; Thomas Jefferson, Mary, Martin, and Louis.

Agatha, another daughter, married Daniel F. Steinbach, one of the first merchants in Cape Girardeau. For a time he managed Lorimier's mills. This couple had five children. Three children, Lisette, Verneuil, and August Bougainville, had no offspring, Victor, the youngest son, married Sally Sheppard.

Charlotte died March 23, 1808, and occupies the oldest marked grave in Old Lorimier Cemetery. On June 23, 1810, Don Louis married Marie Berthiaume, daughter of Francois Berthiaume, a farmer and gunsmith for the Shawnees who lived on Apple Creek. This second wife was also part Indian. They had two children, but both died in infancy. She later married John Logan.

LORIMIER'S ABLE SECRETARY There are reasons to doubt the stories saying that Lorimier was unable to read and to write, save for his own name; though it is odd that no documents from his hand have been identified. He came from a long line of French army officers who usually were well educated. He was also a successful trader and surely could keep his own accounts. Perhaps such reports grew out of failing eyesight in advanced years.

Lorimier certainly possessed a high degree of native intelligence and common sense. He was fortunate in securing a man of good training to act as his secretary. Barthelemy Cousin was born March 28, 1767, near Cherbourg,

EL CAMINO REAL

ROUTE OF EL CAMINO
FROM ST. LOUIS
TO SAN JUAN BAPTISTA

ERECTED BY
THE MISSOURI
DAUGHTERS OF
THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION

A.D. 1917

EL CAMINO REAL MARKER

collins

France, and emigrated to this country in 1791. He was well educated and versed in Latin, French, English, Spanish, and soon learned several of the Indian tongues. Besides being secretary to Lorimier he was deputy surveyor for the District, "greffier" or notary public, a scientist and mathematician, and a linguist and interpreter; altogether a man of many talents who rendered important services to the government and the people.

Nearly all the immigrants crossing the river to settle in the Cape Girardeau District came to him to write their applications for permission to settle and to request a grant of land. Land to a homesteader was practically free and tax-exempt. The amount granted was gauged by the family and wealth of the settler and his ability to clear and manage it. The usual maximum was 800 arpents, about 680 acres. The only cost was \$41.00 for office and surveyor's fees. After ten years of cultivation the patent, a permanent title, was issued.

Though Lorimier was the commandant and official overseer of the District, there is no question that Cousin was also influential and induced many settlers to come to this section. Cape Girardeau became the most populous and important district west of the river, not excepting St. Louis. Barthelemy Cousin was certainly one of the outstanding early residents of Cape Girardeau. His home was a small log house near the present corner of Main and Themis streets not far from The Red House. He was granted large holdings along Whitewater and Byrd's creeks which were the subject of long litigation after his death in 1824.

LORIMIER'S CHARACTER Lorimier had great influence with the Indians, especially the Shawnees and Delawares. It was through his influence that many of them came to the Spanish region. He was related to the Shawnees by marriage. He understood their customs, psychology, and prejudices, and was a perfect master of their languages. He had their unbounded confidence and managed them with great concern for their welfare. Indian relatives lived with him from time to time and others in great numbers

came often to visit, usually camping near the spring in Indian Park and in the area now designated Capaha Park.

Lorimier claimed all the wild ponies roaming on his grants, but was very generous in giving them to those who needed them. John Logan, who married the second Mrs. Lorimier, inherited this claim to the ponies.

Houck says, "So completely was he identified with the Indians and so responsible for their conduct in the minds of the early American settlers, that after his death in 1812, Garah Davis, a blacksmith, made a claim against the estate of \$1.50 'to one hog killed by an Indian' in 1818!" This charge was promptly allowed. This is certainly a good recommendation for Lorimier. Had the Indians not been treated fairly they certainly would have abused his acceptance of such responsibility.

The character of the man is shown by the fact that after removal to Spanish territory, where American law had no force and he was not required to do so, he willingly paid an old obligation amounting to 2062 livres, payable in shaved deerskins, to Francois Vigo and Antoine Gamelin of Vincennes.

Another incident that highlights the character of the people of that time and Lorimier's willingness to assume responsibility for the Indians relates to General Ben Logan of Kentucky. On his way home by land from New Orleans he came to Cape Girardeau to reclaim a Negress stolen by the Shawnees only to find her a servant in the Lorimier household. Don Louis was away at the time, but when Logan came again Lorimier suggested that Logan accept ponies in payment for the slave because in his declining years he needed the help of the woman. Logan agreed and they became good friends.

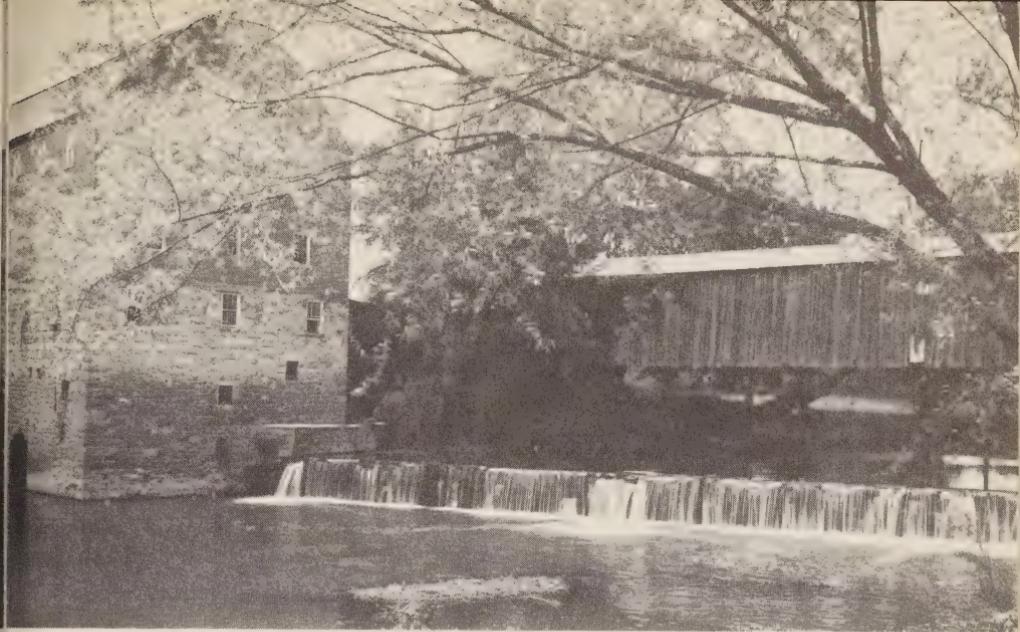
While stationed at Detroit Lorimier's forces skirmished with a British troop under a Captain Bradley. The French fared badly and retreated into the blockhouse, Lorimier barely making it. Just as he jumped for a porthole Captain Bradley grabbed his foot. Lorimier quickly cut his own straps and left the Britisher holding only a legging and

moccasin. Years later when Lorimier was commandant at Cape Girardeau Bradley, then resident at Vincennes, offered to return the souvenirs. Lorimier invited him to visit Cape Girardeau. He came with a large retinue, was royally welcomed and feted. Food and liquor disappeared in quantity. Lorimier gave Bradley a grant of land to commemorate the visit.

OTHER EARLY SETTLERS Above Cousin's residence near the river were the trading houses of Steinbach and Reinecke, Michael Quinn, and other American traders. Solomon Thorn, a gunsmith who resided in the settlement, came to Illinois with George Rogers Clark's regiment. After the conquest he stayed for awhile in Vincennes and later moved to Kaskaskia. He then moved to the Spanish region west of the river and bought a lot in Cape Girardeau from Samuel Bradley who seems to have resided at the post for a time. After he came to Cape Girardeau Thorn was employed by Lorimier to work for the Indians living on Apple Creek and in other parts of the District. His most important task seems to have been repairing guns for the Indians. He did not remain long in one place, but did receive a land donation from his employer. At one time he owned Cypress Island, then situated in the river opposite Cape Girardeau.

John Risher, a blacksmith, bought or was given by Lorimier the piece of ground where St. Vincent's College is now. Blacksmith John Patterson and Charles Seavers also lived here in 1802. David Wade was a carpenter and dealer in handsawn lumber. Two of Lorimier's mills were operated by Abner Hathaway. Later they were managed by John Steinbach.

The first American settler outside Lorimier's grant, about three miles southwest of the Cape Girardeau post, was Andrew Ramsay in 1795. A nearby stream is still called Ramsay's Creek. It is believed that Ramsay came to Cape Girardeau from Harper's Ferry at a very advanced age accompanied by a large, well-grown family. It is said that he was with the Virginia troops under Washington who saved Braddock's army from annihilation.



BURFORDVILLE MILL, DAM AND BRIDGE

haupt

Ramsay's plantation became the gathering point for many other American settlers who came to his place for assistance in finding desirable lands. Often they homesteaded nearby. Ramsay was followed by a number of his own kin.

Although Lorimier was cruelly treated by the Americans during and after the Revolutionary War, perhaps deservedly, he accepted them generously in the community. The District was almost exclusively settled by them, and so many came they soon comprised a majority of the population. And in fact, Cape Girardeau was the most American district along the river. The French were in the majority elsewhere, but only four French names are found among the grantees in the Cape Girardeau District: Godair, Largéau, Mariot, and Berthiaume.

Such men as Alexander Giboney, Nicholas Seavers, Jeremiah Simpson, Dr. Belemus Hayden, and Samuel Tipton with their slaves and families came early to the region to find homes. William Dougherty, a son-in-law of Ramsay's, took

up a farm near Hubble Creek near the present town of Jackson.

Before 1804 Americans had settled near the present sites of Burfordville, Gordonville, Byrd's Creek, Dutchtown, Jackson, and others, particularly in present Bollinger County. These Americans differed from the French and Spanish who usually lived in villages and planted crops in the common field if they farmed at all. Americans did not live in group settlements but spread out throughout the surrounding territory wherever good land could be found for a homestead. This was possible because the Indians were peaceable.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE In 1762 France ceded all her territory west of the Mississippi River to the Spanish who took possession in 1768. By the same treaty the area east of the river became British, and of course American following the Revolution.

One of the provisions of the Treaty of Paris in 1783 was that citizens of the United States were to have free use of the Mississippi River for shipping goods. Spain controlled the mouth of the river and began to charge a high tariff for deposit of goods for transshipment at New Orleans. This difficulty was temporarily settled by the Pinckney Treaty giving the Americans rights of deposits.

After France took over the western territory from Spain by the treaty of San Ildefonso in 1801, President Jefferson sent ambassadors to France to buy the Isle of Orleans. Much to the surprise of the American ambassadors Napoleon offered to sell the whole of Louisiana for \$15,000,000. This purchase was made, being the largest financial land transaction in history. At the astounding price of two cents an acre the United States secured all or part of eleven states which opened the greatest territorial expansion the country has ever had.

Cape Girardeau was a part of this transaction. Some great changes were immediately apparent in governmental forms and social life of the people. The American administration was somewhat lax and slow in law enforcement compared

to that of the Spanish.

Lorimier must have been greatly shocked and chagrined when he first learned that in 1801 Spain had secretly ceded Louisiana back to France, and even more so when he learned that the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 had made it United States territory. However, his ability to grasp a new situation and adjust to it had often been demonstrated, and he again accommodated himself to circumstances beyond his control.

Shortly after the three-flag ceremony in St. Louis transferring Upper Louisiana Spain to France to the United States in which DeLassus represented Spain and Captain Stoddard both France and the United States, the withdrawing officials stopped at Cape Girardeau. Lorimier had been informed of their coming and sent his son to the wharf to welcome the party. DeLassus was inclined to feel insulted because Lorimier himself had not come, but was told by young Lorimier that Don Louis, being anxious to properly welcome Their Excellencies, had stayed ashore to fire the salute of welcome since he was the only artilleryman at the post.

At that very instant, the story goes, the cannon roared out a great welcome. DeLassus was surprised and pleased, but very concerned that he had not been informed that cannon were a part of the armament at the post. He was even more surprised later to find that the 'cannon' were only gunpowder charges placed in holes bored into sturdy hickory trees!

The party was feted and feasted, but details of the local transfer of authority are not known. The Spanish governor and his party departed amicably.

Lorimier served briefly as a judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions, but held no other office under American rule. In 1805 Lorimier was haled before the newly established American court on trumped-up charges of misbehavior during the Spanish regime. The cases were thrown out of court.

BEGINNINGS OF THE TOWN. Cape Girardeau was laid

out in February or March 1806 by Barthelemy Cousin. The first lots were sold at \$100 each. John Risher, John Randol, Solomon Ellis, William Ogle, Ezekiel Able, John E. Harbison, William White, and Charles G. Ellis were among the first buyers. Some were possibly buying lots on which they already had homes.

A petition for incorporation was presented to the Court of Common Pleas in 1808 as follows:

"Limits of the town of Cape Girardeau: The town of Cape Girardeau extends in front, 3,058 feet and 9 inches from Botany Street (now North), the northern boundary, to the Street of Fortune (now William), the southern limit, inclusive; and its depth in 1,773 ft. 2 inches exclusive of Water Street, i. e. from the front of Water Street to the Street of Honor (now Middle), inclusively, containing 126 acres and 3/4 nearly, the divers parts and divisions of the town to be more particularly designated in the plan of the same!"

July 23rd, 1808

(Signed) Louis Lorimier

The Court granted the petition and ordered that an election be held for the selection of five trustees for the town. This election was held August 13, 1808. Robert Blair, Isaac Bledsoe, Anthony Haden, Joseph McFerron, and Daniel F. Steinbach were elected the first trustees.

Cape Girardeau did not grow rapidly at first. In its efforts to prevent dishonest landgrabbing the United States refused to recognize titles based on Spanish land grants, in spite of the agreement to the contrary. Also, many of the settlers had failed to comply with the simple Spanish requirements. The litigation made it impossible for Lorimier to give a valid title to any land he sold. Consequently newcomers avoided the area. The seat of justice was even moved to Jackson, where it remains, because there the titles were not questioned. On July 4, 1826, all valid Spanish land grants were recognized and Cape Girardeau abstracts are still based on Lorimier's original grants.

Most of the settlers chose to live outside the town. By 1818 the village was down to two stores and about fifty houses.

Long in 1819 described Cape Girardeau thus:

"The town comprises at this time about twenty log cabins, several of them in ruins, a log jail no longer occupied, a large unfinished brick dwelling falling rapidly into decay and a small one finished and occupied, it stands on the slope and part of the summit of a broad hill elevated about 150 feet above the Mississippi and having a deep primary soil resting on a strata of compact and sparry limestone. Near the place where the boats usually land is a point of white rock jutting into the river and at very low stage of water producing a perceptible rapid..."

"The streets of Cape Girardeau are marked out with form of regularity intersecting each other at right angles but they are in some parts so gullied and torn by the rains as to be impassable; others overgrown with such thickets ... as to resemble small forests. The country back of the town is hilly covered with heavy forests of oak, tulip tree and the sylvatica and on the hills with an undergrowth of American hazel and the shotbush. Settlements are considerably advanced and many well cultivated farms occur in various directions!"

In that same year Jackson boasted a half-dozen stores and 200 occupied houses.

LORIMIER'S DEATH Don Louis Lorimier died June 26, 1812, and was buried alongside his Charlotte beneath a magnificent elm in the beautiful hilltop cemetery bearing his name. People came from the whole district to do him honor, including his Indian relatives and friends. It is said that the Indians built a huge bonfire at dusk in Courthouse Park and conducted a colorful funeral service in full ceremonial regalia according to their own customs in addition to that conducted by white people.

Here among others of his name rest the mortal remains of the founder of Cape Girardeau and those of his consort. A white concrete pagoda built over the graves of Don Louis and Charlotte by a women's group called the Cemetery Association was dedicated August 5, 1917. Beneath its sheltering roof and atop each grave is a granite slab with inscriptions appropriate to the life of each:

To the Memory of
Major Louis Lorimier,

A native of Canada and first settler and commandant of the post of Cape Girardeau under the government of Spain, who departed this life the 26th day of June, 1812, Aged 64 years and 3 months.

Ossa habeant pacem tumulo cineresque
sepulti: Immortali animae luceat alma dies.

(Translated:

"Peace to his bones and his ashes interred in this grave;
May the eternal day illumine his immortal soul")

To the Memory of
Charlotte P. B. Lorimier,

Consort of Major Louis Lorimier, who departed this life on the 23rd day of March, 1808, aged 50 years and 2 months, leaving 4 sons and two daughters.

Vixit, Chaoniae praeses dignissima gentis;
Et ducus indigenum quam lapis iste tegit;
Illa bonum didicit nature ----- magistra,
Et, duce natura, sponte secuta bonum est,
Talis honos memorum, nullo cultore, quotannis
Maturat fructus mitis oliva suos.

(Translated:

"She lived the noblest matron of the Shawnee race,
And native dignity covered her as does this slab.
She chose nature as her guide to virtue, And
With nature as her leader spontaneously followed good,
As the olive, pride of the grove, without the planter's care,
Yearly brings its fruit to perfection!")

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chapter two

MILITARY AFFAIRS

During the years when the Mississippi Valley was the scene of military activity the strategic location of Cape Girardeau was recognized. Situated as it is on the first non-flooding elevation along the river above the swampy lowlands, which were unhealthy and difficult to traverse, it was a natural site for a military post. It not only controlled any northward movement up the central valley, but since it is above the junction with the Ohio River, major artery of travel from the East, it effectively guarded Upper Louisiana from that direction.

LORIMIER'S COMMAND The original post was founded by the Spanish colonial authorities for military purposes, although no professional soldiers were stationed here. As related elsewhere the main ideas were to provide protection against hostile tribes in the region and resist any attempt of the Americans to invade the territory from the East. It is said that Lorimier at one time had under his immediate command at least 5000 armed braves from twenty-two tribes, one of the largest Indian fighting forces ever functioning as a unit. These Indians were of such

character, Lorimier's control over them so perfect, and they came in such numbers that both purposes were fully accomplished. This District was almost wholly free of Indian depredations and the Americans never attempted a military invasion of Louisiana. They came as home-steaders, but never as conquerors. In 1803 the territory became American through the Louisiana Purchase.

NEW MADRID EXPEDITION One David Trotter, a resident of New Madrid, was murdered in 1802 by a member of a wandering Mashcoux band to whom he had illegally sold liquor. Due largely to Lorimier's efforts the group was captured and the culprit brought to trial at New Orleans where he was sentenced to be shot. He was returned to New Madrid for execution. This episode led to the only real activity of the colonial militia in Cape Girardeau, since called the New Madrid Expedition.

The Spanish authorities feared Indian resentment and a serious uprising if they carried out this sentence, so they planned a considerable show of military force to impress the Indians. Col. Charles DeLassus set out from St. Louis to New Madrid gathering forces on the way. He was met five miles north of town by the Cape Girardeau militia of 184 men. This unit was well mounted and armed and highly trained. DeLassus was greatly impressed and used them for scouting and advance duty. He stated, "I must remark that this company is composed of the best young fellows one can see . . . with a standard bearing the arms of the king!"

At Cape Girardeau the militiamen stayed in the homes of the local soldiers. DeLassus and his officers were entertained by Lorimier. It is said that more orders were issued on this little campaign of six weeks than many commanders issue for a whole war! As it turned out the authorities had only borrowed trouble. Lorimier sent for the chiefs of the area and told them the circumstances. They agreed that the sentence was just and it was carried out with their knowledge and approval with no untoward incident. The offender was shot and buried by the soldiers. The others in the band were paroled to the local chiefs who

assumed responsibility for their good behavior.

Since there were no funds to pay the men, each was later given 300 arpents of land by Lorimier—not bad pay for six weeks of fightless campaigning!

INDIAN WARS After the transfer of the territory to the United States Lorimier ceased to be the military commandant, but his influence with the Indians was as great as ever. The militia remained active because of Indian threats during the War of 1812, but the lower districts were little disturbed.

In 1813 eight or nine rampaging tribes were subdued by a company of rangers under command of Andrew Ramsay junior. Under him were First Lieut. James Morrison and Second Lieut. Peter Craig. Between August 15 and August 12, 1814, Capt. Abraham Daugherty's company, with First Lieut. Medad Randol and Second Lieut. Andrew Patterson, joined General Henry Dodge of Ste. Genevieve in rounding up 152 recalcitrant Miamis and returning them to their nation on the Wabash River.

Cape Girardeau played an important part in another Indian expedition. A local company recruited in May and June of 1814 saw considerable action. The major engagement on May 24, 1815, while they were stationed at Fort Howard near the Missouri River, is known as the Battle of the Sink Hole. An Indian party of about fifty fired on five men in sight of the fort, killing and scalping three. When pursued the Indians took refuge in a sinkhole from which it proved difficult to dislodge them. During the day's fighting fourteen soldiers were killed, seven from Cape Girardeau, namely Capt. Peter Craig and Lieut. Edward Spears and five unknown privates. Near nightfall firing at the fort was heard and the soldiers withdrew to investigate, giving the Indians an opportunity to escape. They did so, taking all their casualties except five dead left in the hole.

The local company was sent to Illinois to subdue some troublemakers, but a treaty was signed with the tribes before any serious fighting occurred.

WAR WITH MEXICO Missourians played a major role in the War with Mexico, but only a small number were from Cape Girardeau. Undoubtedly the community shared in the general welcoming of the returning soldiers who were demobilized at New Orleans and left to straggle up the river to their homes as best they could.

THE CIVIL WAR

During the War between the States Cape Girardeans were torn between two loyalties. Most of the early settlers came from the slave-holding sections in North Carolina, Virginia, or Tennessee; very few from the north Atlantic region. Consequently they and their descendants were Southern in sympathy though few of them were large slave owners. These secessionists were often in positions of leadership, and the state officials from the area were willing to have Missouri withdraw from the Union. This made it appear that the whole district was predominantly Confederate. However later events proved this might not have been the case.

By this time the German immigrants were numerous. Their coming began with the very early arrival of Frederick Bollinger, but reached its peak in the late 1840's and 1850's when so many came to this country because of serious famines and onerous military conscription in their homelands. This German population was almost 100% Northern in sympathy. As a consequence of these two origins Cape Girardeau and Southeast Missouri furnished about as many troops to either side as any comparable area in the country, north or south.

At the beginning of the war Missouri found itself in the untenable position of trying to maintain armed neutrality against invasion by North or South with its own citizenry violently partisan. Soon troops were being recruited for local duty, in state units for Confederate service, in state units for Federal service, and in the regular Union army.



SKETCH OF FORT A - 1861

kent library

Enlistments were for short periods so a single man or officer may have been a part of several different units with varying ranks in the course of the war. Upon being mustered out the officers usually set about organizing a new company or regiment with a new name and new assignments. Often a unit depleted by casualties or termination of enlistments would be shifted or bodily absorbed into another elsewhere. This makes a coherent account of Civil War military service extremely difficult.

CONFEDERATE FORCES Prior to the war an active military unit existed in Cape Girardeau called the "Marble City Guards" commanded by Samuel J. Ward. After Lincoln's first call to arms Ward organized a State Guard at Jackson, and those of Southern sympathies joined him or W. L. Jeffers' "Swamp Rangers" cavalry there. These companies grew to a battalion under command of Jeffers. They saw considerable action locally, but were mustered out at the end of six months. Most of the men re-enlisted this time swearing allegiance to the Confederate States of America instead of the state of Missouri

In May 1861, pursuant to prior legislation, the governor of the state established the Missouri State Guard and named Brig.-Gen. N. W. Watkins to command the Southeast Missouri District. Gen. Watkins was a half-brother of Henry Clay, and later became a Confederate general. He served as vice-president of the very important constitutional convention in 1875.

He was soon succeeded by Jefferson Thompson of Bloomfield, who was also strongly Confederate in sympathy. Upon assuming command he issued the following pronouncement:

MISSOURIANS! STRIKE FOR YOUR FIRESIDE
AND YOUR HOMES!

Headquarters First Military District
Missouri State Guard

To the People of Missouri:

Having been elected to command the gallant sons of the First Military District in the second war for independence I appeal to all whose hearts are with us immediately to take the field. By a speedy and simultaneous assault on our foes we can, like a hurricane, scatter them to the winds, while tardy action, like the gentle south wind, will only meet with northern frosts, and advance and recede, and like the seasons, will be like the history of the war, and will last forever. Come now! Strike while the iron is hot! Our enemies are whipped in Virginia. They have been whipped in Missouri. Gen. Hardee advances in the center, Gen. Pillow on the right, and Gen. McCulloch on the left with 20,000 brave Southern hearts to our aid. So, leave your plows in the furrow, your ox to the yoke, and rush like a tornado upon our invaders and foes to sweep them from the face of the earth, or force them from the soil of our State! Brave sons of the First District come and join us! We have plenty of ammunition, and the cattle of ten thousand hills are ours. We have 40,000 Belgian muskets coming, but bring your guns and muskets with you, if you have

them; if not, come without them. We will strike our foes like a southern thunderbolt, and soon our camp fires will illuminate the Meramec and Missouri. Come, turnout!

Jeff. Thompson
Brigadier-General comd'g

About 1500 men responded and Thompson harassed the Southeast Missouri area and the occupying Federals mercilessly. When a stronger force approached, he simply was not there. At one time his forces invaded the Lead Belt area. They destroyed a major railroad bridge despite resistance and retreated with 18,000 pounds of lead for Confederate muskets. Col. J. B. Plummer with 1500 men from Cape Girardeau intercepted him at Greenville but was unable to prevent his retreat southward.

Thompson and his staff were captured in August 1863 at Pocahontas, Arkansas, by the Missouri State Militia Third Cavalry which ended organized resistance in Southeast Missouri. However, Thompson must have been exchanged for he later served as a brigadier under Shelby in Price's famous raid.

In the spring of 1862 W. L. Jeffers "Swamp Rangers" cavalry grew to be a regiment called the Eighth Missouri Cavalry. Six of the eight companies were from Cape Girardeau County. Col. Jeffers' staff included Lieut. - Col. Samuel J. Ward, Major James A. Parrott, Sergeant-Major James Craig, and Captains John Cobb, ---- Suggs, White Craig, Stephen Campbell, and A. J. Brooks. Their services included many raiding and harassing actions. On May 16, 1862, they defeated a Wisconsin regiment from Camp Strong at Cape Girardeau under Col. Edward Daniels at Chalk Bluff, Arkansas. On his way back to Cape Girardeau Daniels' men captured a boat, the "Daniel E. Miller", on the St. Francis River, but finally had to destroy it to avoid Confederate recapture. Jeffers' unit served with Gen. Porter and then under Gen. Marmaduke. After recruiting duty in Louisiana they were reassigned to Marmaduke and took part in all the battles during his Missouri raid.

Other Confederate irregulars in the area led by Pope Congers, Timothy Reeves, Samuel A. Hildebrand, the Bowlins, and others used guerilla tactics against the Union forces here until finally killed, captured, or driven into Arkansas. Some even continued their depredations after the war.

Jefferson Davis late in the war said of Missouri troops, "... I have never seen a finer looking body of men .. " and on another occasion, "I have never seen better fighters than Missouri troops ..."

UNION FORCES Union forces recruited in Missouri were in five categories: Home Guards with three months' enlistment, the Six-Months Militia; the Missouri State Militia, the Missouri Volunteers who were most numerous and saw long, hard service; and later the Enrolled Missouri Militia. Those which were wholly or in large part recruited from Cape Girardeau and Cape Girardeau County are outlined below.

A company was raised and led by Edward Garraghty, Henry Justi, and Edmond O'Brien. Later the units were a part of the series of important commands held by Lindsay Murdoch. After the close of hostilities the grateful citizens of Cape Girardeau gave Col. Murdoch a sword and banner in appreciation of his fine services in protecting the city. They are both preserved in State College Museum.

In June 1861 four companies of Home Guards were recruited in Cape Girardeau for three-months' service. Major George H. Cramer commanded; his captains were John M. Cluley, William J. Stevenson, Michael Dittlinger, and Arnold Beck. All their service was in this vicinity.

In August 1861 the "Fremont Rangers" battalion was recruited by Lieut.-Col. Lindsay Murdoch and Major Daniel Abbey for the defense of Cape Girardeau. The captains were J. F. Burk, William P. Harris, and Michael S. Eddlemon. From August 4th until mustered out Christmas Day they served without pay or issue of clothing and did all the scouting and mop-up work in Southeast Missouri.

The Third Company of an Engineering Regiment of West
42

Missouri Volunteers was organized at Cape Girardeau during August and September 1861. This unit helped fortify Cape Girardeau and participated in the capture of New Madrid and Island No. 10. After participating in the Battle of Corinth they restored and maintained transportation facilities in that area.

Battery F of the Second Illinois Light Artillery was organized in Cape Girardeau December 1, 1861, with John W. Powell as captain. This unit was stationed in Cape Girardeau until March and then was active in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

On February 10, 1862, Captain Lindsay Murdoch recruited Company A of the Twelfth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, afterward Company K in the Third Cavalry. This company saw much service from Cape Girardeau to Pilot Knob, including guard and escort duty and expeditions against guerillas. It was mustered out May 1, 1865, at St. Joseph.

On October 4, 1862, the 56th Regiment of the Enrolled Missouri Militia was raised in Cape Girardeau County. W. H. McLane was colonel; under him were Lieut. -Col. G. C. Thilenius, Major Caspar Uhl, and captians A. P. Schreiner, William Regenhardt, Lemon Haile, William N. Wilson, R. H. Ruhl, S. W. Whybark, J. A. Needham, Elisha Sheppard, and Alfred Tacke.

In the same month the Twenty-ninth Infantry was organized in Cape Girardeau with Col. John S. Cavender, Lieut.-Col. James Peckham, and Major B. H. Peterson. It saw local action and then participated in the Louisiana and Mississippi campaigns, including Vicksburg, and many of the later battles throughout the South.

In addition to the above named state units Cape Girardeau and Cape Girardeau County furnished before January 1, 1864, many volunteers to the regular Union army. They were Second Infantry 58, Eighth Infantry 33, Twenty-ninth Infantry 186, Second Artillery 68, Tenth Cavalry 52, and an Engineer Regiment 116.

On November 8, 1864, Company C Fiftieth Regiment of the Missouri Infantry was organized in Cape Girardeau County

by Capt. Charles F. Bruihl.

The Thirty-ninth Regiment Missouri Enrolled Militia was also a local unit. G. C. Thilenius was colonel, Patrick Gilroy served under him, as did Capt. Adolph Tacke. Company D under Capt. Charlie Bill Wilson of this regiment manned Fort D the latter part of the war and other companies probably staffed the other forts here.

FEDERAL OCCUPATION Civil War military leaders recognized the importance of the Mississippi River in the conduct of the war and Cape Girardeau's strategic location on the first accessible high ground above the juncture with the Ohio River.

On July 10, 1861, the Twentieth Illinois under Col. ----- Marsh entered the city, an occupation which was to continue until August 14, 1865. Headquarters of the Provost Marshall were established in the Courthouse and the main encampment at the Fairgrounds in the south part of town. Military law was established and the activities of the people closely controlled. Particularly strict were the regulations governing tavernkeepers. They could not sell to soldiers nor habitual drunkards, must avoid noise and close shop each evening at ten, and were held fully accountable for any damage occurring in or near their saloons. Many of the Southern families who had been active in rebel causes fled, often at great inconvenience and loss to themselves. Some had their homes commandeered for use of the military. One story concerns a lady who tied valuables under the skirts of the slave women hoping that would be one place the federal soldiers would not look! Before they could get away Union soldiers entered the house. The residents were allowed to leave but ordered not to tarry. One big Negro mammy grabbed a handful of the family silver from the sideboard, folded it into her capacious apron, and looked up straight into the eyes of a soldier. To her pleasant surprise he calmly smiled and winked at her as she walked past. The silverware is still a family heirloom.

Known rebel sympathizers were required to take an oath of allegiance to the United States, pay a \$1500.00 fine, give



ORIGINAL ACADEMIC HALL ON SITE OF FORT B

no aid nor information to the enemy, and in general maintain the strictest decorum. A few refused or failed on one count or another and were imprisoned in the dungeon beneath the Courthouse.

In the same manner Union sympathizers were driven from their homes in the area. Many of them found refuge in Cape Girardeau, including the family of Lindsay Murdoch.

During the pre-war excitement Louis Lorimier Rodney disappeared from Princeton University. Then during the Battle of Cape Girardeau he rode up to his home in the west edge of town wearing a Confederate uniform. The family was glad to see him but apprehensive for his safety. They need not have feared because a faithful slave was lookout and gave him plenty warning to escape the Yankees.

Another account with a romantic touch tells of one local belle being courted simultaneously by a Confederate Lieutenant and a Union Captain. The inevitable happened; they met at her home. These rivals in war and love fell to

lustily, but unfortunately history does not record the victor.

The garrison commander was constantly exhorting the citizens and soldiers to avoid clashes. On the whole there was little friction considering the circumstances. One story illustrates the point. A Union soldier on the street made a slighting remark to or about a young lady passing by which local swains resented. They detained the soldier and forced him to wear up and down the street a sandwich sign: "I AM THE ONE WHO INSULTS YOUNG LADIES" or words to that effect. Strange to say no retaliation, official or otherwise, was visited upon the civilians by the military.

THE MILITARY SITUATION The garrison here was named Camp Strong honoring the general in command of the whole district of Southeast Missouri and Southern Illinois at the time. Its purposes were two and it turned out both were fully accomplished. The first was to stop any attempt of Confederate vessels, or land forces supported by them, to invade the North along the river; and of course, to keep the river open for use by Federal forces.

The second was to establish a base of operations for Union troops in the region known to contain many Confederates and Confederate sympathizers. It was their business to capture or drive out Confederates under W. L Jeffers and Jeff Thompson and disperse guerilla bands in the area. They tried to keep the roads open and maintain peace under stringent martial law. Many lawless bands took advantage of the situation to plunder and kill. The Federals had a difficult and dangerous task, but after a time it was fairly well done. Confederates captured by the Union forces were often imprisoned in Cape Girardeau. One spy was hanged on west Themis Street after having been hauled to the gallows astride his own casket.

CAPE GIRARDEAU EAGLE (UNION SERIES) After it became evident that no major Confederate attack by way of the river was likely, the First Wisconsin Cavalry under Col. Edward Daniels attempted mopping up operations in the area south and southwest of the city. These forces confiscated the paper, press, and other equipment of the

Cape Girardeau Eagle and for at least twelve weeks, May 10 to August 16, 1862, issued it as a combined military and civilian newspaper.

Some of the paper used was scorched around the edges indicating that the rebel printshop may have been set afire. The Union Series contained orders to the troops, military news, proclamations to the civil population urging them to demonstrate their loyalty, bits of poetry, accounts of mishaps to soldiers and others, accounts of the expeditions against Jefferson Thompson and other Confederates, warnings to the soldiers not to get too wild on leave after an expedition, reports or patriotic celebrations and mass signings of loyalty oaths, advertisements of hard-pressed Union merchants, a great deal about a new bullet-proof vest, with appropriate testimonials, and other news.

The paper tells of a celebration at Jackson which the people were "invited" to attend. After raising the Union flag above the courthouse, with specific instructions that it be allowed to remain, and a patriotic address by Col. Daniels, the entire assemblage took the oath of allegiance and cheered the flag. A few hangers-on were not enthusiastic enough and were pressured a bit, but they complied without further incident. Similar celebrations were held in Cape Girardeau and elsewhere in the area by Col. Daniels.

After engagements around Island No.10 downriver, in which Col. J. B. Plummer's Eleventh Missouri Volunteers from Cape Girardeau participated, a group of prisoners was being taken north on the "John R. Roe!" Since the prisoners greatly outnumbered the guards, they planned to set the boat afire and take control during the excitement to make a run downstream for freedom. But a spy among them learned the secret plans and the plot failed. Next morning the guard was strengthened by thirty loyal Cape Girardeau Guardsmen, and the boat arrived safely at St. Louis with its prisoners.

An interesting General Order appeared in the June 7, 1862, issue concerning roads that were declared open after rebel forces were cleared from the area. It reads:

"Every able-bodied man in the District of Cape Girardeau will hold himself in readiness, after the 10th inst., to work the roads leading out of this city. Amount of work required will be fixed by taxable basis. In cases where bridges have been destroyed, they will be replaced at the expense of the destroyers.

By order of Col. E. Daniels "

FORTIFICATIONS In September 1861 Gen. U. S. Grant was appointed to the command of the District. He established headquarters aboard a boat in Cape Girardeau with living quarters in the St. Charles Hotel. A big parade in the afternoon and a ball at night honored his presence. He danced a few times with local belles and "sat out" the rest. When an expedition against Jeff Thompson's forces failed to materialize because of differences with Gen. B. M. Prentiss, Grant went on to Cairo to direct operations from that city, after having ordered the fortification of Cape Girardeau.

Pursuant to these orders four forts were erected by the Twentieth Illinois Regiment under Col. ----- Marsh. Perhaps the most important was Fort D on an elevation above the river south of town. Benjamin Radford, a soldier who helped build and garrison the fort, later gave a detailed description of it. This fort consisted of a triangular earthworks with rectangular projections at each corner for artillery emplacements. A trench, or row of rifle pits, surrounded the whole. The central area was occupied by an ammunition house and tents.

Some of the prisoners in the Courthouse basement were so bored they had been having dances to relieve the monotony. Some made scarves and aprons of dish-towels or other things and played the part of ladies. Perhaps they welcomed the order to come out and aid in constructing the forts.

There must have been some boredom among the soldiers too for they set up a bowling game in the terraplain of Fort D. The pins were sturdy blocks cut from the ends of poles and they bowled with thirty-two pound cannonballs!

Some of the troops found their tents uncomfortable in the cold of winter. They dug small caves for themselves in the side of the hill below the fort. This solution, however, involved too much work to be widely adopted.

This fortification saw very little combat action. It is said that a lookout reported two Confederate gunboats creeping up the river below town. A few shots were lobbed toward them and they turned tail and were seen no more. The garrison may have played some minor part in repulsing a Confederate attack on April 26, 1863, but it was likely quite small because the Union command feared a simultaneous attack from the river.

Fort D, located at Giboney and Fort streets, has been restored very much to its original state and was dedicated as a city park October 17, 1937. A small stone museum occupies the center about where the powderhouse was located. In recent months it has been selected as Civil Defense headquarters.

Fort A was a secondary defense along the river. It was on the bluff at the east end of Bellevue Street, and probably was little more than an artillery emplacement, an ammunition supply, and a few tents to shelter the men. On the site was a wind-driven grist mill which the soldiers undoubtedly used as a lookout tower. In pictures of this fort the mill is often mistaken for a blockhouse which it resembled. Batteries on this point were used to welcome visiting dignitaries. On June 9, 1862, it fired a 32-gun salute marking the opening of the entire length of the Mississippi River to Union boats.

Fort C was southwest of the town on the east part of St. Francis Hospital grounds. It was not elevated but the slope commanded a good view of the Commerce, Bloomfield, and Gordonville roads. It consisted of a peculiarly-shaped earthworks, very much like the outline of a sassafras leaf, which remained intact after the war until a local brick-maker found the clay a convenient source of raw material. Brick used in present Academic Hall at State College came from the clay in these ramparts. At least one good haus-

frau earned money by selling pies and other goodies to the soldiers on duty at this fort.

Fort C's batteries attempted to shell the Confederate right flank during the Battle of Cape Girardeau, but most of the enemy were protected by the hill at the Burrough home.

The last of the forts, designated Fort B, occupied a high point northwest of the city where State College now stands. It was so located to cover any approach by way of the Perryville or Jackson roads. Excavations for homes west of the campus have turned up several "minie" balls, so the practice firing range must have been in that direction. The men and artillery from this fort did participate in the Battle of Cape Girardeau.

BATTLE OF CAPE GIRARDEAU Like the forts on the river those on the landward side demonstrated their effectiveness by never being seriously challenged. While the Confederates had been victorious in individual engagements in Southeast Missouri, by the spring of 1863 most of them had gradually been forced back to the Arkansas line. On April 17, 1863, Gen. John S. Marmaduke invaded the state with about 5,000 poorly-armed men, many of them south Missourians, and ten pieces of artillery. His purposes were apparently foraging for supplies, harrying the Union forces in the area, possible capture of much-needed arms, and the prevention of desertions from his own ranks.

One column under Gen. Jo Shelby entered through Ripley County and proceeded to Fredericktown where he waited for the other column under Gen. George W. Carter entering by way of Stoddard County. Gen. Carter drove Gen. John McNeil's forces out of Bloomfield, capturing a small company as it was retreating to Cape Girardeau. Carter pursued McNeil within four miles of town and sent to Shelby for reenforcements. But the first messengers were captured and Shelby did not arrive until the morning of the 26th. Meanwhile an emissary under flag of truce entered and demanded the surrender of the city which was refused. Shelby deployed his forces astride the Jackson Road and Carter's were astride the Bloomfield Road.



SKETCH OF CITY SHOWING FORT C (UPPER LEFT)

MISSISSI
DAMM AND STAAB

Gen. McNeil in the night ordered the women and children to evacuate because he expected considerable bombardment. They were told to secure food and warm clothing and go to boats provided to take them a short distance upriver. One prominent lady spent her time not in gathering food and clothing but in sewing gold pieces into her petticoat. Consequently she found herself rather cold and hungry before they were allowed to return. One evacuee, Julia Moon, recalled that the diet after the first day was fat bacon in its own grease, black coffee,hardtack, and large crackers four or five inches square. Rumors of the destruction of the city kept them in a turmoil. Fortunately they were allowed to return in a few days and suffered no great hardships. They were considerably embarrassed however when acquaintances called them "refugees". One home burned during their absence, but it seems to have had no connection with the battle--although shells and fragments fell over a considerable portion of the city.

Gen. McNeil chose to meet the attackers west of the city,

probably with the idea of reducing damage to a minimum and withdrawing into the forts only if forced to do so. Four twenty-four pounders at Fort B engaged the Confederates. Four lighter guns from Fort B were placed on Hospital Hill overlooking both roads and two near Longview Drive's peak overlooking the southern ones. Infantrymen occupied a row of rifle pits in an area newly cleared and covered with stumps running from Perryville Road south and a little east to a point below the Bloomfield Road. Thus they overlooked all approaches that could be used by the Confederates.

The next morning about 9:30 brief cannonading was heard out on Jackson Road and soon thereafter the attack began. The resulting engagement has since been called the Battle of Cape Girardeau.

The Lacey home, lately on the campus of Central High School, was directly in the line of fire. Gen. Jo Shelby rode up to the west side of the house and warned the residents to take refuge in the basement. This they fortunately did. Several shots passed through the house and outbuildings but only the house caught fire. Ike, a slave with the family, bravely faced the fire of both sides to go to the well for water with which he extinguished the blaze. The house was repaired and showed no scars of battle, but an opening in a brick smokehouse, said to have been caused by the passage of a cannonball, was visible for many years.

The engagement lasted for three or four hours of rather persistent, if sometimes wild, firing. Some of Carter's men were brought up to support Shelby at the north end. The pressure of these combined forces was so great that two of the light pieces were moved back into Fort B to reinforce that position. A Union advance here was quickly thrown back by Thompson's cavalry. After several charges failed to breach the Federal line the Confederates withdrew to Jackson. Upon discovering other Union forces approaching from the West Marmaduke retreated southward being very timidly and haphazardly pursued until he reached Arkansas. It seems neither commander really wanted a test of strength.



ENTRANCE TO FORT D PARK

fronabarger

Ike, his mistress, and her pretty daughter, went out soon after the battle and found three Confederate dead. They wrapped the bodies in blankets and Ike started digging a grave. While this was in progress some Union soldiers rode up and volunteered to help. One of them said, "He was an enemy while alive, but can do us no harm now!"

A few Confederates were captured. Some of their wounded received excellent care in Union hospitals in the Riverside Hotel and in Old Turner's Hall on Themis Street until sent on to St. Louis. Stories are told of many visits from young ladies of the city, which is not surprising since several local men were in the attacking forces.

BOTH SIDES WON This engagement is one of those not too infrequent cases where both sides won--and can prove it to their own satisfaction. The Seccessionists say that Gen. Marmaduke had gone as far as possible in his campaign around Pilot Knob and found it necessary to retreat southward. He was fearful the Union forces, particularly

those stationed at Cape Girardeau, would cut off his retreat. So to prevent such an occurrence he sent a diversionary force under Shelby to keep the Cape Girardeau garrison fully occupied until his main body was safely past the danger zone, in which they were entirely successful. But Carter's forces were at Cape Girardeau before Shelby's turned south, and after Shelby's arrival there was little "main force" to be retreating elsewhere.

Federal authorities insisted that they had repulsed a major attack and prevented any further attempt to invade the North through Eastern Missouri. The staunch defense and control of the river here caused the Confederates to try farther west instead. This was the last serious attempt at a major invasion of Missouri except for Price's brief raid in September and October 1864. Thereafter the area had only guerillas and bushwhackers to contend with.

So both sides won. The Federal garrison fulfilled its functions admirably. The attack permitted a safe retreat by the Confederate forces. But undoubtedly there would have been great rejoicing below the Mason-Dixon Line had the city been captured and made a Confederate strongpoint instead of a Union one. Had this occurred Cape Girardeau likely would have seen a major battle, because such a position would have been a thorn in the Union's side that required plucking. Cape Girardeau might well have been another Vicksburg!

POSTWAR PERIOD

Such strong animosities as those developed during the war die slowly.

For a long time following the war the community maintained local military units which included many ex-servicemen. The "Cape City Guards" was one such. In later years its major duty seems to have been leading the big parades and sham battles.

Other active organizations were the Grand Army of the Republic. Post No. 1 was organized September 27, 1866, the second in the United States. When reorganized in 1884 it was named Justi Post 173. At one time there were six

active posts in Cape Girardeau County. In 1932 the 51st Annual G. A. R. State Convention was held in Cape Girardeau. Its auxiliary was the Women's Relief Corps, usually a small but active group. There were also the Sons of Veterans and its Ladies' Auxiliary. In 1912 the former group secured brass cannons and machine guns which stood on the Courthouse lawn until World War II. The Union Aid Society was active enough to have its own hall.

The city boasts a statue honoring the Union heroes erected by the Women's Relief Corps and dedicated by Gov. Hadley May 30, 1916. Some people objected because it occupied the site of an early jail, but were pacified when told that such a change showed the real cultural evolution of the community.

Not far distant is a monument serving the same purpose for the Confederate soldiers of Southeast Missouri erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy in 1931. Even now families remember their Northern or Southern heritage, though most are entirely free of bitterness.

LATER MILITARY MATTERS

The Sixth Missouri Infantry of Civil War days was reorganized at the outbreak of the Spanish American War as the Sixth Missouri Volunteers and mustered into Federal service July 29, 1898. It served in Cuba from December 27, 1898 to April 7, 1899, and was demobilized May 10, 1899. Even though the community played a limited part in this brief conflict it is of interest to recall that the veterans of that struggle maintained an active post in Cape Girardeau until 1956.

WORLD WAR I As was true the country over Cape Girardeau was very much embroiled in World War I. Except for the National Guard companies the draft eliminated the raising of local units, but many individuals volunteered or were drafted.

Prior to World War I the Sixth Missouri Infantry was specifically designated a Southeast Missouri reserve. At the

outbreak of hostilities the regiment perfected its organization and became a unit of the United States Army August 15, 1917. It was combined with the Third of Kansas City to form the 140th Infantry regiment which has remained the army reserve unit for this area. It had intensive training at Camp Doniphan and was shipped to Europe landing at LeHavre May 9, 1918. Regimental headquarters were established at Eu. Among the combat actions were Vauquois Hill, Baulny Wood, Montrebleau Woods, and the Meuse-Argonne Sector. Total casualties were 62 officers and 1714 men killed or wounded.

A number of local soldiers received medals and citations in this conflict. Two were Distinguished Service Crosses to the following:

"Harold V. Beal, near Chery-Chartruese France August 13th, 1918. ... Corporal, Battery A, 13th Field Artillery, 4th Division. Corporal Beal displayed unusual courage in repairing shattered telephone lines during a heavy barrage under direct observation by the enemy. He was repeatedly knocked down by concussion of shells and he was painfully wounded in the shoulder by a bursting shell, but he continued at his work until it was completed without seeking medical aid!"

"John G. Frye, near Blanc Mont France, October 4th, 1918. ... Private, 97th Company, 6th Regiment, United States Marine Corps, Second Division. Private Frye, a platoon runner, fearlessly exposed himself in carrying important messages through a heavy enemy barrage!"

ROTC training was inaugurated at the State Normal School. Home Guards took over while the National Guard was away. In spite of the German origin of the people here, there was a minimum of name-calling and prejudice. Victory gardens, liberty loan campaigns, salvage drives, and patriotic rallies were the order of the day. The Cape Girardeau County Minute Men pledged to give preference to war matters rather than to their personal desires.



MEMORIAL COLUMNS IN CAPAHA PARK

fronabarger

At the close of the war the 140th was demobilized in Cape Girardeau. The soldiers arrived by train on a rainy day and led a parade to the college campus where a victory celebration was held. Then they bivouacked in Courthouse Park churning the lawn to a quagmire while waiting for the discharge papers to be processed.

WORLD WAR II The 140th Infantry was inducted into Federal service December 23, 1940, almost a year before Pearl Harbor. It trained at Camp Robinson, Arkansas, and was assigned to the Western Defense Command.

World War II hostilities officially started with Pearl Harbor. The naval commander there was Admiral Husband Kimmel, a member of an old Cape Girardeau family. It was a repeat performance in many ways. State College had a V-12 Naval Unit for training of naval officers. Home Guard units were organized and trained. Air wardens and Civil Defense forces came into being. Warships passed downriver on the way to service. Cape Girardeau County

always exceeded its quota in bond purchases. An intensive one-day bond sale technique originated here was promoted by the Treasury Department and widely adopted throughout the nation. A warplane purchased with the money from bonds sold in the county was named the "Cape Girardeau Indians" because so many college boys were in service.

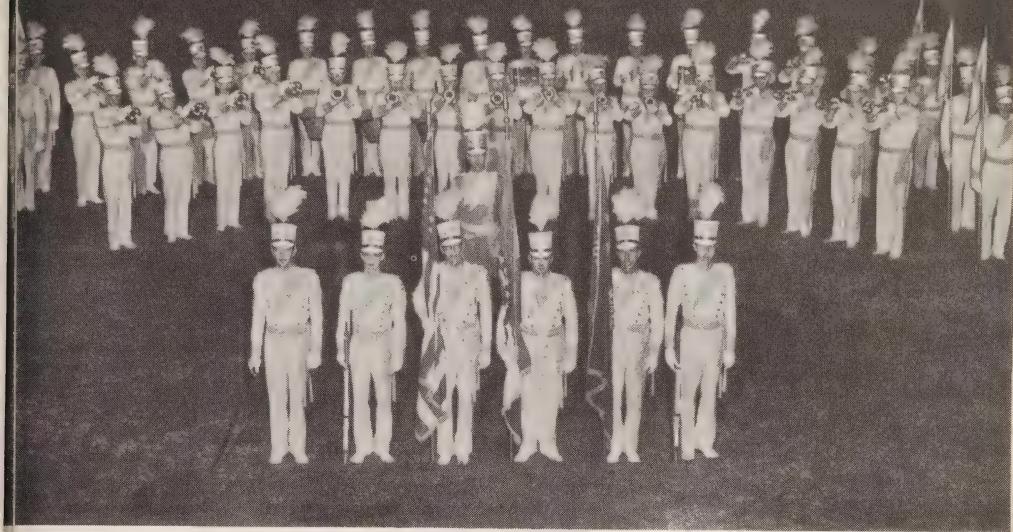
The 13,000 ton liberty ship S. S. "Cape Girardeau" was launched November 7, 1943, at the Wilmington, California, shipyard of Consolidated Steel Corporation. Matron of honor was Mrs. Erna Thilenius Bergland (Mrs. Joseph Parrish) and one of the speakers was Col. William B. Wilson, both former Girardeans. On January 21, 1944, the vessel was transferred to the British Ministry of War Transport and participated in the D-day invasion of Normandy as the S. S. "Empire Spearhead!"

Rationing affected the life of every person. Tires and gasoline especially were a problem. Women volunteered for the auxiliary services to "free a man to fight!" The local airport was built for primary training of flyers. Casualty list grew and inevitably names of Cape Girardeans appeared.

VE Day was great news. The atomic bombs over Japan inaugurated a new era. Then with the glad tidings of VJ Day there arose the great clamor to bring the boys home.

With our defenses at low ebb we were called upon to defend Korea. Not officially war perhaps, but men lost their lives, some of them from Cape Girardeau. The widow of Pfc. Richard Wilson was given his Medal of Honor by Gen. Omar Bradley on June 21, 1951, for courage and service beyond the call of duty. He was killed while rescuing wounded comrades October 21, 1950.

Two local citizens now hold brigadier rank in military services. Vice-Admiral Herbert Duckworth is the elder son of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Duckworth of 915 College Hill Drive. Brigadier-General Louis H. Renfrow has for years been stationed in Washington, D. C., but his legal residence is Cape Girardeau.



MISSOURI'S GOLDEN TROOPERS

southeast missourian

MILITARY RESERVES

Cape Girardeau has a long tradition of military reserves dating back to Lorimier's day. Most of the time there has been some organized military body to depend on for local defense and emergency service--or even to lead one of the parades for which the community is famous.

NATIONAL GUARD Cape Girardeau has had an active National Guard since World War I. It used an armory in the 600 block of Good Hope Street until it burned January 29, 1929. This reserve unit with the companion naval reserves rendered outstanding service locally in times of disaster, particularly the tornado May 21, 1949. The tornado's path through the town began near Kingshighway and Themis Street about six o'clock on a Saturday afternoon. It passed between Lorimier Cemetery and Broadway, severely damaged the residential section centering around

Pemiscot and Dunklin streets, hit the College Farm, and literally demolished a strip of homes north and northwest of the shoe factory. It passed on over the river at the extreme northeast corner of the city. Twenty-two people were killed and 112 injured by the storm. Property damage was estimated at \$4,000,000.

Both the Headquarters Company and the Service Company of the 140th are stationed here with offices in the Arena Building. A new armory at the south end of Arena Park is under contract and soon to be completed.

The staff officers at present are Col. Russell Boyt, commanding; Lieut.-Col. Herbert F. Wickham, executive officer; Major Lewis H. Conley, adjutant; Major George A. Penzel, S-2; Major Norval A. Randol, S-3; and Major Glenn W. Lampley, S-4.

ARMY RESERVE CENTER The Army Reserve sub-office in Cape Girardeau has been serving reservists since 1946, including the 440th Engineering (Panel Bridge) Company for some time. In February 1952 the First Engineer Basic Training Group was assigned to Southeast Missouri. Presently the Center is at 121 North Pacific Street. The Group headquarters, the Third Battalion headquarters, and Company K are in Cape Girardeau. Capt. Walter T. Plavijanich is army adviser. Lieut.-Col. Adolph Baron of Poplar Bluff Commands the Group, Lieut.-Col. Leo Rozier of Perryville commands Third Battalion, and Capt. Merlin Prost of Perryville commands Company K. At present there are forty men and sixteen officers. Rapid growth is expected and a reserve armory has been requested in fiscal year 1953.

Formerly the reserve was limited to ex-service men, but now young men can fulfil their military obligations in four ways. The choice depends on age and military experience.

NAVAL RESERVE TRAINING CENTER Headquarters of this Center is Hangar Number One erected as part of the facilities for training World War II flyers at Harris Field, Municipal Airport. It was established to offer advice and physical services for training of a Naval Reserve Surface



SKETCH OF THE NEW NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY prichard & associates

Division 9-129 (Large) and Naval Construction Battalion (CB) Division 9-31. The former trains enlisted rates and ratings for service with the surface fleets. It was organized May 14, 1947, and has an allowable strength of 209 men and 15 officers. LCDR George L. Roberts of Charleston is the commanding officer. Drill is held on Monday from 7:30 to 10:00 p. m.

The construction battalion, commanded by LCDR Robert P. Thornton of Sikeston, trains construction personnel for Naval Establishment. It was organized March 2, 1949, with a normal strength of 42 men and 5 officers. Drill is held on Thursday evenings 7:30 to 10:00.

AIR FORCE RESERVE The 9671st Air Reserve Squadron was established after World War II. Headquarters is at 703 Broadway. The complement now is 58 officers, 44 airmen, and 25 waiting assignment. Major Maurice Dunklin is Squadron Commander and T/Sgt. Joseph Graf is Liaison NCO. The Squadron included Flights A at Cape Girardeau, B at Malden Air Base, C at Cairo, D at Poplar Bluff, and E at Farmington. Two officer operations classes and one airman non-commissioned officer's leadership courses are offered at State College for these airmen.

CIVIL DEFENSE Thermo-nuclear weapons have drastically changed the character of any future war. There will be no such thing as a noncombatant area. As a result one of the recent military developments in the community is Civil Defense, an important phase of preparedness. While most people remain smug and apathetic, many study, plan, evaluate, survey resources, secure equipment, and train themselves for specific duties in case of an emergency.

It is and must be a long-range program of education and training. People are instructed through schools and organizations of many kinds; by newspapers, radio, and television; and by a myriad publications treating of every phase of the problem.

The program started in 1943 during World War II under Charles Harrison. Various things were done to raise the necessary funds. Following the war Civil Defense lagged, but was revived in 1950 when trouble started in Korea. On November 20, 1950, Lee Roy Friday was named director. A complete roster of personnel was set up and made official by city ordinance on October 12, 1951.

In January 1954 Air Force Sergeant Arthur Garber became director. In June 1954 Civil Defense headquarters were established at historic Fort D. About the same time Kenneth Cruse became director. November 1, 1954, John L. Wieser assumed the post which he continues to hold. Mrs. H. K. Carter is assistant director in charge of women's activities.

The Civil Defense organization now has thirteen divisions with capable leaders to maintain essential services in any type of emergency. Ray Call is responsible for utilities, George Penzel for engineering, Oliver Hope for transportation, Anderson Hayden for rescue, Mrs. Ernest W. Miller for staff service, Robert Eckelmann for auxiliary police, Carl Lewis for fire fighting, Col. Russell Boyt for armed forces service, Ted Regenhardt for welfare service, Tom Ebanues for communications, R.C. Garner for warden service, Ralph Swick for supply service, Jack Starkweather for ground observations, and Charles Barker for Air Patrol.

CHAPTER THREE

GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

COLONIAL PERIOD

In 1698 the French organized the Province of Louisiana in North America, which included present Cape Girardeau. Their claims were based largely on the explorations of LaSalle.

In 1762 at the close of the Seven Years War the Treaty of Fontainebleau gave Spain control of all the territory west of the Mississippi River. Shortly afterward England was given control of the region east of the river. This placed the Cape Girardeau area under the jurisdiction of Spain, though actual control was not assumed until 1770, where it remained until about 1800.

The Spanish divided Missouri into five districts. The land north of the Missouri River to the Mississippi was the St. Charles District. That between the Missouri and the Meramec rivers was the St. Louis District. South of the Meramec to Apple Creek was designated the Ste. Genevieve District. The Cape Girardeau District was bounded on the north by Apple Creek and on the south by Tywappity Bottoms, somewhere south of the present site of Commerce.

From Tywappity Bottoms to the mouth of the St. Francis River was the New Madrid District. There were no western boundaries to any of the districts.

ADMINISTRATION The Governor General and Cabildo at New Orleans were the Supreme authority in the Province of Louisiana. The Upper Louisiana Territory was governed by the lieutenant governor at St. Louis. Below the lieutenant governor was the commandant of each district. Louis Lorimier was commandant of the Cape Girardeau District. He was the military, executive, and judicial authority, except in major cases. He was direct and effective; he took evidence quickly, dispatched a temperate justice summarily. In theory he was absolute; in practice paternal, especially with the Indians. He was also responsible for all records, for administering estates, for law enforcement (except those relative to land grants and tax collection), for maintenance of the military establishment, and for the pacification and control of the Indians. He did all these well in spite of the fact that business had to be conducted in three languages -- Spanish, French, and English--plus numerous Indian dialects; and the cumbersome, restricted, mediaeval Spanish system of managing legal and trade matters at higher levels.

Generally the commandant was well-liked by his constituents and often served as special adviser for domestic cases. Quite frequently he would butcher several oxen and invite the Indians to a feast at his expense. Sometimes the Indians like the food and hospitality so well that they would forget to go home and have to be told to leave.

The commandant's assistants in the smaller communities were syndics who had judicial power over lesser cases; an office perhaps comparable to a justice of the peace. The syndic was some prominent local citizen who served as the commandant's personal representative. Daniel Boone was at one time a syndic in the St. Charles District.

UNDER FRANCE By the secret Treaty of San Ildefonso in 1800 Spain returned to France control of all the territory west of the Mississippi River. Of course, the inhabi-

tants of the Cape Girardeau region knew nothing of this secret treaty and the government moved along pretty much as it had under the Spanish, in spite of the fact that the government officials technically had no authority at all.

LORIMIER IN CONTROL Prior to 1793, in anticipation of a land grant from the Spanish, Lorimier moved to the Cape Girardeau area. He received various grants of land and by 1797 owned approximately 8,000 arpents. This included the area of the present Cape Girardeau. The Spanish had been very liberal in repaying Lorimier for his services. He was appointed commandant of the Cape Girardeau District, holding this office until the transfer to the United States in 1804. He was held in high esteem by the Spanish officials. All of his dealings were characterized by energy and perseverance and he evidenced a high degree of executive ability. He governed the Indians well and conducted the affairs of the community so that it became rich and populous. Although Lorimier had little love for the Americans the district was populated mostly by Americans. In 1804 there were only five French families.

TERRITORIAL PERIOD

TOWN LAID OUT The original town of Cape Girardeau was surveyed by Barthelemy Cousin in February or March 1806. It was incorporated as described elsewhere. The new trustees immediately entered upon their duties. Under their direction the town continued to grow and prosper for a number of years. It received its first blow when the United States Land Commission began to question the land titles based on Spanish grants. Then a second blow came in 1815 when the county seat was finally established at Jackson. This took away from the town a great deal of its importance and built up a rival near it. The development of the steamboat trade helped the town to recover.

EARLY LAW ENFORCEMENT The Spanish officials possessed despotic military and civil power. The Americans

did not live in cities, but were busy clearing and cultivating their lands in order to perfect their titles under the Spanish regulations. They were restrained from wrong-doing by fear of the Spanish dungeons of Cuba and the mines of Mexico.

This changed when Louisiana became a part of the United States. Many depraved characters fleeing from justice and adventurers of all sorts flocked into the country. The Spanish commandants were sued in American courts in retaliation for former restraints. Don Louis Lorimier was accused of horse stealing, but the case was never tried. The Spanish government had kept the sale of liquor under strict control, but under the Americans all restraint was lifted. The Indians had been treated with great consideration by the Spaniards, but now the unscrupulous invaded their villages and stole their horses and other property. Houck says, "For the peace and quiet that prevailed in these Spanish settlements, agitation, loud and boisterous discussion of politics--national and territorial--drunkenness, profanity, abuse of constitutional authority and government, the floating of fraudulent land titles, lawyers fomenting litigations, duels, mayhem, assault with intent to kill and murder, became the order of the day. All kinds of speculation and swindling schemes were launched; new towns were laid out everywhere and the mania to get rich quick animated all classes!"

Gambling was a popular amusement of the time. Houck says, "Lawyers, medical men, merchants, and officers in civil and military authority, and Indian traders, all played cards for amusement, and bet liberally!"

It was a general practice to carry concealed weapons. Christian Schultz in his Travels (1810) states that he was greatly surprised at this and says that on more than one occasion he saw daggers fall out of the bosom or girdle while the owner was dancing with a lady, and that the lady seemed not the least disconcerted at the exposure of these murderous weapons. Even during the sessions of the court, everyone, including the judge, was armed.



ELLIS-WATHEN-RANNEY HOUSE

southeast missourian

ADDITIONS TO THE TOWN The first addition to the town of Cape Girardeau was made in 1818. The History of Southeast Missouri (Goodspeed, 1888) records that "the commissioners appointed to divide the estate of Louis Lorimier made an extensive addition to the town, and sold lots at public auction. The first, which took place on November 22nd, was widely advertised and largely attended. Many lots were sold at prices that even now would be deemed extravagant. Ninety-three lots sold for an aggregate of \$34,733, and twenty-one outlots for \$26,928, a total of \$61,656. Cape Girardeau, however, did not assume a position of much importance until about 1835, when the great steamboat business on the Mississippi gave it a decided impetus..."!

STATE PERIOD

SECOND INCORPORATION In 1821 Missouri became a

state and ceased to be a territory. A number of local citizens, with justification, questioned the authority of the original Court of Common Pleas (which was little more than a justice of the peace court) to incorporate a town. So they secured a re-incorporation in 1832 under the Circuit Court which had full jurisdiction in such matters.

INCORPORATION AS A CITY On February 24, 1843, the city received its articles of incorporation as a city by action of the General Assembly of Missouri. Sterling Price, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and W. W. Mar-maduke, President of the Senate, signed the articles of incorporation. The boundaries were as follows:

"Beginning at a point in the main channel of the Mississippi, opposite to where North street ... would intersect the same; running thence, westwardly, with said street, to Pacific street, thence, southwardly with Pacific street, to the south-west corner of lot number fifteen; thence, eastwardly ... to the south-west corner of lot number forty-five, ... and thence southwardly, with an alley running between lots number forty-three and forty-four and out lot number seventeen, to Street Morgan's Oak; thence eastwardly, with said street, until it intersects middle street; thence southwardly, with said street, to the south-west corners of lots number twenty-one, twenty-eight, twenty-four, nineteen, eighteen, eight and seven, to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi; and thence, northwardly, with the main channel thereof, to the beginning, shall be and is hereby erected into a city, by the name of the city of Cape Girardeau: and the inhabitants thereof shall be and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate ...!"

SOME PROVISIONS OF THE ARTICLES The legislature vested the powers and control of the city in a mayor, whose salary should not exceed \$200 a year, and a city council of seven members. An early ordinance provided that the councilmen should not be paid. The articles provided that the city should be divided into wards for the

election of the councilmen. An election was to be held on the first Monday of April 1843 and the first Monday in April each year thereafter. It provided that the councilmen should hold four meetings each and every year, on the first Monday of May, August, November, and February. But it also provided that the mayor "may on extraordinary occasions convene the board of councilmen by proclamation stating to them when assembled the object for which they were convened . . .!"

REGULATION OF SLAVES During the period from 1840 to 1860, just prior to the Civil War, slaveholders were having difficulty with slaves and strict laws were passed to regulate the slaves. Section Eleven of Ordinance Number Six, approved on February 24, 1843, reflects the strained conditions of the times. It reads in part: "if any person or persons within the limits of said city shall trade with, buy or sell to any Negro or Mulatto slave, on the Sabbath or at night, any property of any kind or description whatever without a special permit from his, her or their master, mistress . . . shall forfeit and pay for each and every offense not more than twenty dollars nor less than one dollar and each and every person who shall be convicted of selling, or giving to any slave or slaves any spirituous liquors without the permission aforesaid, shall be fined in a sum of not more than fifty nor less than five dollars for each and every offense!"

On April 17, 1845, the city provided that there be a patrol appointed by the mayor consisting of not less than two in each ward and not more than six whose duty shall be to patrol the city at least one night each week, also to be on duty in the daytime when necessity requires to prevent the assembly of Negroes. The slaves called the patrollers "patty rollers!" Slaves were forbidden to congregate at any time for fear they would be solicited by abolitionists.

The story is told of one famous slave trial held here. St. Vincent's College was planning to sell Jane Renfrow "down the river" because it no longer needed her services. One consequence of the trial was a ruling by the Pope that no Catholic institution could sell a slave; the slave should be set free or kept as long as he or she should live.

COURTS

EARLY COURTS On March 19, 1805, under the territorial government, the chief judicial authority was vested in a Court of General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace composed of all the justices of the peace in the county, who were appointed by the territorial governor. Not less than three constituted a quorum. John Guething, Christopher Hays, Thomas Ballew, Robert Green, John Byrd, Frederick Limbaugh, and Louis Lorimier were the first justices. Joseph McFerron was the clerk. This court had general jurisdiction, except in capital cases, civil jurisdiction, and general administrative functions in the county, such as levying taxes, letting contracts, and supervising expenditures.

There was also a Court of Common Pleas composed of two or more justices of the peace having civil jurisdiction in cases involving not more than \$100.

In 1813 all the courts, except the justice courts, were combined to form a Court of Common Pleas which thus had authority over both criminal and civil matters, probate matters, as well as being the administrative agency for the county. In 1816 two Circuit Courts were organized in the state and the Court of Common Pleas absolved. This marks the greatest concentration of judicial and administrative authority ever existing in Missouri.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS An act of the General Assembly in 1851 established the Cape Girardeau Court of Common Pleas in the city and township of Cape Girardeau. The judge is elected by a general vote of the people and is required to hold three terms of court each year. This is one of the four Common Pleas Courts existing within the state, and is the only one with probate and juvenile jurisdiction, and the only one that elects its own regular judge.

In June 1854 the people in a special election voted a tax to secure \$2500 for the construction of a courthouse and calaboose. Ordinance Number Forty of the same year set



FIRST MEETING PLACE OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS WILLIAMS

the amount of tax to be one-half of one per cent annum on all real and personal property within the city.

FEDERAL COURT By act of Congress February 28, 1887, Missouri was divided into two judicial districts, the Eastern and Western. About 1905 the Eastern District was divided into three divisions. The Southeast Division is at Cape Girardeau. It handles all federal cases arising in fifteen counties: Bollinger, Butler, Cape Girardeau, Carter, Dunklin, Madison, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Perry, Reynolds, Ripley, Scott, Stoddard, and Wayne. The regular terms begin on second Mondays in April and October. The court is held in the Federal Building (Post Office). Either of the judges of the Eastern District presides, or when necessary one of the "roving" judges may do so.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

THE MAYOR A record of the office of mayor begins in 1843. Edgar Mason was the first mayor, followed by G. W. Juden, Edgar Mason, Thomas Johnson, P. H. Davis, Alfred T. Lacey, Thomas Baldwin, John C. Watson, Amasa (Amzi R.) Alton, C. T. Gale, John Ivers, Jr., John Albert, George H. Cramer, G. C. Thilenius, Edward D. Engelmann, Leon J. Albert, George H. Cramer, Leon J. Albert, Harlan P. Pier-

pont, William H. Coerver, Dr. John D. Porterfield, Rodney G. Whitelaw, William H. Coerver, Dr. W. C. Patton, Merit E. Leming, Will Hirsch, Henry H. Haas, James A. Barks, Edward L. Drum, Charles G. Wilson, Hinkle Statler, Ray E. Beckman, Walter Ford, Manning Greer, Norval Randol, and Walter Ford.

The articles of incorporation provided that the mayor be elected each year, but made no restrictions against him succeeding himself. He, of course, was the executive officer of the city, and the representative of the city at all functions.

THE MARSHALL Ordinance Number Five provided that the mayor and council appoint a marshall to see that all ordinances were enforced. The marshall was to receive a fee of fifty cents for serving notice on any delinquent citizen; for the removal of a nuisance or any obstruction, for each weekly examination of the city as provided by ordinance he was to receive seventy-five cents. For attendance on each regular meeting of the council it was \$1.00.

POLICE DEPARTMENT Although the city administration had provided for the city marshall to act and serve as the police officer of the city, no real city Police Department existed until March 25, 1859, when an ordinance created a regular police department. In this law the mayor was ordered to appoint a Captain of Police to head the police department and a lieutenant to assist him. Each of these officers was to appoint three men who should be on duty from seven o'clock in the morning to five o'clock in the evening. These were to assist the marshall in the performance of his duties.

In May of the same year the city created a City Workhouse where offenders could be sentenced to work for a period of ten hours each day as punishment for their offenses.

FIRE DEPARTMENT Under the administration of Mayor John Albert a law was passed creating a Fire Department. The ordinance provided for the spending of \$1000.00 for a fire engine and the department was to consist of at least

thirty members between the ages of 18 and 45 years. The firemen were ordered to elect proper officers and to provide rules for the administration of the department. Again on July 25, 1866, during the administration of G. H. Cramer, the city council ordered the establishment of a hook and ladder company. In 1883 the "Good Intent Fire Company" asked for better equipment.

FIREWOOD INSPECTOR On November 23, 1864, the office of Firewood Inspector was created. The inspector was to hold office for a period of one year. His duty was to measure every load of firewood brought into the city for sale; to examine the manner in which the wood was loaded and piled and to note any crookedness or unevenness in the piling of the wood. He was to receive five cents for each load examined and was to be paid by the one who sold the wood. If the inspector found a wood seller guilty of trying to cheat his customer, the seller could be fined not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$100.00.

STREET COMMISSIONER An ordinance of April 1, 1843, provided for the first Street Commissioner and allowed \$1.50 for each day of work done in discharge of his duties. In another ordinance the Street Commissioner was approved for a period of one year and the law gave him the power to superintend the paving of all streets. It also stated that any property owner who was aggrieved concerning the paving of a street could have a hearing before the Council.

No work toward the paving of streets seems to have been done until an ordinance of July 3, 1849, passed ordering the paving of Spanish Street. Also on September 2, 1849, the order was issued for the macadamizing of Themis Street, and a bit later there was a similar order for Water Street.

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

REGULATION OF BUSINESS The Charter of the city gave it the right to "improve the navigation of the Mississippi

River within the city limits, to erect, repair and regulate the stationing, anchorage and moving of vessels, to provide for the licensing, taxing, and regulating of carriages, wagons, carts, drays within the city!"

On February 7, 1844, an ordinance was passed stating, "A. Giboney and others are hereby authorized to keep a ferry across the Mississippi River within the limits of the city of Cape Girardeau free of license for the term of ten years from the first day of January A. D., 1844, and shall have the exclusive right and privilege of keeping a ferry within the aforesaid City of Cape Girardeau and must keep a good boat propelled by steam power!" The ferrymen were to furnish a bond of \$500.00 and Mr. Giboney was responsible for any damage a person suffered in crossing. Thus was begun a steam ferry across the Mississippi River.

In 1851 an ordinance required that all drays within the city be registered at the registrar's office. The same year all dram shops were required to purchase a \$15.00 license.

On August 11, 1855, a law was passed which required that all merchants be licensed. They were to be charged not less than \$20.00 nor more than \$100.00. There was no explanation on what basis the charge was to be made.

DIFFICULTIES DURING THE CIVIL WAR With the coming of Civil War in 1861 the difficulties of administration increased. Business was practically at a standstill, many were unemployed, people could not pay their taxes, and crime increased. The city strove to meet these situations with proper legislation.

On May 25, 1861, under the administration of Mayor John Albert, the following legislation was passed: "Whereby owing to the disturbed conditions of the country, business has been almost entirely suspended, leaving the working people of our city without occupation and consequently, without means of subsistence; and whereas, actuated by feelings of humanity and benevolence toward our fellow-beings on the one hand, and by the true appreciation of our city on the other hand, we deem it our duty to alleviate the condition



OLD COMMON PLEAS COURTHOUSE missouri resources-massie

of those of our citizens who are without employment!" It was therefore proposed to expend a sum of \$2500.00 for public works in the city and issue bonds by the city for such work done.

Difficulty of collecting taxes was indicated when a law was passed on April 28, 1865, to collect delinquent taxes. It was provided that the city collector should sell all property on which taxes had not been paid after giving notice of the time and place of the sale. It was also provided that the owner could redeem his property within two years from the date of the sale.

That much disorder existed was evident when local citizens proposed to the City Council that certain citizens organize themselves as a City Patrol Board to do duty as night police. The Council voted to accept the offer on condition that the citizens organize themselves and elect a captain from their number. They were authorized to make arrests, but each must wear a star to be furnished by the

city with the letters "N. P" (Night Police) on his coat. It was further provided that the patrolmen were to receive no compensation for their services.

DURING THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD The city administration seems to have had a minimum of problems arising after the Civil War, but it was not totally devoid of them. The most important, one that was common to most communities during this time, was providing monies for the operation of the city government.

On May 18, 1868, the city passed an ordinance ordering the borrowing of \$2500.00 from the Gravel Road Fund in order to help finance the city. The scarcity of funds was again evident in 1869 when a sum of \$2400.00 was borrowed from the same source. It seems that no gravel roads were being built during these troublesome times and the city used these idle funds for the business of the city. Money was also borrowed from the Wharf Fund.

In July 1868 a law was passed legalizing the issuing of city bonds not to exceed \$5,000.00 bearing interest at 10% for the support of the city government. At that time an apportionment was made of a sum of \$200.00 for the support of the Fire Company. The Mayor, G. C. Thelenius, refused to sign the bill, no doubt on the grounds of economy, but the bill was passed over his veto.

Another problem that seems to be in evidence during this period was that of keeping the City Councilmen in office. Regularly, every few months, the city would have to call an election to fill a vacancy on the Council. Just why these men resigned from office is unknown; it may have been the result of difficulties arising from troubled conditions of the reconstruction period.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS The first mention of pay for officers of the city occurred in an ordinance which permitted an allowance to the city attorney of \$2.00 for each conviction in the city court.

On April 8, 1871, annual salaries for city officials were approved as follows: Mayor \$100.00; Councilmen each

\$50.00; City Assessor \$300.00; City Treasurer \$200.00; Market Master \$50.00. In 1873 the mayor's salary was increased to \$200.00 per year, but in 1875 it was reduced to \$100.00 again. Each City Commissioner's pay was reduced to \$25.00 per year. In March 1874 the council agreed to pay the City Attorney \$100.00 per year salary and \$1.00 for each conviction in the city court.

NEW OFFICES CREATED No doubt as the city's business grew, new officers were required to conduct the city's business. In 1869 the office of Weigher was created. It was the duty of the Weigher to weigh all crops brought to the city for sale and he must keep a record of such weights.

In March 1870 the Council created the Harbor Department of the city and provided for a Wharf Master and outlined his duties. The next year in April the Council created the office of the City Engineer and stipulated his duties and privileges. On April 8, 1873, the city established the municipal court known as the Record Court. This was probably a reorganization of the previous city court.

SPECIAL PROCLAMATIONS

CHICAGO FIRE In the fall of 1871 the country was aroused by news of the devastating fire in Chicago. On October 11, 1871, Mayor G. C. Thilenius issued a special proclamation concerning the catastrophe; "The city of Chicago has been almost destroyed by fire, and her people are in need of help; therefore, a meeting of the citizens will be held on Friday, October 13, 1871, in the afternoon, at the Fair Grounds, near the city, to appoint committees and solicit contributions for the suffering people of Chicago. I do further respectfully request the people of this city to close their places of business on Friday 12 to give an opportunity to all to visit the Fair!"

NORMAL SCHOOL On September 5, 1873, the Mayor ordered a special election on the 17th of September for the citizens to approve or disapprove a \$50,000 issue of city

bonds to be payable in thirty years at 8% interest, to assist in establishing the Southeast Missouri State Normal School in Cape Girardeau. In that same month an ordinance was passed to permit the mayor of the city to convey and donate a lot to the Regents of the Southeast Missouri State Normal School for the location of the buildings. There was much excitement over securing the State Normal School for the city.

INDEPENDENCE CENTENNIAL The city of Cape Girardeau has always been active in celebrating events of importance. Since the city is old, the people are somewhat historically minded. Prior to July 4, 1876, Mayor Edward Engelmann issued a special proclamation regarding the observance of the centennial of the nation's freedom. It requested that all business close from nine a.m. to 9 p.m. and that all citizens participate in the torchlight procession on the evening of July 3, 1876, and help make a "contribution imposing and demonstrative!" It further requested that owners and occupants of houses on Water, Main, Harmony, Sprigg, Good Hope, and Spanish streets appropriately illuminate their houses during the torchlight procession.

The observance of the centennial and sesquicentennial of the founding of the city is discussed elsewhere.

CURRENT STATUS

The City of Cape Girardeau was governed under an aldermanic system for seventy-five years. There were four wards, each of which elected an aldermann every year for two year terms, making eight on the Council. The mayor was elected at large. Vacancies were filled by election.

GOVERNMENT BY COMMISSION During World War I agitation began, led by C. L. Harrison and others, to adopt the more modern commission form of government which had proved so successful in other cities, notably Joplin. The opposition was quite violent, and was illogically tied in with opposition to a new sewer system for the west end

of the city. But the proposition carried and the plan adopted in 1918. Strange to say the mayor and the first commissioners were all leaders of the opposition, but they did a good job and were soon its strongest advocates.

PRESENT ADMINISTRATION The City of Cape Girardeau now operates under the statutes governing a Third Class City with a commission form of government. The mayor and four commissioners are elected from the city at large for a term of four years. Each commissioner is assigned a department or departments for which he is held responsible. One commissioner is assigned finances and city parks; another is the police commissioner; who is responsible for the city police; a third is responsible for the fire and health and public safety functions of the city; and the last is responsible for the department of public works, including such things as streets and sewers.

The City Council appoints the Police Chief, Fire Chief, City Engineer, City Assessor, City Collector, Health Officer, and the City Clerk who serve at the pleasure of the Council. Other administrative agents are the inspectors of building, electric, and plumbing installations. Members of boards and commissions are appointed by the mayor and/or the Council as provided by statute or ordinance. A number of boards and other agencies are jointly controlled by the city and county.

The duties of the officers of the city are defined by ordinance. The Council must hold regular meetings the first and third Mondays of each month. Meeting times are set by the Council. Special meetings of the City Council may be called by the mayor or any two councilmen.

Every ordinance must be read three times before its passage, the first time in detail and the second and third times by title. The vote on an ordinance must be by roll call. A simple majority of the entire council is necessary to pass an ordinance. A two-thirds vote is required to pass an emergency measure.

FINANCING THE GOVERNMENT A major problem of

every city is that of financing the numerous activities and services which the people desire. Cape Girardeau is not different from other cities in this respect. Cape Girardeau can only provide such services as the people approve and direct and are willing to pay for. The people must be intelligently aware of the needs.

The chief source of income is the personal and property tax. Other sources of income are automobile licenses and merchants' licenses, which are based on the volume of business. The present rate of such tax is \$1.00 on the \$1,000 gross business. In addition to these there is a flat rate on the business of the Southwest Bell Telephone Company. Numerous miscellaneous sources of income are available, such as emergency fees, the charges for engineering work on street paving, dog licenses, police court fines, and inspection fees on construction within the city. All these go into the regular treasury. The parking meters on downtown streets provide about \$40,000 annually for use on street improvement and traffic control.

The total expenditures of the City of Cape Girardeau in 1955-56 were \$582,415.21. Costs are gradually increasing and the indications are that this amount will have to be increased. New and unexpected expenses are constantly arising and will have to be met. The present city tax rates on the \$100 valuation are as follows: General Revenue Fund 78¢, Library Fund 9¢, Municipal Band Fund 4¢, Parks Fund 9¢, Public Health services 6¢, Fire Station Bonds 1¢, and Airport Bonds 2¢. These amounts total \$1.09.

The present municipal debt is well within the general obligation bonded debt limit of \$1,300,000. Two issues are outstanding: \$70,000 Fire Department Bonds and \$70,000 Municipal Airport Bonds.

COUNCIL-MANAGER PROPOSAL The council-manager plan of city government is one in which the administration of city affairs is centered in an individual who is specially trained and well qualified in municipal administration. The elective council is the legislative and policy-making body. It employs the manager who is responsible for the



CAPE GIRARDEAU MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

fronabarger

administrative functions in much the same way the superintendent of the public schools is responsible for the administration of the city's educational system. The manager may be dismissed at any time his work is unsatisfactory. Many cities have adopted this plan of government because the centralized control and responsibility is much more efficient and economical.

Cape Girardeau citizens on two occasions voted to reject this plan of government. The people have preferred to retain the de-centralized, divided responsibility, somewhat obsolete commissioner form, probably because for the most part they have elected responsible and capable men to the City Council. A citizens' committee report on June 30, 1955, recommended reorganizing the city under a special charter which would allow modernization of the administration.

CURRENT PROBLEMS No community is completely free of problems. Cape Girardeau is especially fortunate in its

good financial circumstances. Nevertheless problems still exist. Some of the important ones are here mentioned.

There is a definite need for a new city hall. The Court of Common Pleas Building is in use at the present time, but is inadequate and in a bad state of repair. The building is a fire hazard and not suitable for the preservation of the city's valuable records.

A new police station is badly needed. The present one is outmoded and inadequate. The city has great need for a swimming pool. In this day and time a city of more than 23,000 population without an adequate swimming pool is as antiquated as a horse and buggy on a modern highway. Other cities with much less wealth than Cape Girardeau provide such facilities for their citizens. A suitable pool would be of inestimable pleasure and benefit to the community, and an economic asset of considerable importance.

Another problem that confronts Cape Girardeau is the securing of necessary funds for capital outlays. The building of bridges, extension of streets, new parks, improvement of the street lighting system, and the maintenance of the Municipal Airport are good examples. There is no tax money specifically provided for these important purposes.

The securing and developing of new parks should not be slighted. The city is growing rapidly, toward the west particularly, and as yet no provisions are being made for new city parks. They need not be developed immediately, but some provision should be made for their acquisition while it is easily done. But there is no money for such purposes. The present park areas are already too small for the demands placed upon them.

Another serious problem that the city has is the congested traffic conditions. Already some provisions have been made for off-street parking, but more are needed. The routing of traffic is also a problem that must be coped with. These problems cannot be postponed much longer; it would be wise to provide funds and personnel to tackle them now.

was organized from one of the five original Spanish districts October 1, 1812. Administrative control is vested in an elective three-man County Court. For the most part the judges have been conservative and the county has a fine financial record. The elective and appointive officers are as set out in the state statutes for a Class III county. Fortunately the records of the County Clerk's office are complete back to 1805; a very unusual circumstance in this part of the country.

As is true of all cities that do not operate under a special charter granted by the State Legislature, the City of Cape Girardeau is an integral part of its county. It must not be forgotten that the county and state authority extends over cities and towns just as much as it does over the rural districts. The county officers have the same jurisdiction in the city as in any other section of the county. In addition to this the city has its own corps of officers who have jurisdiction in the city only.

The sheriff has jurisdiction over the affairs of the city and works in cooperation with the police department of the city. The police of the city have no jurisdiction outside the city. The prosecuting attorney works in conjunction with the city attorney when necessity demands. The circumstances are the same for all other county officers.

However, the city's problems are not the same as those of a rural community. It has the problems of maintaining streets, sewers, and sidewalks; of municipal taxation, and all problems inherent in the city itself. The city is subject to the county and state government but has been given means and authority to conduct its own affairs of government so long as they do not conflict with the state or county government. Thus Cape Girardeau is subject to a different and additional form of government that the rural districts do not have. It is highly desirable that these various agencies of government work in harmony.

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES Governmental matters are important to Cape Girardeau in another aspect. Since the city is the trading center for a considerable area it is natural that many county, state, and federal gov-

ernmental agencies find it desirable to have representation here. Many of them have been mentioned in other connections. Changes are frequent and an accurate record is difficult, but the following will give an idea of their extent.

The county is represented by a branch collector's office, the County Farm, a sheriff's office, and the Prosecuting Attorney. It also shares in responsibility for a number of the local state and federal offices.

Among the ones that are state maintained, in some cases cooperatively with the nation or county, are units for Crippled Children's Service, Highway Patrol and Weigh Station, Highway Department, Liquor Control, Tax collection, Employment Security, Workmen's Compensation, Vocational Rehabilitation, Welfare Office, Veterans' Services, Department of Education Supervisor, and the National Guard.

Among those of the federal government are military reserve units, armed forces recruiting offices, an Alcohol and Tobacco Division representative, Soil conservation office, Treasury Department representative, Selective Service Board, a United States District Court, Social Security office, Federal Bureau of Investigation representatives, a Postal Inspector, a branch office of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, and of course the Post Office.

CHAPTER FOUR

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

In 1541 DeSoto and his party erected a cross and held Christian service in Southeast Missouri praying that a severe drought in the area might end. That night it rained. Some scholars think this was at Capaha Bluffs in the south part of Cape Girardeau; a more likely location is near New Madrid.

CATHOLICS

In 1699 services were held by three Catholic priests-- Francois Joliet de Montigny, Jean Francois de St. Cosme, and Ambrose Davion -- who came down the Mississippi River from Quebec to do missionary work among the Indians. They landed near the mouth of what is now called Cape LaCroix Creek (sometimes by the Spanish name, La Cruz) and erected a cross. At its foot they sang hymns, fired a volley of muskets, and prayed that they might be successful in converting the Indians to Christianity. If we reject the idea that DeSoto reached this immediate vi-

cinity, this was the first known religious service ever held near Cape Girardeau.

To commemorate this event a concrete cross and bronze plaque were erected, at the suggestion of Mrs. D. J. Keller, by the Associated Committee of Historic Cape Girardeau in 1947. It is on Cape LaCroix Creek between Cape Girardeau and Jackson.

During the Spanish regime the Catholic Church held sway over the region. For many years by the order of the king of Spain no Protestant was permitted to enter the region. Later the Spanish governors paid little attention to this order and permitted non-Catholics to enter.

After the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 the church was in a bad state. Several churches had been built in settlements along the river, but after the cession many of the priests left their posts and returned to Spain and France. In 1812 William DuBourg was made Bishop of New Orleans. He brought with him from Rome a number of students and priests who took up the work in the territory about 1818. Fathers DeAndries and Rosati were the most famous of them. Through their untiring efforts the church began to regain its former status.

ST. VINCENT'S As early as 1821 services were held in the home of D. F. Steinbach. One of these young priests was Father Timon, who was ordained in 1825 and assigned to work in Perry and Cape Girardeau counties. He often preached in the courthouse at Jackson. A tract of land just south of Cape Girardeau was purchased from Ralph Dougherty in 1833 in the name of the Vincentian Fathers and a mission established. St. Vincent's College still occupies the site. For some time services were held in the Dougherty's home. Later a storeroom was purchased and remodeled for religious services. The mission became a regularly organized parish with eighty-seven Catholics in 1836 and Father John Odin was installed as the priest. He was succeeded by Fr. John Bouillier. In 1838 a school was started. During some of these early years missions were conducted at Jackson and in Tywappity Bottom.



CAPE LACROIX CREEK MARKER

fronabarger

The parish grew so rapidly that it became necessary to construct a new building which was completed July 29, 1839. During the tornado of 1850 the church was so severely damaged that the present new building was erected. It was completed and dedicated on July 19, 1852. Certain pews were set aside for Negro worshipers. The building is a dignified and graceful Gothic design in red brick and is one of the most beautiful structures in the whole area. From time to time the building has been repaired and re-decorated. In 1952 it was completely renovated inside and out and restored to its original design except that the steeple is shorter and the little towers along the eaves are lacking. This building has served well for over a century, but the years have detracted nothing from its charm. In a great three-day homecoming and religious observance St. Vincent's marked the centennial of this fine old house of worship.

St. Vincent's has conducted a grade school since 1877. It has the usual auxiliary organizations for the welfare of

the people. In 1940 the parish established the Holy Family mission church in south Cape Girardeau.

The following, all priests of the Congregation of the Mission, have served as pastors: J. Timon, J. Odin, J. Bouillier, T. Amat, H. Figari, T. Burks, J. Knowd, F. Lasco, J. H. Koop, J. F. McGerry, J. F. Buedry, P. R. Dumphy, D. J. Downing, J. W. Downing, J. W. Hickey, F. V. Nugent, J. J. Murray, P. Cuddy, G. H. Dockery, F. McNeill, J. Linn, E. M. Hopkins, J. Layton, I. X. Feely, E. A. Antill, D. D. Lane, J. J. Martin, T. F. Levan, M. J. LeSage, J. J. McWilliams, W. P. Ponet, A. A. Malloy, E. McDonald, W. J. Stack, E. J. Cannon, G. A. O'Malley, T. J. Murphy, and J. P. Dyra the present pastor.

ST. MARY'S Six years after the construction of the present St. Vincent's Church a movement began to build a second Catholic church. Many of the Germans who came to Cape Girardeau were Catholics and they desired a church where sermons could be preached in their language. In 1865 J. Meyer and J. Goetz were appointed to advise with Archbishop Henrick as to the possibility of establishing a separate church for German-speaking Catholics.

Not much was accomplished at this time except getting ten men to purchase a lot for the church, which apparently was never used. The Civil War broke out and put an end to all plans. In 1867, two years after the close of the war, Father Rainierius Dickneite again began the agitation. A new building committee was appointed consisting of Joseph Lansmann, Charles Fuerth, Joseph Schlepker, Clement Lindemann, and James Goetz. It purchased the present lot on Sprigg and William streets for \$650 and the erection of a building began on March 25, 1868. First services were held here February 2, 1869. The cost was \$14,000. A rectory was built that same year.

In 1882 their grade school building was completed. It has been remodeled and augmented several times.

While Rev. Aloysius Meyer, C. M., was really the founder of St. Mary's, the Rev. Julius Herde was the first resident pastor. A long line of devout and capable priests of the Congregation of the Mission have served since. In 1870



ST. VINCENT'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

lueders

Fr. Herde was succeeded briefly by Fr. Gells, then by Rev. Hinnsen who served until 1874 except for a short period when Rev. Joseph A. Pope acted for him. Rev. Joseph Smith served from 1874 to 1876; Rev. Sosthenes Kleiser 1876 to 1878; Rev. William Sonnenschien 1878 to 1879; Rev. Francis S. Willmess 1879 to 1882. Rev. Eberhardt Pruente, who was appointed pastor in 1881, served over half a century. Then Rev. Alphonso V. Nicolas, 1933, was followed shortly by another noted pastor of this congregation, Right Rev. Monsignor Henry F. Schuermann, Rev. Schuermann not only served his church well, but was very active also in community affairs. He was followed in 1946 by Rev. John S. Moore, and then Rev. Theon A. Schoen. The Right Rev. Monsignor Marion F. Forst has served the parish since 1944. A new rectory at 629 William Street provided a home for the priests and offices for the parish. In 1956 the teaching sisters occupied their new convent.

The present membership of St. Mary's numbers about 2100 persons. In addition to the school there is a large number of active auxiliary organizations and societies for different groups and different purposes in the church.

HOLY FAMILY The Holy Family Catholic Church is a mission of St. Vincent's Parish which began in the south part of Cape Girardeau in 1940 largely through the efforts of Fr. Willis Darling, C. M. He was succeeded by Fr. Myles Moynihan, C. M., and Fr. Thomas J. Wesner inturn. The present pastor is Fr. John Shaughnessy, C. M. The membership numbers nearly 150, most of them Negroes. Since 1942 there has been a school in connection with the church.

BAPTISTS

It is probable that the first Baptists to make a permanent home west of the Mississippi River were Thomas Bull and his wife, and her mother, Mrs. Lee. They came to Spanish Territory in 1796 and settled about a mile and a half south

of Jackson. However Houck says that Rev. Josiah Dodge of Kentucky came into the district in 1794 and preached at his brother's home in the Ste. Genevieve District. He held a baptizing across in Illinois, probably of people from this side who went across to avoid violating Spanish regulations.

In 1797 Enos Randol and his wife and Mrs. John Abernathy arrived. About two years later Thomas Johnson, a Baptist minister, came to visit some of his friends near Cape Girardeau and baptized Mrs. Agnes Ballew in Randol's Creek. This was undoubtedly the first Protestant baptism here. Rev. Johnson was not permitted to organize a church in Spanish Territory.

In 1805, after the territory had been purchased by the United States, Rev. David Green, a native of Virginia, came to Upper Louisiana and organized a short-lived church in Tywappity Bottom. On July 19, 1806, Rev. Green organized Bethel Baptist Church, which was the first firmly established Protestant church west of the Mississippi River, probably at the home of Thomas Bull. The first building was a log structure on Bull's farm. It was later replaced by a larger building which long ago also disappeared.

The church regulations would be considered harsh as of now. They provided that the moderator should inquire why any member was absent from worship service. Members missing two meetings were cited to give the reasons. No one should interrupt the meeting by whispering or otherwise, nor should anyone leave the meeting without permission. The church closely regulated the daily lives of its members. Records show that on October 12, 1811, John Reynolds was excluded from Church for joining the Masons. In 1812 Samuel Foster was excommunicated for drinking "too much." Later in July 1816 Rebecca Hubble was excommunicated for leaving her husband and going off with another man. Jemima Hall was excluded for the same offense. On November 9, 1816, a resolution passed allowing Sister Hanna Edwards to wear gold earrings for the benefit of her eyes.

It seemed that human frailties were as prevalent in the

early days as they are today. Drinking, fighting, hunting, trading, racing, and other misdoings on Sunday occupied time of the church board.

The church was strongly missionary at first, but later became so "regular" anti-mission that a number of the liberal members withdrew in 1824 and organized the Baptist Church in Jackson. Later some of them moved to Cape Girardeau and formed the first church here in 1834.

The Cape Girardeau Baptist Association was started at Hebron Church in Cape Girardeau County June 12-14, 1824. It included ten churches with 248 members. In 1840 it had grown to twenty churches. But the anti-mission question became so violent that eight, one of which was the church in Cape Girardeau, withdrew to form the New Cape Girardeau Association which prospered and grew through the years. All the churches thrived until the Civil War's turmoil when only one Baptist, John H. Clark, continued to preach in the area.

The Hebron Church, which was established near the present County Farm in May 1822, was the first in this immediate vicinity. The first Baptist church in Cape Girardeau was organized and served by Elder Thomas Parish Green August 13, 1834. John Juden, John Juden, Jr., and William Sewell were three of the nine original members. They met in old Lorimier School. This congregation is the forerunner of the present First Baptist Church.

FIRST BAPTIST In 1839 a small plain brick Baptist church was built on Lorimier Street opposite and below the public library, where stones of the foundation may still be seen. This may have been the first Protestant church structure in town. It was on a high lot given by Thomas Anderson which washed so badly that it caused no end of trouble. This building was used until replaced by the one at Broadway and Spanish in the 1890's. The Baptist Association met in the building on Lorimier. A large crowd was in the building when suddenly the floor shivered and settled a bit. People panicked and rushed for the doors crushing and trampling each other in the process. Fortu-



BAPTIST STUDENT CENTER

southeast missourian

nately no one was seriously hurt. Examination showed that workmen had not finished the supports and had placed a temporary support atop a stump. The weight had split the stump allowing the floor to settle. The trouble was soon remedied.

The bell of this church has an interesting story. Some-time in the 1840's Col. G. W. Juden with his daughter and some slaves went to the snag-filled "steamboat graveyard" just below Cape Girardeau and salvaged the bell from a sunken vessel, thought to have been the "Julius," whose upper deck was exposed at low water. The bell was moved to the new building at Broadway and Spanish and remains in use to this day.

The congregation in 1927 sold the Spanish Street building to the General Baptists and moved to the present edifice at 926 Broadway.

The present membership is about 1800, probably the largest single congregation in the city. It is the largest Baptist congregation in Southeast Missouri and ninth in size in the state, and growing rapidly. Sunday School attendance averages nearly 750, necessitating facilities outside the

main building. An addition at the rear to provide additional space is planned for the near future. It will cost about \$180,000 and will accommodate 500 pupils.

Early records were lost in a fire in 1874 but insofar as it is possible to determine the following ministers have been pastors: Reverends Thomas P. Green, Russell Holman (supply), John H. Clark, Samuel Baker, S. H. Ford, W. F. Nelson, Adiel Sherwood, J. S. Green, J. C. Maple (three pastorates), G. F. Brayton, J. S. Jordan, Joshua Hickman, C. C. Daniels, C. F. J. Tate, T. John Duvall, J. O. Willett, A. M. Ross, F. Y. Campbell, A. B. Carson, J. P. Scruggs, George S. Ellyson, E. D. Owen, H. H. McGinty, and L. W. Cleland.

BIBLE BAPTIST The Bible Baptist Church was organized December 3, 1951, at 138 Pearl Street with eleven charter members and Rev. William F. Chappel as the pastor. Soon it purchased a church lot at 1542 North Water Street and on August 5, 1952, held the first service in the new frame building. In the spring of 1955 a two-story concrete block addition at the front was completed. Rev. Gilbert Watson served the congregation briefly, and Rev. C. Raymond Bugg has been pastor since October 1955. There are approximately 100 members.

GENERAL BAPTIST The First General Baptist Church was organized by Rev. R. M. Barrett January 16, 1927, under auspices of the General Baptist Home Mission Board. There were fifteen charter members. Their original meeting place was Common Pleas Courtroom. That spring it purchased the building now in use at Broadway and Spanish, completing the payments September 5, 1943. The growing membership has reached 200 and larger quarters will soon be necessary.

The church conducts Sunday School, mission, and fellowship organizations for all its members. The parsonage at 710 North Sprigg was erected in 1947 and 1948 at a total cost of about \$15,000. This debt was paid off September 1, 1953. Pastors to date have been R. M. Barrett 1927-28, Leroy Blackburn 1929, N. G. Goldsmith 1929-30, R. M. Barrett

1930-31, E. D. Winstead 1934-47, Dale Porter 1947-53, Fred Latch 1953-56, and W. F. Cravens 1956 to date. The church had no pastor 1931-34.

BETHANY BAPTIST CHAPEL A little mission began in the home of Harry McClard at 836 South Ellis Street on November 16, 1952. On January 21, 1953, it became a project of the First Baptist Church and members were to be received into that church until a separate congregation was organized. Rented quarters above a store at 825 South Ellis Street were used for a time, and then the mother church provided the present property at 430 Koch Street. The first pastor was Barnwell Anderson. He was succeeded by Darrel Jauch on September 1, 1955.

HELY'S BAPTIST CHAPEL In 1896 Edward Hely imported a group of Italian stone workers, so newly out of Italy they required an interpreter, to work in his quarry south of town. On the property above the quarry he erected two large bunk-and-boarding houses, a community recreational center, and seven or eight one-family houses. About 1912, at least before World War I, he brought in Negroes from Tennessee and elsewhere to work the stone.

Soon after he gave a Rev. Henderson permission to start a church in the community center. Records are very incomplete but it is known that until the 1920's it was an inter-denominational congregation including Methodists, Baptists, Sanctifiers, and others. Since that time it has been Hely's Baptist Chapel and Sunday School. The organization almost died out in the early 1930's, but in 1934 Rev. A. R. White reorganized it. The congregation of about sixty Negroes is erecting a new church at LaCroix Street and the railroad. Rev. Anthony Mable is the present pastor.

NEW BETHEL BAPTIST In the 1890's a number of Negro workmen and their families came to Cape Girardeau to work in Hely's Quarry. In 1921 some of them organized Antioch Baptist Church on South Sprigg Street under the leadership of pastor P. J. Johnson. During the pastorate of Rev. Black the membership dropped so low that the minister sold the building. The congregation started meeting

in a house across the railroad tracks and called itself New Bethel Baptist Church. In a short time the group repurchased the original building and moved back to it.

The structure constantly suffered from floodwaters and all early records were destroyed. The members raised the building above floodlevel. This was not entirely satisfactory so in 1945 they completely razed and rebuilt it, adding a basement, choir room, and pastor's study in the process.

Among pastors who have served the church are the following: Reverends A. R. White; O. W. Whitfield, leader in the much — publicized sharecroppers demonstrations in Southeast Missouri; T. J. Jackson; E. Z. Turk; Ed Willis; and the present minister Leo Ragland. The church has nearly seventy-five members and an active Sunday School of fifty.

NEW HOPE BAPTIST This is the newest Baptist congregation in Cape Girardeau. When the Southside Church purchased a building on South Ellis Street nineteen of the members desired to remain in the old neighborhood. They met January 17, 1954, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Riley, called Rev. V.A. Moore as pastor, and arranged for services in temporary quarters. In the spring the congregation occupied their present location at Giboney Lane and Pine Street.

On May 25, 1954, formal organization was completed. Rev. Orville Coussoult, Rev. E. G. Andrews, Rev. Joda Weston, and again Rev. Moore have served as pastors. There are now fifty church members and fifty-three in Sunday School.

RED STAR BAPTIST The Red Star Baptist Church, in the Red Star suburb so-named after an International Shoe Company brand, began as an open-air assembly under trees on the church grounds. When the weather was inclement Mr. and Mrs. Peterson opened their home to the worshipers. Rev. Scruggs, pastor of First Baptist Church, was a tireless worker for the group.

In 1916 a mission was organized which was the forerunner of the present church. Construction of a building began in 1917 and was completed in 1918. When formally organized September 24, 1920, there were thirteen members; now there are a thousand. A growing congregation soon made this building too small and an addition was built. Even this proved inadequate so in 1932 material was ordered for the tabernacle. A part of the Sunday School met on the second floor of Cole and Webb's Market. An eight-room brick parsonage was built beside the church.

During the term of Rev. William Huffman a fund was started for a larger building. On October 23, 1955, the members realized a dream when first services were held in their large and beautiful auditorium of the new building at 1301 North Main Street. The education building is quite large too, but the members think additions will have to be made before long.

The church has many active auxiliary organizations that serve the large number of activities of the Church. The progress of the Red Star Baptist Church has been phenomenal. During its existence over twenty men from the congregation have gone into the ministry.

The following have been pastors; John Rose 1920-21, J.A. Dale 1921-23, F. D. Baughn 1923-25, A. J. Langston 1925, G. A. Crocker 1925-27, W. E. Hicks 1927-36, Hobert Peterson 1936-38, J. C. Croslin 1938-41, William Huffman 1941-44, J. B. Ragsdale 1944-50, and S. S. Borum 1950 to date.

SECOND BAPTIST The Second Baptist Church of Cape Girardeau was organized for the colored citizens in the early 1870's. For many years it was called Missionary Baptist Church. In 1874 the congregation erected the building at 428 South Frederick Street. Stories are told of how the members helped with the construction. Amanda Jones carried brick in her apron to her husband Charlie, helping with the work. During the pastorate of Rev. Russell a parsonage was built on the lot adjoining the church to the north. Both the church and parsonage have been renovated several times in the intervening years. Another remodeling and expansion program is planned in the near future.

Records are lacking but members recall that Rev. J. T. Kelly, Rev. P. L. Parks, Rev. M. Owens, Rev. W. H. Hill, Rev. Russell, Rev. G. F. Bell, Rev. Little, Rev. A. W. Conklin, Rev. Fields, and Rev. W. I. Shepherd have served as pastors. Rev. Edgar G. Mayes is the present minister. There are about 200 members in the church and approximately half that number in the Sunday School.

SOUTHSIDE BAPTIST The Southside Baptist Church was organized as a mission of the First Baptist Church March 4, 1945, with a membership of sixty. Present membership is near 300. Rev. V. A. Moore served as the pastor until December 1947. Rev. Harley Statler was pastor from January 1948 through December 1949. Rev. A. J. Langston has been minister since January 1950. The building at 2100 South Sprigg was dedicated August 27, 1950. On December 21, 1953, the congregation purchased the building now used at 1012 South Ellis Street.

METHODISTS

Methodism is almost as old in the Cape Girardeau area as Catholicism. The first Society west of the Mississippi River was organized about 1806 at McKendree Chapel located about three miles east of Jackson. The name honors the first native-born preacher to become a bishop. William Williams and his wife, John Randol and wife, Thomas Blair, Simon and Isaiah Poe, Charnell Glascok, and the Seeleys were early members. A church of hand-hewn popular logs was built soon after organization in a beautiful oak grove near a good spring. The church became famous for the many camp meetings held on this old campground after 1850.

There is some doubt about the organizer. It seems that Rev. Jesse Walker, who was stationed at the mouth of the Cumberland River, came to Missouri and may have organized the congregation. When the conference met in Ohio in 1807 Rev. John Travis reported that the two circuits,



OLD MCKENDREE CHAPEL missouri resources-massie

Cape Girardeau and Meramec, had one hundred six members. At that time, and again in 1808 and 1810, Rev. Walker was assigned to the Cape Girardeau circuit. Succeeding ministers were these; John McFarland 1811; Benjamin Edge 1812; Thomas Wright 1813, 1817; Jesse Hale 1815; John Scripps 1818, 1819; Samuel Glaize 1820; Philip Davis 1821; Thomas Davis 1822, 1923; Uriel Haw 1827, 1929, 1830, 1836; Joseph Edmundson 1828; F. B. Leach 1832; J. Kelly 1833; William Crain 1834; Nelson Henry 1837; G. Smith 1838; L. B. Stateler 1839; and J. F. Gray 1840.

The first Protestant preaching in Cape Girardeau was in 1808 by Rev. Samuel Parker who visited in the home of William Scripps, father of John Scripps, one of the Methodist ministers of this area. Mr. Scripps, native of England, was a tanner and had known Rev. Parker in Virginia. Incidentally Rev. Parker's grandson, Walter W. Parker, has had a prominent role in the history of Centenary Methodist Church.

The McKendree Chapel Association was formed September 18, 1932, to restore and preserve the old building erected in 1818. It still stands much as it was originally except the logs have been weatherboarded to protect them from the weather. The huge old fireplace behind the pulpit, the crude benches, and other items of furniture are much as they were first built. Annual services are held to keep the fine traditions alive.

About 1844 the question of slavery caused the Methodist Church to split over the suspension of a bishop of Georgia because he owned slaves. Many, many years were required to repair the damage, the official reunion not being until April 1939.

CENTENARY METHODIST Existing records show that the first Methodist building in Cape Girardeau erected on Spanish Street across Morgan Oak from St. Vincent's College in 1842 was destroyed by a tornado in 1850. The next was a small frame house on the lot northeast of the Themis-Fountain intersection. Misfortune again overtook the Methodists when in 1856 this building was crushed by an unusually heavy fall of snow. The Methodist Church, North, erected a building on Middle Street north of Broadway. But the congregation dwindled until on March 5, 1884, it sold the building to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

What is now Centenary Church was founded in 1879. In 1893 the congregation constructed a building northeast of the Sprigg-Themis intersection which it sold to the Christian Church in 1906. A new building was started in 1905 under the direction of Rev. E. T. Adams on the corner of Bellevue and Ellis streets and the name Centenary adopted. This building burned February 20, 1914, and the present building was erected and formally opened August 1, 1915. The dedication was held in 1923 with Ivan Lee Holt, a very popular former pastor, as the speaker. Rev. Holt later became a widely-known bishop from which position he has just retired.

One of the greatest events in the history of the church was the erection of the new Education Building under the lead-



CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH

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ership of Rev. H. C. Hoy, who came to the church in 1924. The building and its equipment cost about \$80,000. The church has grown rapidly since that time and now is one of the larger congregations in the city. Its plant is one of the outstanding religious facilities and was often used for community meetings and banquets.

The church is well complemented with a Sunday School and numerous organizations serving the needs of the men, women, and children of the congregation.

There is no record now available showing the ministers serving from 1841 to 1871. From the latter date until 1878 the following served Cape Girardeau and Jackson: William Alexander 1871, Edward Traver 1872, J. T. Allen 1873, C. J. Atchison 1874, J. C. Berryman 1875, J. C. Alexander 1876, and H. S. Watts 1878. From 1879 to date assignments to Cape Girardeau only were the following: J.C. Alexander 1879, J. L. Batten 1883, H. B. McNeil 1885, Wellborn Mooney 1886, 1887, E. G. Kilgore 1891, J. K. P. Dickson 1892, C. P. Marchman 1893, M. T. Haw 1894, R. L. Russell 1898, W. J. Hays 1899, J. W. Keithly 1901, Olin Boggs 1903, L. D. Lowe 1909, Ivan Lee Holt 1911, J. C. Handy 1915, E. T. Clark 1917, W. L. Halberstadt 1918, L. M. Spivey 1920, E. H. Orear 1920, J. R. Spann 1922, C. C. Clark 1924, H. C. Hoy 1924, M. N.

Waldrip 1931, R. H. Daugherty 1933, Don E. Schooler 1937, G. C. Fain 1941, J. L. Taylor 1943, and R. C. Holliday 1948.

GRACE METHODIST A saintly woman, Mrs. Antonnette Hunze, recognized the need and began the agitation for a German-language Methodist church in Cape Girardeau. For some time services were held in the homes of the members. About 1852 they built a small one-room brick and called it Cape Girardeau Mission. It was dedicated May 22, 1855.

Not much is known of this church except that on June 28, 1858, a Sunday School was organized under the leadership of Rev. John Koelle. Christian Bueltemann, Christian Haman, Heinrich Haman, Frederick Hunze, Dietrich Schrader, and William Woeleke were charter members.

The German element opposed slavery and German Methodism did not flourish in the South. It was during the great struggle between the states that the little brick church was about to be taken over for a Confederate hospital. Rev. Frederick Stoffregen rode his horse to Bloomfield where the Confederates were encamped. He gained an audience with Gen. Marmaduke and secured his promise not to take the church for a hospital. The little German congregation had a difficult time. No written records are known for the war years, the last found being dated September 8, 1861. This meeting closed with a prayer and a hope that the group could meet again sometime in the future.

In 1864 they started meeting again and struggled along on a very meagre budget. At one time a debt of \$2.05 was paid by assessing each man forty cents and each woman twenty cents. In 1868, the year they bought the present lot, the name Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal was adopted.

In 1890 the Ebenezer congregation resolved to build a new church. Henry C. Haman, Christian Bueltemann, Christian Haman, and William Woeleke were the building committee. The new church was erected at a cost of \$3500 and dedicated in 1891. There followed another period of struggle for the small congregation. They were in debt and found it difficult to meet their obligations.



PROPOSED NEW
GRACE METHODIST CHURCH

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MISSOURI
PAUL DORMEYER & ASSOCIATES - ARCHITECTS

SKETCH OF PROPOSED GRACE METHODIST CHURCH

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By 1900 the language problem had become acute. The younger people were not learning German, and the older ones could not understand such defection. All the instructional materials were in German, but the children were growing up in a community where English was the dominant language even in their own homes. Finally in 1913 the pastor gained permission to conduct services in English on alternate Sunday evenings and after 1922 all services were in English. At that time Grace Methodist, as it came to be called, entered a new era. In 1939 the new education building was dedicated.

For over a hundred years Grace Methodist Episcopal Church has been in existence. The congregation has purchased land and is looking forward to a spacious new building at Thelenius and Caruthers avenue

The following ministers have served the church: John Koelle, H. Hoch, H. Heyer, C. Hoch, H. Schulze, William Koeneke, Jacob Tanner, Ferdinand Arnsperger, Henry Han-

kemeyer, Jacob Eichenberger, Conrad Mardorf, William Schutz, William Wilkening, Frederick Koenig, Philip W. Jacoby, Henry Brinkmeyer, John P. Wilhelm, J. K. Fred Stoffregen, William Hartel, Jacob F. Foreschle, Michael Schnierle, Edward S. Hehner, Frank Gruenewald, George L. Zocher, Theodore Ludwig, George E. Heidel, John H. Knehans, August H. Bueltemann, Charles A. Neumeyer, Henry E. Roos, Wesley O. Schulze, John W. Ellis, William H. Hackman, William H. Wolfe, Miles H. Stotts, Pendleton A. Kasey, and George W. Heslar.

MAPLE AVENUE METHODIST In 1912 Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Dalton, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Andrews, Prof. H. S. Moore, Mrs. Callie Slaughter, and others organized a mission church in the rapidly growing southern part of town. Upon request the bishop assigned Rev. O. J. Ferguson as pastor. Mr. Louis Houck gave a lot on an elevation near Fort D as well as the bell from defunct old Mt. Tabor Church on his land west of the city. Messrs. M. E. Leming and William Tibbs contributed lumber. Phillips Lumber Company furnished doors and windows, and other interested persons assisted in various ways.

The South Cape Methodist Church soon started with forty members. One of them, Mrs. L. L. (Maggie) Dalton, survives. In 1916 the population had shifted westward so the congregation purchased a lot northeast of the Maple avenue-Ellis Street intersection. The old building was moved to a newly constructed basement. The new structure was named Maple Avenue Methodist Church.

In 1940 the quarters proved inadequate. Otto Deimund contracted to move the building to one side, veneer it with brick, and consolidate it with a new sanctuary. The new church was dedicated October 4, 1945, with Bishop Ivan Lee Holt the principal speaker. Five years later he also dedicated the new Wurlitzer organ.

By 1955 the facilities were again outgrown. The parsonage, built on the back of the lot in 1924, was converted to Sunday School use and another home for the minister was purchased.

The present membership is nearly 400, with more than 300 enrolled in Sunday School. The men's, women's, and youths' organizations function admirably. The church is active in inter-denominational work and in world service.

These are pastors who have served the church: O. J. Ferguson 1912, K. V. Probst 1912, J. A. Abbot 1912-15, C. J. Barham 1915-18, W. C. McKenzie 1918-20, F. M. Love 1920-21, B. L. S. Shubel 1921-23, J. A. Baxter 1923-24, D. E. Cannaday 1924-25, B. L. Wright 1925-26, J. A. Bertrand 1926-27, S. C. Headrick 1929-31, C. P. Kirkendoll 1931-33, J. C. McDaniel 1933-39, J. Linn Haw 1939-40, W. N. Ware 1940-41, J. E. Isbell 1941-43, O.D. Niswonger 1943-46, J. A. Morgan 1946-48, J. M. Overby 1948-52, Leon A. Slover 1952-54, and J. A. Wilson 1954 to date.

St. JAMES AFRICAN METHODIST In 1863 Reverends Winston and Burks, Prof. Samuel Newton, and Uncle Jesse Stanton attended services at the Baptist Church on Lorimier Street and were inspired to organize the St. James Society. Pastors assigned to the circuit including this station were Reverends Kirkman 1864, James Madison 1865, Burks 1866, George Gaines 1867-68, during whose time St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized. About this time Edmund Smith was the only exhorter of this circuit; at another time George W. Davis was licensed to exhort. Later he was ordained and sent to the Poplar Bluff Mission.

Services were first held in a room across the street from the present church, but before long a building was erected. It was allowed to deteriorate, but services continued elsewhere. In the year 1875 a new brick building was constructed, and the first Quarterly Conference of the church was held in the Old Union Hall on Fountain Street. Since that time a number of Quarterly Conferences have been held at this church. During the pastorate of Rev. Charles Hunter a parsonage was built and one of Cape Girardeau's greatest revivals was held. Over 200 were converted.

Some of the later pastors, with dates of first appointment when known, were the following: Reverends Robert Abbing-

ton to 1870, B. W. Stewart 1871, W. H. Sexton 1872, J. R. Loving, Sptowood Rice 1875, M. S. Parks, N. H. Carper, D. W. Oakes 1883, J. P. Alexander 1884, P. M. Lewis 1885, J. Frank McDonald 1887, Charles Hunter, Calvin A. Douglass 1893 and 1905, J. N. Triplett 1896, S. A. Hardison 1898, S. C. Doby 1900, James Madison 1902, William H. Spurlock 1902 and 1909, William Alexander 1906, J. A. Chandley 1910, M. A. Smith 1915, J. W. Curry 1920, J. W. Tucker 1924, T. A. McPike 1926, W. H. Lacey, E. E. Treadwell, B. L. Phillips 1932, J. C. Hicks 1933, L. F. Greene 1936, C. L. Williams 1941, J. N. Harris 1946, W. W. Betton 1948, W. D. Wilkins 1948, A. H. Balle 1949, L. A. Parker 1950, T. W. Gaines 1952, and D. O. Meadows 1953.

THIRD STREET METHODIST The Third Street Methodist Church stems from the North Cape Mission Sunday School which first met March 29, 1914, under the leadership of Dr. Daniel Blount in his home. Activities were suspended in January 1915, but the group was re-activated with thirteen members on August 5, 1917, and incorporated as the Third Methodist Church. Later Street was added to the name. The congregation worshiped in a privately-owned dwelling to which they obtained title in 1920. But in 1924 they raised \$3500 and completed a building at 1206 Big Bend Road costing \$5500. In 1925-26 the congregation erected a parsonage costing \$2400 at 1206 Chesnut. Membership now exceeds 180. A Sunday School and other auxiliary groups offer training for all.

These men have been pastors: Reverends C. A. McFarland 1917, C. C. Fesler 1917, C. J. Barham 1918, W. C. McKinzie 1918-21, F. M. Love 1921-22, Fred J. Statler 1922-24, H. M. Andrews 1924-25, Fred A. Hearn 1925-27, H. L. Taylor 1927-30, J. F. Gastion 1930-33, Archie N. Holt 1933-37, Walt E. Hill 1937-43, M. O. Eisenhaur 1943-44, W. E. Sparks 1944-46, M. A. Garrison 1946-49, Thomas W. Hinchee 1949-51, Boyt A. Willis 1951-53, R. D. Peterson 1953-54, and Frank Black 1954 to date.

OLDER CONGREGATIONS

LUTHERANS Lutheran activity in the area is known to have begun in the second decade of the nineteenth century. As early as 1817 the Synod of North Carolina received a petition from Lutheran people in Missouri. The following year the Tennessee Synod received a similar request. Several times ministers were sent west of the river for hurried circuits of the communities. An organized migration of 553 Saxons came to Southeast Missouri in 1839. They of course were prompt to establish churches of their faith and swelled the number already here.

The first Lutheran church in this immediate vicinity was Hanover on Perryville Road organized in 1846 by Rev. A. Lehmann, who also organized the church in Cape Girardeau in 1854. Its first building, called the Bertling Church, was used until 1887; the one erected at that time is still in use. Until June 1955 the congregation conducted an excellent grade school. The parsonage was built in 1907. The Hanover group in recent years erected a fine recreational and community building near the church.

Since the time of Rev. Lehman the church has been served by the Rev. Messrs. G. Polack, C. Kretzmann, F. E. Lehman, Robert Knoll, F. Davies, T. Schwab, W. Weissinger, G. Polack, H. Guemmer, O. R. Hueschen, C. Rehahn, H. H. Kellerman, G. Kirsche, Al Bernthal, E. C. Schutt, A. Wagner, William Wittrock, and at present R. J. Mueller.

TRINITY LUTHERAN The tall graceful spire of Trinity Lutheran Church stands in the midst of the city pointing toward heaven as though to direct the lives of the people of the community. This beautiful brick church on the northeast corner of Frederick and Themis streets was built and dedicated in 1878 and is one of the landmarks of the city. Its tall spire lighted at night with glowing crosses adds much to its interest.

The Cape Girardeau congregation was organized in the Missouri Synod May 28, 1854, by Rev. A. Lehman. The charter members were Kasper Roth, Ernst Mantz, Carl

Doesselmann, Anton Schrader, and Ludwig Roth. As was often the case with early churches the group met in the homes of its members. A small brick church on William Street served them from 1855 to 1878.

As in most Lutheran churches services were held in German and not until about 1893 were any English-language services permitted. Beginning about 1925 the services were usually in English and by 1942 German services were wholly discontinued except for very special occasions. This large and active congregation holds three worship services each Sabbath, conducts an active Sunday School, a separate grade school, and many affiliated organizations and societies. There are now about 2500 members with 1750 communicants.

The following have been pastors: Rev. Messrs. A. Lehmann 1854-56, Eugene Harms 1856-59, Erhardt Riedel 1859-68, W. G. Polack 1868-79, Bernardt Sievers 1879-85, John Schaller 1885-89, Herman Glachsbart 1889-97, Henry Lobeck 1897-05, August Wilder 1906-18, F. H. Melzer 1919-51, W. H. Koenig 1952-55, and since 1955 Louis Pabor and Wilfred Zierkert have been co-pastors.

PRESBYTERIAN Though Timothy Flint had labored in Jackson as early as 1819 the first Presbyterian church in Cape Girardeau County was organized at Pocahontas by Salmon Giddings, a Congregationalist, in 1821. It had forty-one charter members. The Presbyterian Church of Cape Girardeau was first organized with eight members in the home of Capt. Ezra Dutch March 1, 1835, by Rev. J. F. Cowan of Apple Creek Church. Since Mr. Cowan could only serve the church occasionally and most of the original members moved away the church became inactive and was removed from the rolls in 1839.

The church was reorganized June 8, 1850, by a commission of the Potosi Presbytery. Dr. D. E. Y. Rice, principal of the Washington Female Seminary, invited them to use the dining room of the Seminary for worship services. Dr. Rice served as pastor until his death.

The first house of worship was finished just before the death of Dr. Rice in June 1854. It was a two-story brick on the southeast corner of Broadway and Lorimier Street, facing Lorimier. The sanctuary was on the second floor. The first floor was used for Sunday School on Sunday and by the Cape Girardeau Academy for Boys during the week. The same basement later housed the first public school in Cape Girardeau. The church bell, still in use, was on a wooden tower at the northwest corner of the church. It was used to call worshipers to service and children to school. Its harsh clanging announced a fire or sometimes an escaped prisoner from the nearby jail. During the war the southern members departed and the roll dropped to fifteen, but Rev. ----- Munson kept the little church alive.

The present building was erected at the beginning of this century and was dedicated in March 1903. It was remodeled and decorated as part of an improvement program at the time the present religious education building was erected in 1929. The education building and the organ were dedicated during a meeting of the Synod of Missouri held here in October 1930.

The church has grown steadily through the years and now has the largest membership in its history. Some of the present members are descendants of very early members.

Records are incomplete but it seems the following men have served as pastors: D. E. Y. Rice 1850-54, Elam Harris 1854-57, Franklin Patton 1857-60, A. Bartholomew 1860- ?, Rev. Munson ?-?, W. W. Faris 1869-71, O. W. Gauss 1873-75, T. C. Baret 1875-80, J. A. Graves 1881, J. W. Roseborough 1882-85, E. G. Mathena 1886-88, William Flinn 1889, S. A. McElroy 1891-99, Lewellyn Humphreys 1900-02, J. L. Alsworth 1902-03, R. S. Brown 1903-05, Adolphus Kistler 1905-10, E. F. Abbot 1911, J. F. Lawson 1912-17, T. D. Bate- man 1918-19, C. H. Morton 1919-40, B. A. McIlhany 1941-48, and C. E. Mount 1948 to date.

CHRIST EPISCOPAL Anglican missionaries came into the St. Louis area as early as 1819. In 1824 Rev. Thomas Horrell, an Episcopal minister in Maryland, emigrated with

several families and their slaves to Cape Girardeau County. He organized no church but frequently read service and baptized people. He soon moved on to St. Louis, reputedly at the urging of his wife.

About 1850 William Cross moved to Cape Girardeau and offered to build a church if a minister could be secured. None could. But the group continued to work for a church. For several years intermittent services were held by lay persons, who have through the years had a very important part in the activities of the church. Beginning in 1868 Bishop Charles Robertson held annual services which were well attended.

In 1876 George Moore, a native of New York, came from DeSoto to Cape Girardeau as a missioner and was instrumental in securing a lot at the northwest corner of Fountain and Themis streets. The cornerstone for a small brick building costing \$3,000 was laid September 18, 1877. Anne and May Greene, and their half-sister, Nell O'Donoghue, were all baptized that same day.

Rev. Moore became the first rector. He was succeeded in 1880 by Rev. T. F. C. James. During part of his pastorate a monthly Our Young People was issued.

A rectory was built in 1904 at a cost of \$3,500. In 1946 it was moved to Washington and Fountain streets to make way for a new Parish House which was completed in 1948. The Articles of Association of the church are dated November 26, 1909. The fine altar now in the church was a gift of Mary Russell in 1926. It is the handiwork of a Swiss woodcarver who made it for the Chicago World's Fair in 1909.

Other rectors who have served since those named are Reverends Samuel Arthur, Russell Todd, Otway Colvin, John Plunckett, Charles Maltas, J. J. Clopton, J. H. Taylor, Carleton Lathrop, Arthur Beardsley, Clifford Stanley, Charles Higgins, and the just resigned, John Tierney. The present membership is about 150 adults (above thirteen) and over 200 baptized persons. There are two active guilds in the Women's Auxiliary. The Parish House serves



THE NEWLY CONSTRUCTED FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH

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for church meetings, Sunday School, a Boy Scout and two Senior Girl Scout troops and various community affairs.

FIRST CHRISTIAN Christian Elder McMurtry, a carpenter, came to Southeast Missouri in 1819. Elders Thomas McBride and Samuel Rogers were working in Missouri about 1820 or 1821. The first Christian church in Southeast Missouri was established in 1822 at Cook Settlement (now Libertyville) in St. Francois County. During the decade of 1827 to 1837 a number of pioneer preachers came from Kentucky to Missouri and Christian churches were established all along the great rivers and elsewhere.

The Christian movement did not reach Cape Girardeau until much later. Not until 1878 was the first church of this denomination organized here. Rev. Davis, a young man just graduated from Kentucky (now Transylvania) University, was the founder of the short-lived organization.

The present church was organized as early as 1890. It grew out of a bible Class conducted by Richard C. Norton,

president of the Normal School, in a storeroom in Turner's hall. In October 1890 Elder T. P. Reed visited Cape Girardeau and called together a number of persons at the home of William Matthews. At the meeting it was agreed to organize a Sunday School and hold communion each Lord's Day. Soon Dr. J. H. Hardin came and held a meeting in Turner's Hall. Later the group met in the Presbyterian Church carrying on the nebulous organization.

On February 22, 1891, about thirty people met in the Opera House for the purpose of formally organizing a Christian Church Mission. In November Rev. D. B. Warren became the first pastor. In 1893 the congregation purchased from Frank Rodney a building on the corner of Bellevue and Middle streets, formerly owned by the Methodists.

In 1905 Rev. S. S. Landrum became the first full-time pastor. About this time the old building was sold and a lot purchased on Ellis and Good Hope streets. This proved a poor location and the lot was soon sold at a profit.

In 1906 the church purchased the building owned by the Methodist Episcopal Church South on the northeast corner of Sprigg and Themis streets. The congregation used it and a large dwelling adjacent until May 1955 when the present building southwest of the Dunklin Street and West End Boulevard intersection was occupied.

Joseph A. Serena, president of State Teachers College, was influential in changing the church from a mission status to a totally independent congregation. He also supplied in the pulpit on various occasions when ministers were not available. The present membership is around 300. An excellent church school and men's, women's and youths' organizations function well.

The new building combining utility and charm is destined to be one of the beauty spots of the city. It is of Norman architectural style and the exterior is entirely Bedford limestone. Age should add to its beauty. In 1953 a beautiful stone manse was built at 1202 Butler Street.

The following have served as part-time pastors: D. B.
112

Warren, Horace Siberell, C. M. Monroe, H. E. Carpenter, S. R. Maxwell, and E. A. Jordan. The full-time pastors have been: S. S. Landrum, B. H. Whiston, H. N. McKee, W. A. Haynes, John H. Wells, B. Wade Hampton, W. S. Hake, C. H. Swift, O. L. Smith, Alphon Mendenhall, Robert L. Harrell, Ira D. Crewdson, John A. Abel, Raymond Swartz, Vernon A. Hammond, Frank S. Wilfinger, and Guy L. Steele.

CHRIST EVANGELICAL AND REFORMED In 1944 the Christ Evangelical and Reformed Church at 37 South Ellis Street celebrated its Golden Anniversary. The church was organized as a German-language congregation August 11, 1894, in the old Opera House. August Bahn, Carl Brodtmann, Phillip Stoll, Jacob Stoll, August Ruehmann, Daniel Maurer, Charles Blattner, Christian Koenemann, Henry Bohle, Ernst Schaefer, Frank Oberheide, and August Land were charter members. A frame building on the present site, then in the midst of a cornfield, was dedicated in 1900 and an annex built to it in 1919. A parsonage was constructed next door in 1903 and remodeled in 1925. The congregation again outgrew its facilities and in June 1922 a fund for a new building was started with \$700. From that small beginning came the present brick building, which with its equipment cost \$50,000. It was dedicated March 30, 1930.

Christ Church for many years has had active organizations for the men, women, and youth of the congregation. It gives generously to missions and other worthy causes and cooperates fully in inter-denominational work. One member, Reinholt E. W. Maechtle, has been ordained a minister--September 5, 1943

These men have been the ministers: Reverends Ed Bleibtreu 1894-96, H. C. Nagel 1896-99, Christian Irion 1899-02, Theo E. M. Kugler 1902-05, Otto J. Gilbert 1906-10, Fred. Bemberg 1910-17, C. D. Wobus 1917, Reinhart Lehmann 1917-34, Ralph E. Weisser, and Arno H. Franke 1943 to date.

NEWER CONGREGATIONS

BETHEL ASSEMBLY OF GOD The Bethel Assembly of God Church and Sunday School were organized in November 1952 at 421A Broadway. Rev. R. C. Wetzel was the first pastor. In November 1953 he was succeeded by Rev. Ida Mae Keaton. The present pastor, Rev. Joe V. Shoultz came in June 1954. Soon thereafter the congregation started a new building at 2011 William Street which it occupied in November 1954. The congregation is a small one but has shown consistent growth.

BIG BEND CHURCH OF GOD This organization began in 1950 when twenty-two people formed a Sunday School in a restaurant building near the shoe factory under leadership of Rev. J. L. Rogers. It soon moved to larger quarters around the corner on Pearl Street. In October 1952 the group occupied a remodeled dwelling on Bend Road belonging to the minister and formally organized with about thirty-five members.

Early in 1954 a new sanctuary was built on an adjoining lot at 1000 Big Bend Road. About this time Rev. Rogers became State Overseer in Missouri for the Church of God and his wife, also a minister, succeeded him in the pastorate of the local church.

The membership of about sixty has a Sunday School organization for the children and others serving the women and youth of the church.

B'NAI ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE In 1919 the Jewish community in Cape Girardeau first conducted High Holiday services in the Elks' Building. On December 14, 1921, largely through the efforts of David Minnen, Jake Pollack, and Louis Hecht, the B'Nai B'Rith Lodge was chartered with Louis Hecht as president. Since that time the Jewish life of the area has centered about this Lodge.

For a number of years lodge meetings and religious services were held in various locations, the last being the Community Building in Fairgrounds Park. When it burned

on February 11, 1937, the group determined to build a synagogue. Jews and non-Jews from all this area contributed and on March 20, 1938, the B'Nai Israel Synagogue was publicly dedicated. David Mennen was elected president and still serves in that capacity.

The congregation now included about thirty families resident in Southeast Missouri. On High Holidays a Rabbi comes from New York to lead the congregation.

CHURCH OF CHRIST In August 1940 J. D. Harvey, minister of the Broadway Church of Christ, Paducah, Kentucky, came by request to Cape Girardeau to hold a tent meeting northwest of the Lorimier-Themis intersection. Following this, a group of ten charter members started holding services in the business college rooms over Buckner Ragsdale Store and later in the home of Wesley Ulrich on West Good Hope Street. In August 1941 Brother Harvey held another tent meeting.

The church purchased and outgrew several residences and finally purchased land northeast of the Bloomfield-Independence intersection for a church, meanwhile worshiping at 421A Broadway.

In 1952 the members constructed an unusual church with exterior of redwood, yellow Roman brick, and glass, using it for the first time in October. In 1954 a house and lots adjoining were purchased for parking space and as a site for an educational building in the near future. Attendance at worship regularly exceeds 150 and that at Sunday School is nearly as large.

The ministers have been Reverends Charles L. Heron 1940-42, Elmer Gobel 1942-48, Laverne Stewart 1948-50, M. B. McKinney 1950-51, Ben V. Vick 1951-52, and W. Ralph Nance 1952 to date.

CHURCH OF GOD In July 1922 Rev. J. H. Shirrell and Rev. Mrs. Sarah Massey came to Cape Girardeau and held a revival on South Ellis Street near the present site of the Maple Avenue Methodist Church. Several persons were converted and others took their stand with the church. This small band held services in the homes of members.

Finally Mrs. Ruth Manor opened her home at Good Hope and Spanish streets as a place of worship until a new church could be built.

In the spring of 1924 Rev. Shirrell moved to Cape Girardeau, built his home and started on a new church on the northwest corner of Middle and Emerald streets. The first services were held on the third Sunday of July although the building was not entirely complete.

In 1941 the church building was made larger and completely remodeled, including a full basement and a facing of red granite. Rev. W. H. Wohlman gave the dedicatory address in October of that year.

Things did not always move smoothly for the congregation. On May 21, 1949, a tornado swept through Cape Girardeau completely destroying the church and the homes of the minister and many of the members. Rev. Jack Crowe of Middletown, Ohio, who was holding a revival service at the church was killed. In spite of all this the congregation missed only one Sunday service.

The pastor immediately rebuilt his home and started the church on the same foundation. A rededication service of this monument to the zeal and inspiration of one man of God was held October 12, 1949, with Rev. Russell Lee of St. Louis giving the address. Rev. Collie Shirrell succeeded his father as pastor of the church. In spite of its trials this church has filled a great need in the lives of its people. There are now approximately fifty members.

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS
In May 1952 the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints first started activity in this area by sending Elders Richard E. Pettit and Donald B. Bennion to Jackson. They organized a small Sunday School there with Elder Pyrtle E. Probst as leader. Work in Cape Girardeau began with the arrival of Elders Jesse A. Hurd and Bruce F. Ririe on March 29, 1953. The latter was replaced shortly by Elder Elmer E. Bagnell. In July 1953 Elders Howard Burton and Norman LeBaron came. The former was replaced March 10, 1956, by Elder Val Buxton. On August 28, 1955, worship

services and Sunday School for the small group were started at 238 North Pacific Street. The unit at Jackson has been discontinued and Elder Probst has taken charge of the local one.

CHURCH OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST In 1924 Rev. and Mrs. B. E. Cannon and a Mrs. and Mr. Franklin started the Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ. Rev. Cannon has served the little flock, now numbering sixteen adult members, since that date holding regular worship services and Sunday School in their building on Holly Street. The church is affiliated with the Pentacostal Assembly directed from Philadelphia by Bishop S. G. Johnson. It is an inter-racial congregation having both white and colored members.

CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE A tent meeting starting July 14, 1932, at the corner of Park and William streets under the auspices of the Missouri Young People's Society was the real beginning of the Church of the Nazarene in Cape Girardeau. Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Cox were the leaders. Formal organization occurred October 9, 1932, with twenty-four charter members. Meetings were continued in the tent, then in rented store building on Broadway, in a member's home, and under the trees of the park.

On May 26, 1935, the ground floor portion of a new sanctuary southeast of the Park and Merriwether intersection was dedicated and a parsonage purchased. The church was completed and dedicated April 20, 1941. In April 1942 the parsonage was remodeled after a fire. There are plans to add an education building and activity center and other facilities in the near future. The present membership exceeds 200 and the Sunday School is approximately twice that number.

Pastors who have served the church are Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Smith 1933-35, Rev. and Mrs. E. G. Bohannan 1935-37, Rev. and Mrs. B. L. Wilson 1937-38, Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Fleshman 1938-43 and 1945-53, Rev. and Mrs. S. Frank Moss 1943-45, and Rev. and Mrs. J. Paul Tucker 1953 to date.

FIRST ASSEMBLY OF GOD The First Assembly of God

Church really began when Rev. Powhattan Huffman held a meeting at the home of Robert H. Pankey in the summer of 1922. Soon the group was meeting in a building on the east side of the one hundred block of North Sprigg Street. Rev. Cullman, the first pastor, invited Rev. F. L. Doyle to conduct another meeting which was held in a tent at Main and Mason streets. Rev. H. E. Waddle was called in 1923 and during his pastorate the church moved to the one thousand block of South Ellis Street. In 1925 a lot was purchased at 1202 South Sprigg Street (at Hickory) and the ground floor of the church built and occupied. In 1941 the present sanctuary was completed and dedicated.

Records are scant but later pastors seem to have been Reverends Stanley Miller, Powhattan Huffman, ----- Higgins, ----- Crenshaw, Floyd E. Heady, V. R. Ledbetter, Norman F. Brewer, and since July 1955 Fred H. Brand. Starting with only eight people in 1923 the present membership is 125. The Sunday School has an average attendance above 225. Men's and women's organizations are active. Since 1947 the church has had an early morning service broadcast over a local station each Sunday.

FIRST PENTECOSTAL ASSEMBLY The First Pentecostal Assembly began in 1919 with Rev. Walter Jeffries as pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. Albert Davis. Other pastors have been Reverends C. E. Barringer, Ben Blunt, S. A. Hall, Oscar Hughes, J. C. Dockins, Jesse Johnson, and since October 1955 Rev. and Mrs. Adron R. Williams.

In 1920 a building was erected at 2012 South Sprigg Street. Floodwaters were a problem so the structure was raised and two rooms added at the rear. Dedication services were held in 1948.

FOUR SQUARE This congregation had its beginning in the summer of 1939 in a tent revival at William and Lorimier streets by Rev. Evelyn Taylor. Formal organization occurred November 29, 1939. Services were held in second floor rented quarters on Broadway. In 1945 after two moves to temporary quarters, the ground floor portion of the church at 1222 Bloomfield was completed and occupied. In April 1955 a parsonage adjacent to the church

was purchased.

Rev. Taylor was succeeded in 1945 by Rev. R. Blanchfield. Rev. D. J. Balinger served 1947-48, Rev. C. O. Jefcoat 1948-49, Rev. E. A. Larson 1949-50, Rev. Raymond Chappell 1950-51, Rev. Hazel Smith 1951-52, and Rev. R. B. Maynard since 1952. Present membership is about 135.

GOSPEL CENTER Founders and lay, unsalaried co-pastors of the independent non-denominational Gospel Center on Marsha Kay Drive are Irvin and Bertha Huff. The work began as a Sunday School in their home at 721 East Rodney Drive. Formal organization occurred March 20, 1952, with twenty-five persons present. In order to get enough room for their needs they and the small congregation literally built the church which was dedicated December 7, 1952.

Mr. Huff conducts morning worship each Sunday and prayer services alternate Thursday evenings. Mrs. Huff brings an evangelistic message each Sunday evening and holds alternate prayer meetings. She teaches an adult Sunday School class and does most of the pastoral calling while he is engaged in his work as a carpenter-builder. Each is relieved at times by visiting speakers.

The organization has no formal membership list, but as high as eighty-six have attended worship services. The Sunday School attendance averages fifty-four.

JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES One of the newer religious groups in Cape Girardeau is Jehovah's Witnesses which began in a small way in 1943. Their Kingdom Hall is located in the 300 block of North Fountain Street. These approximately fifty ministers, with others of good will associating, carry on a rigid course of instruction for the members. Aside from this and their regular worship their program stresses an intensive home missionary effort.

The international society, numbering slightly over a half million ministers, publishes Watchtower, its 2,550,000 distribution in forty languages being the largest in the world for a magazine of this type. It also operates radio

station WBBR on Staten Island, New York, as one means of reaching people with the message that heaven is here on earth if we are but worthy of it.

MILL STREET PENTECOSTAL This mission group began functioning in 1921 under the leadership of Rev. Matthew Edwards. After that Reverend Harry Blount, E. E. Droe, Matthew Edwards again, and Walter Hughes served as pastors. The present minister, Rev. C. E. Barringer, has been pastor for seventeen years.

The group met in rented quarters until 1939 when the present pastor built, almost literally, the church structure at 234 Mill Street. Since that time it has been considerably improved. The church still operates as a mission and there is no formal membership list. About twenty-five attend the Sunday School.

UNITED PENTECOSTAL MISSION This is one of the newest congregations in Cape Girardeau. Services began in rented quarters at 421A Broadway October 1, 1955, with an attendance of eighty-four. The maximum has been 150 and the average 100, even with the church still in the organizational stage. There is a Sunday School enrollment of more than 100. Fund raising for a new building is under way. Rev. A. J. Johnson, well-known churchman in Cape Girardeau, is the pastor.

WEST SIDE CHURCH OF GOD The West Side Church of God was organized in 1943 in rented quarters at 421A Broadway. Rev. J. L. Hatchel served as pastor from the beginning until 1947. Under his leadership the church bought a parsonage and a church lot at 2222 Bloomfield.

Rev. Earl Fisher was pastor from 1947 to 1951. During this period the new church was started, the parsonage being sold and the money applied on the new church. Rev. H. G. Earl was called in 1951 and has served since that date. The new building was completed and dedicated May 18, 1952. Three years later a new parsonage was built adjacent to the church of the east.

The church has about sixty members and the Sunday School more than twice that number.

CHURCH WORK

Cape Girardeau is a city of fine churches. Many are old and hallowed in the traditions of generations. Some are in robust growth of middle age. Others are new and small, but active with the energy or youth. Since World War II no less than a dozen have new buildings or new additions, and a number of others are planning them in the near future.

Most of the churches are outgrowths of mission efforts which have been more or less constant, but are especially noticeable the last decade or so. At times it is just an individual, local or otherwise, that starts the movement. In other cases it is an official church body or a local church that takes the initiative. Some are abortive efforts, but those that meet a need by serving an unchurched group grow and soon become established congregations with fine physical plants and full religious programs.

The statement has often been published, and never denied, that here the percentage of the population attending Sunday services is one of the highest in any comparable city in the United States. The attendance at church schools on Sunday morning approximates that of the regular schools during the week.

The community is noted for its interdenominational work. Joint services at Easter, Thanksgiving, May Fellowship, World Day of Prayer, and other times are examples. The Ministerial Alliance and Council of Church Women discussed elsewhere demonstrate the fact. One of the greatest and most dramatic of the common efforts was the Billy Sunday revival and the series of Lincoln McConnell meetings.

SALVATION ARMY The Salvation Army worked briefly in Cape Girardeau in 1898-99. The Army, in the persons of Capt. Alma Hensen and Lieut. Agnes Lewis, reopened its activities in the city in 1916 and has continued its good work since that time. During its forty years of service in Cape Girardeau many Salvation Army notables have visited the city. On May 14, 1940, the late Gen. Evangeline Booth

was a guest of the city and Messrs. Fred and George Naeter. Because of their friendship with the General the Naeters included her picture in the beautiful tile mural on the east wall of the Missourian Building. The visit of the General was one of the highlights in the life of the community. An immense crowd greeted her at the Arena dedication where she was the principal speaker.

The Salvation Army, after serving the community from several locations, now has a permanent home at 215 Broadway from which place all activities are directed. An advisory Board of local citizens has served the Army since its inception here. These busy people give freely of their time for this work because they realize the value of the Salvation Army in a community. Mr. George Naeter and Mrs. Clara Patton are two of the original board members now living who have been honored with life honorary memberships.

The Salvation Army is a "religious organization with a social aim and a social organization with a religious aim" and the religious life of Cape Girardeau would not be complete without it. At the present time Major and Mrs. Preston Kiefer are in charge and are worthy citizens of the city and active in community affairs.

MINISTERIAL ALLIANCE On November 14, 1904, Rev. Olin Bogges invited local ministers to a meeting at the Methodist Episcopal Church South to organize a Conference of Ministers. At a luncheon in the St. Charles Hotel on January 6, 1913, the group reorganized as the Ministerial Alliance. It evidently ceased functioning because on January 13, 1916, a reorganization was effected. Since that time it has been meeting continually but irregularly to discuss informally mutual problems and make plans for joint activities. Participation was entirely voluntary and was never representative of all churches. The meetings proved so valuable that the Cape Girardeau Ministerial Alliance continued to provide a unified body to speak on matters of community concern and give closer understanding of the member clergy and their churches in various areas of church life.

The Alliance has been active in legislation and elections where moral and social issues arise by providing speakers, films, and other services. A team from the Christian Mission of World Order was here in 1943 and a LeTourneau Mission in 1952. The latest such project was the Victory Meeting with Charlie and Laurie Taylor. The Alliance sponsored services publicizing the Revised Standard Version of the Bible at the time of its publication. It has sponsored two church censuses in the community. The Alliance promoted numerous inter-church services: Thanksgiving, Good Friday, and Reformation Day. For this last, starting in 1945, the group usually secured noted out of town speakers. among them Rt. Rev. Arthur Lichtenberger, Bishop of Episcopal Diocese of Missouri; Rev. Dr. Laurence F. Kinney, Southwestern College in Memphis; Rev. H. Louis Patrick, Pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church in St. Louis; Rev. Raymond McCallister, Pastor of First Christian Church of Webster Groves; and Rev. D. Elmer Arndt of Eden Theological Seminary in St. Louis. Other activities include a "Wings over Jordan" Negro choir, a "Go-to-Church" campaign, and several churchmen's rallies.

For an organization so loosely bound and as widely representative of many divergent views, it is remarkable the degree of unanimity the Alliance has been able to preserve. Its activities are those of the ministers, not of the churches; but in most cases the churches have supported the programs.

COUNCIL OF CHURCH WOMEN In March 1948 women representing nine local churches met to form the Cape Girardeau Council of Church Women. The first officers indicate the truly inter-denominational character of the organization. Mrs. A. J. Rasche of Grace Methodist was elected president; Mrs. O. F. Reed of Centenary Methodist, vice-president; Mrs. M. M. Barks of Presbyterian, second vice-president; Mrs. C. E. Stiver of First Baptist, recording secretary; Mrs. William Beckwith of Christ Episcopal, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. Dorothea Roth of Christ Evangelical and Reformed, treasurer.

The Council regularly sponsors May Fellowship on the first Friday in May, World Community Day the first Friday in November at which time clothing, linen, and similar items are collected for Church World Service, and World Day of Prayer on the first Friday of Lent.

The following have served as president; Mrs. A. J. Rasche, Mrs. Jeptha Riggs, Mrs. W. J. Hamilton, Mrs. Dorothea Roth, and Mrs. A. B. Siebert.

The local Council is affiliated with the state and national Council of Church Women. It welcomes all church women who are interested regardless of race or denomination.

LINCOLN McCONNELL MEETINGS Lincoln McConnell held three revival meetings in the city. The first beginning May 23, 1907, was in a tent tabernacle at Bellevue and Middle streets. He commented on the fact that the city had twenty-three saloons, more than twice the number of churches. During this meeting Rev. McConnell delivered the address at the cornerstone laying for Centenary Methodist Church. His second revival on the same site began June 1, 1913, and lasted four weeks. During this time he delivered the baccalaureate sermon at the State Normal School. His third meeting, lasting only two weeks, began March 4, 1930, in Centenary Methodist Church. Rev. McConnell died just a few weeks later.

BILLY SUNDAY MEETING During March and April 1926 people of Cape Girardeau and vicinity heard and talked little else except Billy Sunday and his "revival!" This dynamic evangelist and his song leader, Homer Rodeheaver, swayed the people as never before. In this brief period a quarter million people attended services in the temporary tabernacle at Bellevue and Middle streets which seated 5000. (The materials in it were later used in the original Houck Field House). As a result 1319 adults and 528 children were converted, and 1482 church members reconstituted. The churches of the city added 1156 new members that year, and a unity of spirit started which has lasted to this day.

CHAPTER FIVE

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Early settlers in the Cape Girardeau District, as is true with most pioneers, had little time or need for formal education. A strong back, willingness to endure the hardships, and toil to clear and till the land were the requisites of success.

Fathers taught their sons to clear land, plow, and plant; to hunt, trap, and fish; to erect simple log structures; to be helpful neighbors and keep a wary eye for trouble. Girls learned to grow and cook vegetables; to card, spin, weave, and sew wool for clothing; to care for the sick; to manufacture soap, buckskin, and other simple products; and to make-do for the most part with whatever was available.

EARLY SCHOOLS

As soon as the initial struggle for existence eased a bit these sturdy folk sought a better life for their children. They came from the South where subscription schools and academies were the usual educational facilities.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS These subscription schools were voluntary associations of parents to provide training for their own children. Sometimes an itinerant teacher of sorts would come into the community and volunteer to teach in a home or other quarters for certain remuneration in money, goods, or services. Often parents took turns "boarding" the teacher as part of his pay.

In other cases the parents took the initiative in making arrangements, sometimes erecting a small building just for school purposes. Frequently the teacher was a local citizen--lawyer, blacksmith, or whatever--with a modicum of learning who devoted a few winter months to the task when little other work could be done.

The school terms were short and irregular. No license or certification was required of the teacher except the simple standards set by the local group. No fixed curriculum existed, no formal grading followed, no records kept, and no continuity of study from year to year. A very rudimentary version of the three R's, with the addition of spelling and at times a bit of history, made up the courses. The most important thing about these schools was that they indicated the people's sincere desire to educate their children.

According to tradition the earliest school in the vicinity of Cape Girardeau, and the first English school west of the Mississippi River, was Mount Tabor. It was established by Andrew Ramsay and his neighbors near their homes some time after the first settlement in 1795. Joseph McFerron may have been the first teacher; later John C. Harbison, a lawyer, held the position.

Mount Tabor's exact location is unknown. It must have been an excellent school for its day because even after Cape Girardeau had one of its own the "best" families continued to send their children there.

Other communities in the area soon established schools. William Russell and Dennis Sullivan, a blacksmith, taught in the Byrd Settlement. Frederick Limbaugh taught in a German settlement, probably near Bollinger's Mill.

SCHOOLS IN CAPE GIRARDEAU

It is said that William Russell conducted a brief term in Cape Girardeau in 1800. The first school structure in the area of the city proper was a small log house in an orchard near the present site of St. Charles Hotel.

These private schools were continued and improved. They remained the dominant form of education in the area until the Civil War in spite of the coming of the public and parochial schools.

Secondary education began with the establishment of academies at Ste. Genevieve, Jackson, and Potosi. In February 1843 the Cape Girardeau Academy was incorporated with E. B. Cassilly, P. H. Davis, B. M. Horrell, Thomas J. Rodney, Hiram Sloan, I. R. Wathen, and W. S. Watson as trustees. It occupied the Old Ellis Hotel building northwest of the Broadway-Lorimier intersection and later the basement of the Presbyterian Church. There was provision for elementary instruction for those unable to carry the academic courses.

In 1848 the Washington Female Academy or Seminary was chartered with Wilson Brown, John D. Cook, Edward Dobbins, Noah Handy, Samuel A. Hill, John B. Martin, and George Trask as the first trustees. D. E. Y. Rice was one of the principals. It occupied quarters in the same building for a time and the schools operated in close cooperation. Tuition was \$75.00 for five months including board, room, fuel, and laundry. Day students paid \$6.00 to \$15.00. Extra fees were charged for instruction in music, painting, and needle-work. There were some outstanding teachers, among them Lyman B. and L. F. Andrews, J. J. Gardiner, Mrs. M. M. Rice, and A. Bartholomew. The first named was killed by an exploding lamp.

During the Civil War interval Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Stokes operated the Cape Girardeau Male & Female Academy and a night school. It was probably at 315 North Fountain Street.

The schools gained quite a reputation over Southeast Mis-

souri and functioned well until closed by the Civil War. In January 1870 Presbyterian minister William M. Faris opened a girls' school in the Minton House in the 400 block of Washington Avenue. This student body is said to have formed the nucleus for the Normal School beginning soon thereafter.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Several church groups in Cape Girardeau have their own schools. The Catholics operate St. Vincent's Grade School, St. Mary's Grade School, Holy Family Grade School, the Greater Cape Girardeau Catholic High School, and St. Vincent's College. Trinity Lutheran Church has its own grade school too.

St. Vincent's Convent, Sisters of Loretto, incorporated in 1836, had a beautiful property overlooking the river at the end of Good Hope Street. For many years beginning in 1839 the Sisters operated the well-known St. Vincent's Young Ladies Academy reputedly the first institution of the kind west of the river. The tornado of 1850 tore off the roof and the large porches and considerably damaged the walls of the building. Though the school was in session at the time there were no serious injuries.

This splendid institution enjoyed a fine reputation throughout the Mid-West and South. Many southern girls, said to number 500, were caught here when the Civil War broke out and remained for the duration. In the 1870's the average enrollment was about sixty-five girls. Because of the growth of good high schools and the work of other Catholic institutions in the area the school ceased operating in 1923. The property was later sold.

ST. VINCENT'S GRADE SCHOOL This institution was built in 1877 beside the church on Spanish Street. Like other activities of St. Vincent's Parish it is under direction of Congregation of Priests of the Mission with the local management centered in St. Vincent's College. At first it was a boys' school; girls attended St. Vincent's Young Ladies Academy at the Convent. Now it serves both boys and girls in grades one through eight. The five teachers are Sisters of Loretto, with the Mother House in Loretto, Kentucky.

They live in a nearby convent.

ST. MARY'S GRADE SCHOOL This excellent school beside the church at Sprigg and William streets was built in 1882. In 1912 a new school and auditorium were erected and in 1937 a new section was placed on the Sprigg Street side. Until 1903 when they chose to devote themselves to hospital work the teachers were Sisters of St. Francis. At present three of the teachers are lay persons; the other five are School Sisters of Notre Dame. Their new convent at William and Frederick streets was completed in 1956 at a cost of about \$65,000. There are now more than 350 pupils in grades one through eight profiting from the instruction and a well-rounded program of activities in the school.

ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL St. Mary's High School on South Sprigg Street was established by Rev. E. Pruent September 1, 1925. There were 44 pupils the first year. School Sisters of Notre Dame were the teachers. The parish purchased for the school a building the first unit of which was erected in 1877 by Sisters of St. Francis for their convent. In 1882 it became a hospital. At times the space proved insufficient and the overflow was cared for in St. Mary's Grade School nearby. The building served as a school and residence for the teachers until 1954 when the Greater Cape Girardeau Catholic High School was occupied. It was razed in 1956.

GREATER CAPE GIRARDEAU CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL The new \$700,000 plant for this school between Caruthers and Clark avenues north of Broadway was occupied in 1954. A. F. and Arthur Stauder were the Architects; J. J. Altman Company the contractors. The two-story and basement building of modern fireproof construction contains thirteen classrooms and all the necessary adjuncts to carry on a full program of instruction and extra-curricular activities. The facilities will accommodate from 350 to 400 students. They serve all parishes in the immediate vicinity. Present enrollment exceeds 200. Rev. Robert A. Schumacher is the administrator and the teaching corps is made up of five

School Sisters of Notre Dame, who moved into their new convent on the grounds in January 1956, and a lay instructor in physical education.

HOLY FAMILY SCHOOL In 1942 Holy Family Catholic Church established a school in the south part of town. It now has two teachers and sixty-eight pupils, mostly Negroes. The school is progressive and participates in various community activities. It has a summer session of six weeks on a half-day schedule.

LUTHERAN SCHOOL When Trinity Lutheran Church was established November 12, 1854, in a rented house on William Street the pastor immediately set up a school. In 1859 the congregation called a full-time teacher, and in 1865 erected a school building at the church property on Themis Street. This was used until 1925 when the present building on North Pacific Street was completed.

This building contains auditorium, dining hall, and bowling alleys in addition to the usual facilities. It cost approximately \$50,000. Trinity Hall, a large residence next door added to the facilities. The congregation is now adding two wings at a cost of \$275,000 providing nine classrooms for an expanded program. Most of the school activities will be conducted in the new units and other parish activities in the older building. The present staff numbers ten; it serves pupils from kindergarten through eighth grade.

The following have been teachers in the school: G. M. Beyer 1860-63, W. Becker 1863-65, F. Haertel 1865-72, F. Weck 1865---, W. Beck 1868, H. Wente 1872-82, J. F. Lindoerfer 1882-95, B. Henemann 1883-85, W. Kroehnke 1885-88, C. Kramp 1898-04, W. G. Niermann 1904-07, W. F. Pott 1907-11, F. W. Niermann 1911---, Rose Neimans 1911-19, M. Reese 1917-18, W. F. Weikermann 1918-19, Edna Suedekum 1920-23, G. G. Arkebauer 1922---, Helene Bruening 1923. Since that time principals have been employed as follow: F. W. Niermann 1923-37, Walter Zehnder 1937-45, Henry A. Krahn 1945-53, and Walter O. Seibel 1953 to date.

PUBLIC SCHOOL MOVEMENT

In the early years public schools were termed "pauper" schools and some parents were anxious that their children have better opportunities than these afforded. But many leaders followed Jefferson's idea that a universal system of education was the desirable goal. The congressional act approving the Louisiana Purchase stipulated that public education should be provided in the territory.

The first list of grievances drawn up by the territorial citizens requested Congress to provide for schools. The 1812 act creating Missouri Territory stated "schools and means of education shall be encouraged and provided for . . .!"

In 1820 the Missouri Compromise authorized the state to draw up a constitution and that schools should be forever encouraged and that one or more free schools should be established in each township as soon as needed.

The act admitting Missouri as a state set aside the sixteenth section in each township and seventy-two sections of saline lands for schools. Their monetary value at that time was slight, but in later years it increased greatly and provided considerable assistance to the schools. In 1825 legislation made the County Court responsible for schools and set aside school lands, fines, penalties, and forfeitures as a school fund.

In 1834 Cape Girardeau elected Ezra J. Dutch, Alfred P. Ellis, George Henderson, Levi Lightner, and Abner Vansant trustees to purchase ground and erect a school building. This resulted in a small brick structure at Fountain and Merriwether streets which was used for several years; one authority says until it was severely damaged by the tornado in 1850. It is likely, however, that this school was not supported by a general tax and hence was not a public school in the modern sense.

In 1835 a new plan provided for a state board, three trustees for each local district, a term of six months' duration,

and a curriculum which excluded theology. A tax of three and one-third cents on the \$100 was permitted, but required a two-thirds favorable vote on a county-wide basis--a very unlikely occurrence in most areas. In 1853 one-fourth of the general revenue of the state was set aside for schools to be distributed on the basis of enumeration.

The practice of having eighth grade graduation exercises, partially to encourage youngsters to stay in school, seems to have originated in Southeast Missouri. In 1908 a compulsory school attendance law gave the pupils added incentive, but the graduation ceremonies have been continued in most schools, in recent years on a county-wide basis.

CAPE GIRARDEAU PUBLIC SCHOOLS As would be expected the educational system fell apart during the Civil War and little progress was made on a local scale until after the elaborate system set up in the constitution of 1865 began functioning. In accordance therewith some of the local citizens, notably Judge George H. Greene, often called the Father of Cape Girardeau Public Schools, arranged for an election on January 24, 1867, to consider establishment of a tax supported school. Opponents later said that only those favoring the school were notified of the meeting. At any rate the proposition carried unanimously. A board of education was chosen consisting of George H. Greene, president; J. M. Cluley, M. Dittlinger, N. C. Harrison, G. G. Kimmel, and H. G. Wilson. Immediately the board employed F. M. Grove, who was then county school commissioner, as principal of the school, and Misses E. Wooden and H. Cluley as teachers. The first term opened April 7, 1867, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church.

The school was a success. The following September another room was rented on Good Hope Street and four assistant teachers were employed. The third year the number was increased to eight, including an instructor in German and one colored teacher. The superintendent at that time was William C. Provines, who held the position until 1870, when he was succeeded by D. L. Morrison. This rapid



OLD LORIMIER SCHOOL - 1872

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growth, an enrollment of 2,081 and average daily attendance of 450, made the quarters very inadequate. In 1871-72 a new building designed by E. D. Baldwin was erected near where Lorimier School now stands. The lot was purchased from William Cross. D. F. Tiedeman erected the building for \$15,000. This building was occupied in December, 1873, by the Normal School while its original building was being constructed on the hill. The advanced pupils were taught by the Normal faculty. James B. Arkly became superintendent in 1872.

From 1868 until 1955 separate instruction was provided for the Negro children. Until 1880 they utilized the Union Aid Society Hall. Then they used the Old Lutheran Church until it burned, and after that the Negro Masonic Hall until Lincoln School was constructed in 1890. The outstanding Negro teacher was John S. Cobb. He was highly respected in the community and the school was re-named in his honor.

The first high school class graduated in ceremonies at the

Presbyterian Church May 22, 1912, It included Cecil A. Lorenz, Mayme E. Pickens, Ethel M. Masterson, and Gladys E. Welborn.

Recent years have seen the abandonment of the Broadway School (1906), the John S. Cobb School (1890), and the Jefferson School (1904)--all in the older central portion of the city.

The present grade system included a new Lorimier School (1937) on the original site, May Greene School (1920) in the south portion of town, Washington School (1914) in the north section, and Franklin School (1926) in the west. Five kindergartens have been added recently. Another elementary building for the southwest section is under way and still another is under consideration for the northwest section.

The secondary division has two units. The junior high school on Pacific at Merriwether is the former Central High School (1914). Central High School (1955) occupies a beautiful new \$2,000,000 campus on Caruthers Avenue in the west end--incidentally on the site of the Battle of Cape Girardeau.

There is at present a staff of 141 teachers and administrators giving instruction from kindergarten through high school to more than 3,500 pupils. The annual budget now exceeds \$800,000 exclusive of capital outlays.

The curricular and extra-curricular offerings are rich and varied. The school is classified AAA. Beside the long-established areas of instruction and activities the system includes vocational education in auto mechanics, diversified occupations, and home economics; vocational and educational guidance; summer music program; testing and guidance services; audio-visual equipment and materials; manual training; and night classes for adults. Special instructors or supervisors work in the fields of music, art, speech correction, and remedial reading. Such services as cafeterias, pupil transportation, and health facilities are valuable assets. Parent-teacher units are active at each of the schools.

Through the years the Cape Girardeau Public Schools have
134



CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

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had a succession of capable superintendents. After the four previously named were J. B. Scott, Mrs. Margaret Love Hope 1876-78, the only woman ever to hold the position, J. Q. A. Kimmel 1878-81, W. T. Carrington 1881-83, James H. Van Amburgh 1883-85, A. V. Hamilton 1885-87, T. E. Joyce 1887-98, E. E. McCullough 1898-03, H. S. McLeary 1903-04, F. L. McChesney 1904-06, C. T. Goodale 1906-07, A. W. Lawson 1907-09, John Laidlaw 1909-11, G. H. Reavis 1911-13, J. N. Crocker 1913-25, J. A. Whiteford 1925-35, and L. J. Schultz 1935 to date.

NOTABLE TEACHERS One of the loved and respected teachers, and the one to date with the longest service record, is Miss May Greene. She was born in Dallas (now Marble Hill) May 7, 1861. When she was only twelve days old the family fled to Cape Girardeau and thence to Iowa for the duration of the war. After the war the family returned to Cape Girardeau. For many years they resided where KFVS studio now is, later in the quaint and beautiful place northeast of the Fountain-Themis intersection.

While playing with her companions May suffered a fall that necessitated the use of a crutch the rest of her life. But it became a trademark of her determination and not a handicap.

Miss Greene attended Normal School and began teaching the Old Lorimier School first grade in 1879. She often recalled that some of the pupils sat on boxes at first. She taught at one time or another every grade from one to eight and served as principal of the Lorimier, Broadway, and Washington schools.

Miss May retired in 1932 after fifty-three years' teaching in the same system. On May 7, 1929, she was honored by her pupils and colleagues of half a century, indeed by the whole community, at which time she was given a chest of gold coins amounting to \$500.00. On May 21, 1921, May Greene School was named in her honor. On December 4, 1941, the Missouri Teachers Association Distinguished Service Award was hers. Miss May died on April 13, 1948.

Another public school teacher with a half-century of service in Cape Girardeau's schools, and incidentally a protegee of Miss May Greene, is Alma Schrader. Miss Alma was born May 23, 1886, and began her teaching career at Old Lorimier School in 1906. In 1911 she became principal of Jefferson School, and in 1921 of the new May Greene School, where she remained thirty-four years. She retired in 1956 to a well-earned rest.

Miss Alma helped organize the second Parent-Teacher Association in the city and has a life membership in the organization. She was president of the District Teachers Association in 1937, the only woman ever elected to that office. One notable event of her year was the anniversary pageant honoring Horace Mann. She has been a member of the Public Library Board since its beginning and is now its president. She is active in the Cape Girardeau Society for Crippled Children and many other civic organizations. On May 4, 1956, her many pupils, colleagues, and other friends honored Miss Alma with a dinner at May Greene School where she worked so long.

A third teacher with almost a half-century record in the city's public schools is Miss Alice P. Carroll. She too be-

gan in Old Lorimier School (1898) and served in various capacities, including seven years as attendance officer, until her retirement from the principalship of the new Lorimier School in 1944. She died February 25, 1945.

HIGHER EDUCATION

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE In 1833 Father Timon purchased from Ralph Dougherty a beautiful eminence on the river affording a fine view in all directions where St. Vincent's College now stands. On October 22, 1838, Father Odin, afterward Bishop of New Orleans, and a fellow priest opened a day school called St. Vincent's Male Academy which continued for two years in church buildings. Mr. M. Flinn was the first teacher. In 1840 Father Odin was succeeded by Rev. Michael Domenech who determined to make the school a college and drew up plans accordingly. Quarrying of the stone and burning of the brick began in 1842. In the spring of 1843 the cornerstone was laid and construction started on a three-story 100 by 40 feet building.

February 27, 1843, the school was incorporated by legislative act, making it one of the oldest collegiate institutions west of the river, empowering it to grant any degree usually offered by American colleges and universities. The incorporators, all priests of the Congregation of the Mission, were Fathers John Timon, later Bishop of Buffalo; John Brandts, H. Figari, Joseph Pequin, J. F. McGerry, and John Odin. The first faculty included H. Figari, president; M. Barbieri, vice-president; J. F. McGerry, prefect; H. Cercos, procurator; and J. Raschini.

In May 1844 the collegiate department with seventy-five students at St. Mary's of the Barrens near Perryville was transferred to St. Vincent's. That same year the school suffered from the greatest flood the Mississippi River has ever known. It was not through damage to the campus and buildings which are high and dry, but by the flooding of the farmlands which provided produce and much of the income for the operation of the school. The crops were a total loss and buildings and fences severely damaged. Shortly

thereafter a terrific epidemic struck the institution. Over a hundred were ill at one time. Two of the faculty, Fathers Raschini and Cercos, died.

The first graduate of the institution on July 29, 1847, was Angelo Navarro of San Antonio, Texas.

In the winter of 1848-49 the "Sea Bird" with 1500 barrels of gunpowder aboard became fast between the river ice and the stony shore just even with the college. The vessel was moored to await the breakup. On February 4, 1849, an uncontrollable fire broke out aboard. The officer in charge rushed in to warn the students and faculty. Just as the last professor left the building entrance opposite the river the blast came. All doors and windows were broken, and all the plaster shaken from the walls. The roof raised slightly but settled back in place. Fortunately no one was injured.

The debris was cleared away, blankets and other make-shift covers placed over the openings, and instruction continued. Repairs were barely completed next fall when disaster struck again. On November 27, 1850, a tornado destroyed the smaller buildings and severely damaged the main building. Among other things the entire metal roof was lifted and gently deposited in the bottom of the nearby river never to be seen again. The gables and the southwest corner were torn away. Old Henry, the colored gardener, was killed and several persons slightly injured. The institution closed four months for repairs.

In spite of such ill-faring in its early years St. Vincent's met a real need and continued to grow and prosper. In 1851 a south wing equal to the first unit was added. In 1954 these, along with later additions, were completely renovated to appear just as they had originally.

In 1858 St. Vincent's was limited to ecclesiastical training and for two decades was the alma mater of most of the Catholic clergy in western United States.

At the beginning of the Civil War men were being called to arms by both sides, soldiers were drilling in the streets, and military establishments were being set up everywhere.



ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE

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An attack on the city seemed imminent. So the faculty decided it was useless to continue under such circumstances, but changed its mind when it was rumored that Union forces planned to make the college into a major hospital. They decided to open as usual in September on the theory that a functioning institution was less likely to be disturbed. The seminary continued with skeleton staff and a small student body throughout the war.

Father Abram J. Ryan, one of the instructors, resigned to be a Confederate chaplain. He became famous as a war poet, the best-known of his works being "Valley of Silence," "The Sword of Lee," and "The Conqueror's Banner!"

After the war the faculty refused to take the oath of allegiance, probably because they had never rebelled. They were taken to Jackson to await trial. The trial was postponed time and again awaiting results of another similar one elsewhere. Finally the United States Supreme Court ruled that the oath requirements of the "Draconian Code"

incorporated in the 1865 constitution were unconstitutional and the priests were released.

During the next span or years St. Vincent's operated three distinct departments; theological, classical, and commercial. The school gained a fine reputation. Students came from the whole midwestern area with Louisiana and Texas especially well represented. Many of the graduates and students attained fame and fortune, especially in the South. Several of the faculty became nationally known, especially James Knowd in mathematics and John McGerry, a scientist who made a wonderful botannical garden of the campus.

In 1893 the theological department was transferred to St. Louis and named Kenrick Seminary. The classical and commercial branches continued until 1910.

The first decade of this century saw the school operated on a very limited scale. For a time it was planned to sell the property, but instead it was made a preparatory school for the priesthood, with further training to be given by St. Mary's of the Barrens. It continues operating very satisfactorily in that capacity. There are usually eight to ten on the faculty and seventy to eighty students.

Administrative heads of the institution have been the following Vincentian Fathers: H. Figari 1843-44, T. Amat 1844-45, A. Penco 1845-51, R. Hennessy 1851-53, J. J. Masnau 1853-55, S. V. Ryan 1855-57, J. F. McGerry, pro tem, 1857-58, T. J. Smith 1858-59, J. McGill 1859-64, J. Alizeri 1864-68, A. Verrina 1868-75, J. Hickey 1875-84, P. McHale 1884-87, P. V. Byrne 1887-89, F. V. Nugent 1889-94, J. J. Murray 1894-95, G. H. Dockery 1895-96, J. Linn 1896-98, E. M. Hopkins 1898-1900, J. A. Layton 1900-06, I. X. Feeley 1906-08, E. A. Antill 1908-10, J. J. Martin 1911, T. F. Levan 1911-19, M. J. LeSage 1919-26, J. J. McWilliams 1926-33, G. A. O'Malley 1933-38, W. M. Quinn 1938 42, M. V. Moore 1942 45, C. Cannon 1945-51, P. Frommel 1951-54, W. Ryan 1954 to date.

SOUTHEAST MISSOURI STATE COLLEGE The rapid growth of public schools following the Civil War empha-
140

sized the need for trained teachers. Missouri at the urging of Joseph Baldwin set about establishing normal schools for this purpose. On March 22, 1873, the legislature created the Third Normal School for the Southeast portion of the state. John Montieth, state superintendent of schools, E. F. Weigel, secretary of state, H. C. Ewing, attorney-general, George W. Farrar, Jacob H. Burrough, T. J. O. Morrison, and C. C. Rozier constituted the original board to select a site and inaugurate the program.

Ironton and Cape Girardeau city made valid bids for the institution, Ironton offered Arcadia College property said to be worth \$75,000 and about 7,000 acres of land. Cape Girardeau offered \$50,000 from bonds, \$6,885 in cash and notes, and land valued at \$10,000.

Hearings were held in both places. Some dissention arose at Ironton regarding the value of the properties offered. At Cape Girardeau there was unanimous agreement that the school was wanted. Louis Houck, A. D. Leech, and other leaders promised cooperation and agreed to buy the bonds. Cape Girardeau was chosen by a four to three vote.

Then came the choice of site in or near the city. Mr. Fagan offered land on the hill formerly used for Fort A. Mr. Joseph Lansmann offered a plot on the commanding site of old Fort B which was accepted. The board bought an adjoining lot for \$1000 to assure enough room. Though at the time almost surrounded by brush-grown gullies so that it was necessary to build the boardwalks on trestles in some places, the future proved the choice an excellent one.

Instruction began in the then new Lorimier School building on December 10, 1873. The incidental fee was \$3.00 the term. The first faculty was made up of L. H. Cheney, principal and teacher of pedagogics; R. P. Rider, language and mathematics; and L. C. Scheich, German. Mrs. Frances A. Cheney, wife of the principal, was the teacher of history and geography. Thirty-five students enrolled; fifty-seven were in attendance by the end of the year--twenty-eight ladies and twenty-nine gentlemen.

Closing exercises were held in Turner Hall at the end of the first year. The first two-year elementary graduating class in the spring of 1875 included Ida Burrough, Ada Jaquith, Martha Moon, John T. Harris, Jefferson W. Limbaugh, William Ragland, and William Ranney. The first graduate of the advanced course in 1877 was Emma E. Cowden. The second class consisted of Eugene T. McNeely, Theodore N. Polack, and Ellen Wilson.

A building design by C. B. Clarke of St. Louis was chosen in competition. All bids exceeded the allotted \$39,000 so the plan was modified in the interests of economy. William E. Gray was the contractor. In April 1875 the building was ready for occupancy. It was ornate renaissance architecture 163 feet long, 72 feet wide, with three stories plus a one-story chapel wing. Besides the auditorium it had ten commodious classrooms and was altogether the finest building in all Southeast Missouri. But it was soon necessary to make additions. Mark Twain in his "Life on the Mississippi" in characterizing Cape Girardeau as the Athens of Missouri remarked that the building resembled "a sort of gigantic casters, with cruets all complete" because of the many towers and pinnacles.

In the beginning the school was largely of a secondary character with the addition of courses in teaching methods. The preparatory department, often called the sub-normal, was later incorporated into a training school

In the early days the school was serious business. Students lived in town and the school was in the country. Extra-curricular activities were limited largely to literary societies: the Union, the Humboldt, the Arion, the Adelphi, the Zenonian, the Webster, the Sorosis, the Benton, the Clio, and later the Hesperian and Mark Twain. In those days literary meant literary. In recent years there are about forty active professional, social, religious, and honor groups on the campus.

For a short time about 1884 the school awarded a Master of Scientific Didactics degree to its advanced students with two years of successful teaching experience and a com-



ACADEMIC HALL AT STATE COLLEGE missouri resources-massie

pleted prescribed reading course. This is the only time the institution has granted graduate degrees. In 1886 for the first time the school licensed teachers directly--two-year certificates for the two-year course, three-year certificates for the three-year course, and life certificates for graduation from the advanced course.

It, like other normal schools of the time, seemed to be an anomaly in the state system of education. About 1900 the legislature decided they should be real colleges and serve their respective areas as liberal arts colleges as well as teacher-training institutions. A general plan for future campus development was devised at Cape Girardeau. However the legislature refused to appropriate money for dormitories in the plan, so Louis Houck, Leon J. Albert, and M. E. Leming formed a company and erected Albert Hall in 1904. In 1906 they completed Leming Hall over an enormous quarry; the sandstone foundation goes as deep into the ground as the walls do above it. The two accommodate 185 women. On May 8, 1912, the state purchased the

two for \$85,000.

About 1901 construction started on the first unit of the planned campus, the present Science Hall. Before it was completed old Academic Hall was completely destroyed by fire the night of April 7, 1902. Classes were continued in the Courthouse and in churches until the new building could be used.

Plans were made to erect another academic hall with the insurance collected, but President W. A. Dearmont insisted on a bigger and better building. Through his tireless efforts and enthusiasm the legislature was persuaded to appropriate \$200,000 for the present Academic Hall. This structure occupying the site of the original building was erected by Maule and Regenhardt at a total cost less than the \$200,000. It is faced with white marble quarried just west of the building, and is undoubtedly the finest building in Southeast Missouri even today.

In 1919 the name was changed to Southeast Missouri State Teachers College and the institution became a full-fledged four-year college empowered to grant regular degrees. On September 21, 1946, the word "Teachers" was dropped from the title more aptly to describe the true nature of the school.

State College campus is beautiful, efficient, and well maintained. In addition to the four already named there are ten major structures of native limestone and concrete and four minor ones on a 207-acre hilltop campus.

Agriculture and Home Economics Building (1902) originally the Training School, Industrial Arts Building (1906), Houck Physical Education Building (1949) which replaced Houck Field House (1926) that burned February 17, 1948, and the Utilities Building (1948) have self-explanatory names. Cheney Hall (1939) and Myers Hall (1949) are dormitories accommodating 276 men.

Kent Library occupied in 1939 houses the library including Textbook Service, Audio-Visual Center, Little Theatre, and the College Museum. Memorial Hall (1949) is the student



AIR VIEW OF STATE COLLEGE CAMPUS

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service unit of the campus. It has banquet halls, cafeteria, meeting rooms, and the student store.

Additional facilities include Houck Stadium (1930), the president's home, the college farm, the seismograph station, and recently acquired Home Management House (1952). Features worthy of special mention are the Houck Collection of Statuary, the Beckwith Archaeological Collection, the Duckworth Scientific Collection, the Chatham Gun Collection, the Theodore Stanley Basketry Collection, and the Nora Naeter Collection of Fans.

Presidents and their terms of service are L. H. Cheney 1873-76, Alfred Kirk 1876-77, C. H. Dutcher 1877-81, Richard C. Norton 1881-93, Willard D. Vandiver 1893-97, J. S. McGhee 1897-99, W. S. Dearmont 1899-1921, Joseph A. Serena 1921-33, Walter W. Parker 1933-56, Mark F. Scully 1956 to date.

The curricula cover a full liberal arts, pre-professional, and teacher-training program. Music, physical education,

and a number of other extra-curricular activities play a prominent part in the work of the school. The college provides for many community and district-wide activities such as teacher and student meetings, conferences, extension programs, high school contests, teacher placement, consulting services, and so on. The facilities are often used for non-school functions.

Degrees now granted by the college are Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Science in Education, and Bachelor of Science in Vocational Home Economics. About 275 are being graduated annually. The institution is fully approved by North Central Association, National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education, and American Association of University Women.

Many are the capable and devoted men and women who have served the institution. It is hoped that some day their story can be recorded in full. Among the administrators with long and noted service are presidents "Uncle" Dick Norton, W. S. Dearmont, Joseph A. Serena, and Walter W. Parker. The following past and present personnel each served more than three decades: Helen Bedford, H. R. Bolen, J. C. Brandt, V. H. Chapman, W. T. Doherty, A. S. Duckworth, Burwell Fox, Christine Heil, R. R. Hill, B. F. Johnson, Winifred Johnson, Sadie T. Kent, Esther Kneehans, S. A. Kruse, Charles Lamb, Adelaide LaPierre, Blanche Logan, A. C. Magill, H. S. Moore, E. H. Newmeyer, Louise Pearce, Jeptha Riggs, Martha Shea, and E. F. Vaeth.

State College is now in a period of expansion. A new science building, other buildings, and various improvements are scheduled for the near future. Present fall enrollments exceed 1700. The teaching and administrative staff approaches 100. The property is valued at more than \$6,000,000, and the annual budget exceeds \$1,125,000 excluding capital outlays.

Economically and culturally State College is a very valuable asset to Cape Girardeau and the district. It is apparently on the threshold of an era of rapid growth.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION Closely allied to the work of this institution is the Southeast Missouri Teachers Association organized in 1874 largely through the efforts of Rev. N.B. Henry. For a time it met at various schools in the area but for many years has been so large that only State College had the facilities to accommodate its annual conclave. The Association is affiliated with state and national teacher organizations.

COMMUNITY TEACHERS ASSOCIATION The Cape Girardeau Community Teachers Association No. 1 was organized November 10, 1919, the first in the state. It is a constituent part of the Missouri State Teachers Association, and included every teacher and administrator of the Cape Girardeau Public School System who is a member of that organization. Its purpose is to promote the welfare of teachers individually and collectively and to improve the schools. Belmont Farley, now head of the Press and Public Relations Division of the National Education Association was the first president. Miss May Greene was the first vice-president. Norman Schwab is the present leader.

The second unit of Community Teachers Association in Cape Girardeau consists of similar personnel at Southeast Missouri State College.

CLASSROOM TEACHERS The Cape Girardeau Classroom Teachers Association was organized February 17, 1953, with sixty charter members. Luther Hahs served as the first president. Since then Clara Krueger, Norman Schwab, and Alene Sadler have filled the office. The constitution was officially adopted May 13, 1953.

The Association has raised money with rummage sales, pie and coffee day, and a bake sale. It has so far sponsored or contributed to the Cape Girardeau Industrial Fund, the Bunker Hill Teachers Resort, a SEMO Scholarship, five Salvation Army Summer Camp Scholarships, and three annual banquets with outstanding educators as speakers. The first was Harold Lickey, president of the Missouri State Teachers Association; then Dr. H. W. Schooling, superintendent of North Kansas City Public Schools; and last

C. C. Byerly, First Assistant Superintendent of Schools for Illinois.

BAPTIST STUDENT CENTER The Baptist Student Center and Chair of the Bible, formerly called Southeast Missouri Baptist Foundation, was established in 1938 to provide elective courses, now totalling thirty semester hours, in Christian education to State College students. From ten to twelve and one-half hours may be applied on certain degrees. Several thousand students of all denominations have already benefited from this Christian institution. In recent years it has averaged about 350 students annually. Night classes are also available for Seminary Extension Credit.

The first dean was Dr. S. D. Aubuchon who served until 1952. He was succeeded by Dr. Thomas S. Messer, present head of the Center.

For three years classes were held at First Baptist Church. In 1942 property was purchased at 917 Normal Avenue and in 1945 the present property at 909 Normal Avenue was purchased. In 1948 the present limestone building was begun. This modern structure, in Greek revival architecture, contains two stories and a full basement. The lovely chapel was given by Mrs. Charles Frederick Fluhrer as a memorial to her husband and son, Carl. More than a hundred students attend worship service in this beautiful chapel daily.

A little newspaper The Foundation Herald was published from 1940 through 1951.

SPECIALIZED SCHOOLS

For many years special training for certain trades has been available in Cape Girardeau. At one time in its history St. Vincent's College had a commercial department. A fine program of training in the fields of commerce is available at State College

In the 1870's Chambers' Commercial College and Normal Writing School was conducted in the Presbyterian Church

basement. Daniel F. Wilkinson's Cape Girardeau Institute flourished about the same time.

In 1904 Mr. G. W. Moothart established three business colleges, one of them the Cape Girardeau Business College. Before 1909 there were several different managers, but in that year Mr. C. P. Coley took charge. He was a bit discouraged when the fall term opened with only three pupils, but by dint of hard work the teachers secured 66 the first year, 96 the second, and 105 the third. There followed a period of steady growth until in 1920 there was a total of 350. The upper floor of the then new Buckner-Ragsdale Building was especially designed for the school's use.

Prof. R. F. Allison purchased the school in 1920 and listed Mrs. Emma Barnes (now Latimer), shorthand and typewriting; Mrs. Mary Baggott, telegraphy; and Miss Verena E. Recker, bookkeeping. Sixteen different commercial courses were offered.

Mr. Allison sold the school to a Mr. Vote who in turn sold it to James M. Sitze and Mrs. Emma Latimer in 1927. In 1929 Mrs. Latimer sold her part to Mr. Sitze and opened her own school at 503a Broadway which continued until 1932 at which time she bought the Sitze's Business College and combined the two schools in the Buckner-Ragsdale Building.

In the fall of 1939 Mrs. Emma Clack (now Kiser) came to Cape Girardeau and opened the Southeast Missouri Commercial College on the second floor of a building at Broadway and Ellis. In 1940 Mrs. Louise (Curry) Ferguson joined the faculty, and in 1945 Mrs. Cathryn McCollum did so. In this latter year Mrs. Emma Clack Steimle purchased the Cape Girardeau Business College from the retiring owner, Mrs. Latimer, and consolidated the two as Steimle Business school in the Buckner-Ragsdale Building.

In the spring of 1954 Mrs. McCollum and Mrs. Ferguson purchased the school and are now operating it as the Cape Girardeau Office Training School. It is a member of the National Association and Council of Business Schools and offers the basic curriculum recommended by that organization. It is also a member of the Missouri Business Schools

Association, and the international system of Speedwriting Schools. It is the only private business school along the river from St. Louis to Memphis.

The presence of the municipal airport made it logical that a very successful flying school would be established here. It is operated by Cape Central Airways.

There are two recognized schools of beauty culture in the city. Excellent training in the dance is available in several private studios. Southeast Missouri Hospital and St. Francis Hospital have had nurses' aid training but not now. Government-sponsored on-the-job training programs for ex-service personnel are available in many trades and crafts.

LIBRARIES

In spite of their entertainment and research features libraries are primarily educational institutions. The first ones were all privately owned by ministers, lawyers, or others, and consequently were of very limited availability.

St. Vincent's College, the parochial schools, and the public schools each maintains its own library facilities primarily for its own faculty and students. St. Vincent's collection is especially strong in incunabula relating to history and the church. Kent Library at State College has one of the finest and best-housed collections in any institution of comparable character.

On February 19, 1862, in the midst of the war the Cape Girardeau Library Association was incorporated. It had soon assembled several hundred volumes and a cabinet of minerals collected in Southeast Missouri. In the 1870's the Association engaged public lecturers each winter.

Following the Civil War the Turnverein, a social and physical culture organization of the German population, erected through private subscription Turner's Hall, later called the Opera House. For many years this building was the



THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY IN COURTHOUSE PARK southeast missourian

social center of the community and the scene of parties, dances, weddings, election rallies, beer busts, minstrels, operas, melodramas, wrestling and boxing matches; just whatever the people wanted to do. Whether the Turnverein here had a library is not known, but such groups usually did. The building, occupying the site of the old Ellis Hotel at Broadway and Lorimier, still stands but is no longer used for public entertainment.

CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY During the period 1901-03 considerable effort was made to establish a free public library. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Houck offered to provide a \$30,000 library if the city would vote a suitable tax to support it. The tax was voted but the Missouri Supreme Court held it invalid because it brought the total rate above the legal limit.

On November 8, 1914, after considerable agitation a collection of 125 books was placed in a reading room in the Elligood Building at Spanish and Themis streets. Many local

women voluntarily paid fifty cents monthly to support it. Miss Helen Coerver (now Fox) was in charge from 1914 to 1918. Surprisingly use totalled 16,352; 18,215; and 18,000 the first three years. In 1918 the collection was moved to the nearby Elks Building where it remained until broken up when the better books were given to the Carnegie Public Library. Miss Cressie Chambers (now Ranney) served 1918-20; Miss Selma Eggers (now Lampe) 1920-22.

In 1916 a Women's Council of Clubs representing about 700 women was organized and adopted as its main project the promotion of a tax-supported library. This group secured a commitment from the Carnegie Corporation, but World War I interfered with the building of a library.

In 1921 the movement revived. Carnegie Corporation promised \$25,000 if \$5,000 was available locally and a tax to support the library was voted. Strange to say the City Council assessed the tax under the 1902 ordinance because the levy no longer made the total rate exceed the legal limit. Actually \$14,350 was pledged locally of which the sum of \$11,822 was actually paid.

McCarthy Construction Company of St. Louis completed the building after some delay, the last Carnegie-sponsored library building in the United States.

The original board consisted of Mrs. Allan H. Hinckey, president; Mrs. J. H. Himmelberger, vice-president; Charles L. Harrison, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. L. B. Houck, Mrs. E. A. Caton, Miss Alma Schrader, Prof. J. H. Gehrs, Mr. J. A. Kinder, and Mr. H. H. Haas.

A Negro branch library in John S. Cobb School functioned from 1940 until the building burned in 1954.

The following have been librarians: Misses Margaret Baugh, Lenore P. Rafferty (now Mezger), Eileen Fitzgerald, and the present incumbent, Miss Ross Lloyd Crigler. In addition to the librarian the staff includes two full-time and two part-time assistants. Total holdings approximate 50,000 volumes; the annual budget is over \$25,000; registered borrowers number 21,000. Special collections of



KENT LIBRARY AT NIGHT

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note are the James A. Kinder Mississippi River Valley, the William Shivelbine Music, Shakespeare, and gardening. The annual per capita loans exceed eleven books, a very good showing.

The public library has been of distinct service down through the years. Today it serves our people more than ever before in spite of rising costs and crowded quarters.

KENT LIBRARY Of course State College has had reference books available to its students in some measure since the beginning of the school. Before the library was formally organized there were 1200 books. At first they were in the classrooms and offices. At one time the library was in the president's office with Miss Louise Ranney (now Harbison) in charge. In the 1890's the literary societies built up considerable collections.

About the turn of the century plans for expansion included a separate library department. Temporary quarters were set up in the just completed Science Hall. Upon completion of Academic Hall the east wing of the main floor became the library. It later took over half the ground floor below that wing.

Prof. R. S. Douglass served as librarian from 1905 to 1910 with Miss Sadie T. Kent as his assistant. Then Miss Kent

took over the librarianship and remained in that position until 1943. From that time until her death in 1951 she was librarian emerita. Since June 1943 Felix E. Snider, who was assistant librarian from 1930 until that time except for two years, has been librarian.

In 1939 a new building was constructed by state appropriation and a Public Works Administration grant. It was designed by Jameson & Spearl and constructed by McCarthy Construction Company, both of St. Louis. It was named the Kent Library in recognition of Miss Kent's nearly a half-century of service to the institution.

The exterior is of St. Mary's and Bedford limestone. The cost was approximately a quarter million dollars. Additions are possible to the rear; one will soon be necessary. A distinctive feature of the building is the colophons or printers' marks in the reading room windows.

The collections now number about 100,000 bound books, and an equal number of unbound items, all cataloged. There are eight departments: Textbook Service, Audio-Visual Center, Government Depository, Children's Room, Book Company Repository, Reference Library, College Museum, and Training School Library. Of special interest to many is the Charles L. Harrison Library of rare and unusual items and the strong holdings in education and local history.

RIVERSIDE REGIONAL LIBRARY The newest library development in the immediate vicinity of Cape Girardeau is the Riverside Regional Library with headquarters in Jackson. On April 5, 1955, following a two-year bookmobile demonstration by the Missouri State Library, Cape Girardeau, Scott, and Perry counties voted to establish their own service. George Hilpert was the first board president; Otto Koenig the first librarian.

The library had temporary quarters in the Courthouse basement, but now occupies a new building on Highway 61 North. It serves a net population of over 40,000 with about forty deposit stations and 150 bookmobile stops at schools and community centers in the three counties. The collection numbers about 25,000 books and audio-visual items.

CHAPTER SIX

HEALTH RECREATION AND WELFARE

HEALTH

There are many activities in a city--official, commercial, and personal--that are necessary for the health and happiness of the people. They are too numerous and varied to even name them all. Some are discussed elsewhere and a few others will be included in this chapter.

In a rural environment each family is largely responsible for its own health and sanitary arrangements. The Indians and many of the pioneers had to depend on various herbs and simple cures to treat their illnesses. Early market lists included such items as camphor, brimstone, quinine soda saleratus, turpentine, and senna. Among other common homemade remedies were catnip tea, whiskey, mustard seed, and slippery elm bark. When people congregate in towns many of these matters become the concern of everybody and only the government can manage them.

The city's articles of incorporation states that it was the duty of the city council to "make regulations to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases, ... to secure the general health of the inhabitants, to prevent and remove nuisances, to establish night watches and patrols, erect lights in the streets and light the same" The constable and his deputies were responsible for enforcement of these regulations.

An 1858 ordinance controlled slaughterhouse operation, forbade keeping hogs within the city, and regulated the storage of hides, fish, vegetables, and other offensive items about a place of business. It provided for a Market Master to supervise the public farmers' and butchers' markets in Courthouse Park.

In June 1866 the Council provided for a four-person Board of Health, but on October 2nd repealed that ordinance and enacted others on health matters. Any person bringing into the city an insane or paupered individual was subject to a fine from \$25.00 to \$500.00. He was also held responsible for any expenses brought on by such incompetent, or else "shall return them, or pay for their return, to the point from whence they came!" The Wharf Master or the Marshall was to report such cases.

An ordinance enacted in 1873 required a business to remain closed for two weeks after a contagious disease was discovered on the premises. Physicians were to report such cases to the City Marshall or the Board of Health.

EPIDEMICS In spite of these precautions severe epidemics were rather frequent. The people were powerless to do much except flee when cholera, black plague, smallpox, or yellow fever swept through the community. Many of the dead in Old Lorimier Cemetery succumbed to these terrible scourges. One grave marked with a cylindrical shaft holds the bodies of seventeen cholera victims in the early 1830's. In 1833 a cholera epidemic hit Jackson and 128 died. So many fled or were ill that prompt burial of the dead was impossible. In 1852 another one decimated the Jackson community, but the valiant efforts of Doctors Wil-



THE ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL

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liam B. Wilson and J. H. Hardlee finally brought the disease under control. Incidentally, Dr. Wilson had unlimited passage through both the Union and Confederate lines during the Civil War.

From 1870 to 1873 a yellow fever epidemic raged so in Memphis that the well could not bury the dead. The Cape Girardeau City Council made great efforts to prevent its introduction into the city, but to no avail. Many local citizens died of the dread disease.

In 1918 a nation-wide epidemic of influenza swept the country, and Cape Girardeau was not spared. There were so many cases of illness that the doctors could not attend them all, and many persons may have died for lack of medical care. Many families were decimated; a number totally annihilated.

PRESENT FACILITIES It is a far cry from those days to the present situation. Cape Girardeau is now a recognized medical center of Southeast Missouri with personnel and

facilities for almost any treatment or surgery known to man. There are three hospitals, four clinical laboratories, sixteen drug stores, one orthopedia appliance shop, and a few nursing and convalescent homes to serve the people. There are over forty medical doctors, many of them specialists in such fields as surgery, internal medicine, radiology, pediatrics, dermatology, obstetrics, anesthesia, otolaryngology, ophthalmology, and urology.

There are a dozen or so osteopaths, half as many chiropractors, about fifteen dentists, and six optometrists interested in various phases of health and disease. Quite a change from the home remedies of some experienced grandmother and the services of old Aunt Harriett Stockton, the colored midwife.

HOSPITALS The first hospital in Southeast Missouri was established in September 1875 when Father Schmidt, pastor of St. Mary's Church, requested a hospital for the city. Sisters Philomena, Engelberta, and Felicitas were sent for the work and organized St. Francis Hospital. At first there was little for them to do, so they taught part time in St. Mary's School. In 1879 they erected a building northwest of the Sprigg-William street intersection for a hospital. For a time they boarded some St. Mary's pupils to utilize the building. Hospital rates were \$3.00 a week.

The main building of the present plant was dedicated in 1914. In 1939 an addition on the west was completed. The hospital has 115 beds available and takes care of approximately 9,900 patients per year.

St. Francis is one of the largest and best equipped hospitals in the region. It has five operating rooms, all air-conditioned. The staff includes forty-three well-trained doctors with specialists in many fields, including laboratory technicians. There are 21 registered nurses, 32 practical nurses, and a total employment of 180. Operating costs average \$50,000 to \$55,000 a month.

The hospital operates a special Polio Center with all the latest specialized personnel and equipment for treatment of this disease. There is a definite follow-up program of



SKETCH OF ENLARGED SOUTHEAST MISSOURI HOSPITAL

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rehabilitation for such patients.

Planning and activity for a non-sectarian Southeast Missouri Hospital began in 1923, but it was not an accomplished fact until the 72-bed, \$150,000 building was dedicated on January 8, 1928. A portion of the money was secured by subdividing Sunset Terrace and selling the lots; the rest by selling \$75,000 in bonds. During the depression both principal and interest were in default, but efforts to get the city, county, or a church group to take over the institution were unsuccessful. Finally, increasing business and a refinancing program enabled payments to be resumed and the obligations were paid off.

The following have served as superintendents: Theresa Norberg, Frances Shouse, Dr. B. A. Wilkes, Dr. T. J. McGinty, L. A. Johnson, True Taylor, and Herbert S. Wright.

In October 1949 the completion of a Service Building gave temporary relief from some of the crowded conditions. The hospital has grown constantly. The medical staff now exceeds thirty. There are twenty-four registered nurses and forty nurse-aids. About 3,800 patients, including the

new babies, are cared for each year.

In May 1953 plans got under way for an addition to the hospital. The financial campaign ended in October 1954 with pledges and cash totalling nearly \$500,000. Matching federal funds of \$514,000 were allotted in October 1955. On February 24, 1956, contracts were let, the total exceeding \$1,250,000.

The program includes a complete renovation of the older building. The institution will then have over 150 patient rooms with all the appurtenances for the efficiency and convenience of the patients, staff, and visitors. Additional drives and parking areas will relieve traffic congestion. Included are four operating rooms, a six-bed recovery room, the newest inter-communication system, and climate-control in the new unit. Fifty-five additional nurses and seventy-five additional aids will be required.

The private Alice K. Schulz Hospital of fourteen beds began in September 1923 and continued until January 1928 in Dr. G. B. Schulz' commodious residence at 605 Broadway. Mrs. G. B. (Alice K.) Schulz, R. N., cared for the 840 patients served by the hospital during its four and one half years of operation.

One of the recent facilities, the Cape Girardeau Osteopathic Hospital, a non-profit corporation, was founded April 19, 1949. It has twenty-five beds and a staff of twenty-two osteopathic doctors, eleven of whom live in Cape Girardeau. The hospital has a total employment of forty-four people. Operating expenditures now average almost \$18,000 monthly. The last few years average occupancy has often exceeded 100%. At the present time a campaign is under way to raise \$200,000 to build a new hospital on an as yet undetermined site.

MEDICAL SOCIETY In mid-nineteenth century several local physicians became active in the state medical organization and in the Southeast Missouri Medical Society after its organization in 1871. So it was only natural that in 1905 Dr. M. B. Hypes of St. Louis should come to Cape Girardeau to organize the Cape Girardeau County Medical

Society, which was soon chartered as a chapter of the Missouri State Medical Society. Dr. Daniel H. Hope was the first president; Dr. Carl A. W. Zimmermann the first secretary. Among the other charter members were Doctors R. F. Westrich, H. L. Cunningham, W. N. Howard, G. B. Schulz, Phil Williams, W. K. Statler, and J. D. Porterfield.

As long as roads were poor most of the meetings were held in Cape Girardeau and the attendance was largely local. Since 1923 meetings alternate between Jackson and Cape Girardeau and the participation has been more general. In 1924 the Society started a series of twelve issues of a Bulletin. In 1952 it was revived with the title Cape Girardeau County Medical Journal. In 1935 the State Medical Association held its annual meeting in Cape Girardeau. In 1950 the Society inaugurated the annual Carl A. W. Zimmermann lectures. In 1955 the Southeast Missouri Cancer Conference was established here. It has been the practice of the Society to signally honor each doctor upon the completion of fifty years of service to the profession.

The Society has provided an agency for exchange of ideas and information among the members, an organization to represent the group in matters of public concern, a means of encouraging high ethical conduct, and a means of advancing the medical profession and facilities in the area. The Society has often been critical of the various governmental health agencies set up in the county because its members considered the plans and personnel ineffective and inefficient. Outstanding individuals are too numerous to mention. Suffice it to say the Society has never lacked for positive, energetic leadership in its half century of existence. The present membership is about fifty.

SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN From time to time the Missouri Department of Health, cooperating with local hospitals and doctors, conducted crippled children's clinics in Cape Girardeau. But it was evident that a local agency was needed for this work. William J. Kies, under aegis of the Rotary Club, and with the assistance of Viola Heaton of the State Crippled Children's Service and Alberta Chase of the Missouri Society for Crippled Children and

Adults, succeeded in organizing on January 21, 1937, the Cape Girardeau Society for Crippled Children. The first president was Mrs. E. M. Gramling, who served in that office until November 1955. Since that date she has been the Executive Director of Children's Service.

Experience proved the desirability of assisting adults too so "and Adults" was added to the title. The local Society is affiliated with the state and national organizations. It derives most of its income from the sale of Easter Seals.

The Society functions to provide rehabilitation services for the physically handicapped in Cape Girardeau County not being served by other agencies. Its services include such things as ex-rays, dental care, eyeglasses, hearing aids, transportation to and from hospitals, teachers for bedfast patients, speech corrective work, plastic surgery, orthopedic appliances, and treatment of numerous chronic diseases. The Society has aided more than a thousand children in its score of years. It cooperates with, and often acts as a coordinating agency for, others interested in the same work; the local doctors, hospitals here and in the cities nearby, service clubs, Division of Welfare, county nurses, and others. The Society is now developing plans for a Rehabilitation Center as a part of the new addition to Southeast Missouri Hospital.

INSPECTION Almost every health ordinance requires inspections to carry out its provisions. Even before the city's articles of incorporation provided that the Council should, "regulate the inspection of butter, lard, wood, .. and bread, the storage of gunpowder, pitch, rosin, hemp, cotton, and other combustible material" there were inspections of matters relating to health and weights and so forth.

The city's Department of Health under one of the Commissioners and police officers are charged with the enforcement of many ordinances and regulations governing almost every sanitary problem. All businesses handling drinks, meat, milk, and other foods are subject to special inspections and certification. In 1947 a sanitarian was employ-

ed to serve both the city and county. He is responsible for sanitary conditions in the rural schools, dairy farms and dairies, and restaurants. He approves private sewerage disposal units for Federal Housing Administration and Veterans' Administration construction. The Cape Girardeau Health Officer is responsible for contagious disease quarantines, removal of nuisances, and general enforcement of sanitary regulations. The Building and Plumbing inspectors approve utilities in buildings. Nearly every level of government is interested in the inspection of the meat packing plants and their products.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

GARBAGE As the population grows and additional restrictions become necessary regarding disposal of household wastes the problem becomes increasingly difficult. For many years the city maintained a dump where trash could be deposited and much of it burned. Often these were allowed to become havens for vermin and offensive to eye and nose, but several low and unsightly places were so filled and made usable. Notable among them were Missouri Park and the Cape LaCroix area of Arena Park which is now excellent parking space. For a long time the city employees collected the garbage and sold it for hog feed or otherwise disposed of it. In 1952 a Missouri law required that such waste be cooked before being fed to animals to prevent trichinosis, be processed to render it harmless, or disposed of by the sanitary fill method. The Cape Girardeau Council, upon the advice of a citizens' committee, chose the last method and let the contract to a private firm. This forced each householder to pay a fee each month for garbage collection.

SEWERS The design, installation, maintenance, and extension of the sanitary sewer system is a constant problem for every city. The elevation of Cape Girardeau is such that natural drainage into the river is relatively easy

to provide. The first municipal sewer lines in the city were built in 1908 at a cost of \$50,000. Now there are nearly seventy miles of sanitary sewer mains and new districts are continually being formed.

The natural drainage of the city takes care of storm water in most areas, so relatively few storm sewer lines are in use. Some are now under construction in the Main Street Levee District to handle storm water behind the floodwall. Other areas need additional run-off capacity, especially on west Broadway near Capaha Park.

STREETS Proper installation of streets, curbs, gutters, and sidewalks is of importance in the welfare of the citizens. Cape Girardeau for years has had a City Engineer charged with setting specifications and enforcing them. At the present time the city has fifty miles of concrete surfaced streets; eleven miles of asphaltic pavements; and fifteen miles of gravel thoroughfares. Each year sees the addition of more high-type surfacings as new areas are developed.

ELECTRICITY, WATER AND GAS Electricity, water and gas were all available from central sources by 1905. They are now provided by the Missouri Utilities Company. The earliest electric lights in town were supposedly arc-type lamps installed in Coerver's Drug Store on Harmony in 1887. On July 28, 1888, an electric plant began operation in conjunction with Warren and Bierwith's Woolen Mill at Independence and Spanish streets. In 1890 six experimental street lights were installed; they are quite a contrast when compared with the powerful vapor lights recently installed on West Broadway and along Highway 61. The steam-powered plant at 800 North Main was completed in 1894; the Newman Plant near Oran in 1949. The local system, including Charleston, Poplar Bluff, and other communities, secured a tie-in with the Missouri-Arkansas Power Company in 1942 by purchasing the power line built along the Big Inch Pipeline. At the present time there are about 8,000 electric customers in Cape Girardeau.

The first waterworks were installed in February 1892.
164

The present water plant began operating in 1932. The Mississippi River is the source, so a shortage is not likely. However, proper purification and elimination of objectionable tastes is a constant problem. A 1,750,000 gallon reservoir was built on Cheney Drive near State College in 1932, and another holding 2,000,000 gallons on Gordonville Road in 1954. New and larger mains have been laid in various portions of the city and a systematic check made for leaks and faulty equipment to assure a constant and pure supply of water for the 6,500 water customers. State College and a few businesses get all or part of their water from deep wells.

Artificial coal-water gas was first available in Cape Girardeau in 1904. In September 1949 connections with the Big Inch Line near Fornfelt, operated by the Texas Eastern Pipelines Company, brought natural gas to the city. There are nearly 4,700 consumers of this product in Cape Girardeau.

CEMETERIES

Akin to parks in their beauty and maintenance are the cemeteries. Their management is the responsibility of the Department of Health. In pioneer days many homesteads had family burial plots. In other cases cemeteries were established alongside churches. Neither happened extensively in Cape Girardeau because Lorimier very early set aside five acres on the hilltop overlooking the river, even with Washington Avenue, as a public cemetery. The north portion was for Protestants, the south for Catholics, and the east slope for Negroes. No burials are permitted now except in family plots known to be vacant.

Here are buried people of many races; inscriptions are found in four languages; English, Latin, German, and French. Besides the graves of the Lorimiers, Giboneys, Rodneys, and other pioneer families there are those of many citizens outstanding in the history of the community. Among them are the following: Louis Houck, historian, education, and rail-

road builder; George H. Lewis, a second cousin of George Washington; Robert Sturdivant, bachelor, businessman, and community leader; the Scripps family, direct from England and later famous in the newspaper world; Uriah Brock, an American soldier throughout the Revolution; D. E. Y. Rice, preacher and teacher; Alexander Buckner, Senator and Masonic leader; and Lucius H. Cheney, first president of the Normal School.

When Old Lorimier Cemetery was filled to capacity the city established the New Lorimier Cemetery on fifteen acres on Caruthers Avenue north of Broadway. Just across the avenue is Fairmont Cemetery of equal size. For many years it was managed by the Cemetery Association but a few years ago was turned over to the city.

St. Mary's Cemetery at 1100 North Perry Avenue is under management of St. Mary's Parish. It is the burial place of many Catholics of the vicinity. A monument honoring Rev. Eberhardt Pruente, a long time pastor of St. Mary's, dominates the beautiful plot.

Forrest Hills Memorial Gardens Cemetery where Highways 61 and 55 intersect in Scott County recently established an office in Cape Girardeau.

When the new highway was built across the county farm thirty acres on the south were separated from the rest. That thirty acres was purchased by the Cape County Memorial Park and dedicated in September 1932 as a cemetery. Dr. Hugo Felix was the promoter and president of the corporation. The Harrison family and other local residents were stockholders. R. W. Strom was the manager and in 1955, after the death of Dr. Felix, he purchased most of the stock and became president of the firm.

A mediaeval-style memorial tower rises near the center of the twelve acres developed to date. From it peal forth melodious chimes during services and on holidays. The well-selected plantings and the perpetual care have made it truly a park. Little "Gardens of Meditation" have been created here and there. In 1952 a section was set aside and equipped as a bird sanctuary. Shortly thereafter white



VIEW ALONG CAPE ROCK DRIVE

southeast missourian

doves and peacocks were introduced. Bird study classes regularly visit the cemetery because of this feature. Only low, inconspicuous grave markers are permitted. To date about 11,000 plots have been purchased by Girardeau citizens and others.

PARKS, GARDENS AND DRIVES

Louis Lorimier set aside areas for a civic center, a park, and a cemetery. But for several decades of the city's history little attention was paid to the appearance of the areas and the streets and yards. With cattle and hogs roaming the town strong fences would have been required. After the steamboat trade developed there were several affluent families who built fine homes, most of which had extensive and often formal gardens. Steamboat captains often said that on the darkest summer night they were well aware of approaching Cape Girardeau because the fragrance of the flowers wafted far over the river. One fine example was the Ellis-Wathen-Ranney House at 501 North

Main Street. A bronze marker on the site tells a bit of its story. All the plot between the house and the boat landing was a beautiful shaded garden. Flanking each corner of the dwelling was a little "summer house," a roofed lattice-work arrangement supporting luxuriant vines. A central walk led straight to the river. Gravelled walks and formal flower beds in great variety radiated from it. Ignatius R. Wathen, a businessman, was the owner. On his trips to St. Louis and New Orleans he was always finding exotic flowers and shrubs for the garden.

Other gardens in most cases were less pretentious, but many were ample and well-kept. The city developed a tradition of beautiful homes and grounds. Now fine lawns and gardens are to be seen all over town and the nearby drives. The annual Rose Festival and Garden Pilgrimage, held when the roses are in full bloom, sometimes has difficulty selecting the route because of the great number of attractive homes and gardens in the city. One place nearly always included is Boulder Crest, Fred Naeter's summer home on a verdant hill overlooking Highway 61 North. Many beautiful arrangements of native and imported plants in natural settings enhance the grounds.

PARKS AND DRIVES Courthouse Park, the area set aside by Lorimier in 1805 for a civic center and seat of justice after Territorial Governor William Henry Harrison had chosen Cape Girardeau, was recently re-deeded to the city by the federal government. It is on an eminence astride Themis Street overlooking the river. The Indians used the spot for council meetings. The elevated portion was shaded and beautiful in early days, but the precipitous cliff to the east was a series of unsightly eroded gullies until the Works Progress Administration workers built the terraces in the 1930's. The granitoid steps up the east terrace, still in good condition, were made by Anton Haas in 1900. He used Portland cement brought from England as ships' ballast when they came to New Orleans for cotton. These steps were the first concrete construction in the state south of St. Louis.

Courthouse Park has been used for many things. Conventions, worship services, schools, town meetings, band concerts, political rallies, City Council sessions, farmers' meetings, scout roundups, dances, patriotic celebrations, army recruiting, military headquarters, demobilizations, public auctions, slave sales, legal floggings, flood refugee quarters, produce and meat markets, imprisonments, and trials at law are only a sample.

The area accommodates the Courthouse itself dating from 1854 and serving the Common Pleas Court and several city and county offices, the Carnegie Public Library, the bandstand, the Union Monument, three historical markers, a small parking lot for city employees, and benches for loungers. It contains four acres.

Capaha Park of forty acres, formerly called Fairgrounds Park, lying west of West End Boulevard and north of Broadway, was purchased from Robert Sturdivant on May 25, 1899, by the Cape County Park and Fair Association for \$2,000. In 1930 the city voted \$30,000 in bonds to purchase the plot and \$10,000 to improve it. Until other facilities were completed it accommodated the annual fairs, football games, baseball games, athletic meets, picnics, and many other public functions. It now has playground equipment of many kinds, including an old locomotive given by the Marquette Cement Manufacturing Company; a adult ball diamond (where the St. Louis Browns and the Toledo Mudhens trained during the war); two smaller diamonds for younger players; a permanent grandstand, tennis courts, and a very inadequate swimming pool. In the southeast corner is a miniature replica of the Statue of Liberty and the Memorial Columns honoring the war dead. Near the southwest corner is a little lake which is stocked with fish and reserved for the youngsters' fishing. Nearby is an historical marker. The northwest corner has the Rose Display Garden. There are many fine picnic areas with tables, benches, and furnaces.

On Rockwood Drive nearby is the small Rockwood Park. Its jagged limestone outcroppings have been preserved in their natural state.

In 1937 the city voted \$55,000 in bonds to purchase the original portion of Arena Park. In 1946 the city, the county, and the Fair Board cooperated in buying additional acreage to the south. This park provides facilities for the fair and great celebrations including a race track, grand stand, parking space, stock barns, and so on. There are also well-equipped play and picnic areas, including another locomotive for the children, in its eighty-five acres. Arena Building provides the largest hall in the community for meetings and banquets. It is headquarters for the local National Guard Units.

Missouri Park is six acres adjoining the Old Lorimier Cemetery on the south. For years it was a gully often used for dumping. In the 1940's the dumping was stopped and the city graded and planted the area. Civic organizations erected a beautiful entrance, with a bronze plaque giving brief facts, and a winding drive up to the cemetery. The area should be improved further by more filling, plantings, and installation of play equipment to serve the northwest section of town.

Indian Park, northwest of Fountain and William streets, was also given to the city by Lorimier. At the west end was a beautiful spring from which Fountain Street takes its name. The stream ran across the park, thence a block or so northeast past the Red House, and on to join the river near Independence Street. Tradition says that anyone partaking of this spring water would surely return to this Happy Hollow again. The park has been cleared and a cover of grass started. It has a little playground equipment. A marker of native granite telling of Indians camping and trading on the spot a hundred and fifty years ago was dedicated in October 1946.

Fort D Park is located on the elevated site of a Civil War fort that provides fine views of the river in the southeast part of the city. The area was about to be cut up into building lots. After unsuccessful attempts by other organizations, the Louis K. Juden Post of the American Legion purchased three acres for a public park on June 8, 1936. After Works Progress Administration laborers had cleared

the site, erected a small stone building, and restored the ancient earthworks to some semblance of their Civil War state, it was dedicated as a public park on October 17, 1937. Fort D is now Civil Defense Headquarters for the city.

Cape Rock Drive extending nearly eight miles from Arena Park entrance completely around Cape Girardeau on the north with its extensive landscaping and plantings is a continuous strip of natural beauty. It is the work of Dennis Scivally as Engineer of the Cape Special Road District. Many beautiful homes in keeping with their settings have been built along this drive.

The Dennis Scivally Park of six acres, located on Cape Rock Drive, was established in 1934. It is a beautifully wooded site with cooking ovens and rock bridges and paths leading throughout the park. It has a deep well for water and lights for nighttime use. It is in almost constant use, especially during the summer months. It was named to honor Mr. Scivally, the engineer who developed the drive.

Twin Trees Park, a lowland wooded area on Juden Creek just to the north of Cape Rock, has fine picnicking facilities. It is so named because originally it had two trees, a beech and a rock maple, growing together; they have since died. An unusual stone formation, something like a drowsing sheep, adorns the entrance. This thirteen acre park is also maintained by the Cape Special Road District.

Springdale Bird Sanctuary on Juden Creek and Cape Rock Drive is of interest. This plot was given by Judge and Mrs. I.R. Kelso to the Missouri Audubon Society for cooperative development as a bird sanctuary, the first such area in the country. This project probably suggested the Bluebird Trail to the science class students at Central High School. As their special project they decided to build birdhouses and distribute them along Cape Rock Drive. As they progressed they began to speak of it as the Bluebird Trail. After a time the instructor wrote a description of it in a national magazine and the idea is taking hold elsewhere.

Cape Rock Park is located northeast of the city on an em-

inence overlooking the river where Sieur Girardot is supposed to have established his trading post early in the eighteenth century. A bronze marker commemorates his coming. For many years the area belonged to St. Vincent's College and increased in value as the town grew. Later when the college planned to dispose of it for home sites a non-profit corporation was formed by 103 local citizens to preserve it for public use. The corporation bought it on May 3, 1920, for \$10,000. Eighty acres were later sold to the Country Club and twenty-seven kept for the park. The Cape Special Road District accepted responsibility for developing it some years ago. Recently the Road District was given title to the land. A paved drive completely encircles the knob affording a fine view up and down the river.

Adjacent to the Water Plant nearby is the hillside Utilities Park, property of Missouri Utilities Company but available for public use. Features include a lighted fountain, water supply, lights for night use, furnaces, tables, and benches.

Another beautiful drive, that between Cape Girardeau and Jackson, is known as the Ten Mile Garden. It was developed by the Cape Special Road District and the Missouri Highway Department, with the assistance of several local organizations. Ten Mile Garden has received much national publicity. There is nothing to compare with it in the United States. Along the slopes of this highway more than 25,000 roses have been planted in color groupings from twenty to as many as five hundred.

Other types of flowers and plants are almost as numerous. They now include a great variety of tropical and northern plants. Thousands of flowering shrubs grace the roadside. There are clumps of spirea and native redbud and dogwood. The heat of summer brings out the blossoms of the altheas. Groups of weigela, mock orange, Deutzia, and many others grow in profusion. Added to these are the magnolias, cedars, spruces, and other evergreens that remain green all winter. During the flowering season especially thousands of motorists drive along just to view this beauty.



A SECTION OF TEN MILE GARDEN

southeast missourian

Those who live along Ten Mile Garden have caught the spirit and have decorated their fences with climbing roses. Truly Cape Girardeau's front yard is a beautiful sight and a thing of pride. The city justly deserves the title "City of Roses".

Where Ten Mile Garden crosses Cape LaCroix Creek a concrete cross and bronze marker have been erected honoring priests who first brought Christianity into the area. It is growing to be a beauty spot.

On this drive opposite Memorial Park Cemetery is an historical marker erected by the State Historical Society of Missouri telling some of the history of the county.

Murtaugh Park is only a parkway on South Main Street that used to be a slough and dump ground. It was improved by a priest from St. Vincent's and named in his honor. The identifying plaque reads. "Murtaugh Park, named for Reverend James A. Murtaugh, commemorating his civic efforts!" This parkway has two other memorial plaques. One reads, "N. J. Hutson, Chief of Police, a man who stood

for law and order for which he gave his life. Lions Club, Arbor Day, 1923!" The other says, "In Memory of Amy Kimmel, Founder of the Wednesday Club, 1902. Arbor Day, 1923."

Doggett Park is a small area along Cape Lacroix Creek just south of Broadway. It is the property of, and is maintained by, the Cape Special Road District. It is graded and mowed, but the only other thing done is the installation of a furnace and picnic table.

In many respects State College campus is much like a public park. Often public gatherings are held on the campus or in the buildings. The auditorium, ballroom, Little Theatre, Houck Physical Education Building, and Houck Stadium are often so used. The gymnasium seats over 3,000 and the stadium twice that number. The campus also has a great variety of shrubs and trees. fine specimens of many have recently been identified with attractive labels. The rough wooded valley to the north of the main campus, called the Home of the Birds, is a refuge for wildlife and a herbarium of native plants. A huge flock, perhaps approaching a million, of blackbirds, grackles, starlings, and robins roosted there in its groves during a recent winter.

On April 24, 1956, the citizens of Cape Girardeau County voted \$150,000 in bonds for the purchase of approximately 3,000 acres of land bordering the river north of the city. The tract lies between Moccasin Springs and Indian Creek. It is to be made into a state park and called Trail of Tears State Park. The name is derived from the fact that the tragic migration of the Cherokees in 1838 crossed the river at this point. The State Park Board has agreed to accept the park and spend from \$25,000 to \$35,000 annually to develop it. The area is one of the most beautiful settings in Missouri with great bluffs, heavy timber, and the Mississippi River along its eastern border. The location is ideal. It will be the only state park in Missouri on the Mississippi River. It contains the sites of Indian villages, an historic old ferry and road, and the second highest limestone bluffs along the mid-section of the river. Tentative

plans are to construct roads and trails, a public dining hall, group camps to serve organizations, picnic areas, and other facilities. It is planned to have public areas, lakes for fishing and boating, wilderness trails, and other features that make a useful and beautiful park.

Another nearby area that should be made into a public park includes the old Burfordville mill, mill dam, pond, and covered bridge. The land is available if development and proper maintenance can be assured.

SHOWS AND FESTIVALS

The early settlers in Cape Girardeau and the surrounding country were mostly Americans who lived on isolated farms and did not have the close frequent contact found in the French settlements where everybody participated in the Sunday afternoon dances. The Americans were busy wresting a living from the soil and had little time for social affairs. They were too widely scattered to meet very frequently. Americans were restrained from gambling and other misdoings by fear of the Spanish authorities. They might be refused the grants of land they so greatly desired or be punished in some other fashion. They were inclined to settle their own differences without resort to the Spanish commandant.

After the Americans took over the territory in 1803 there was less restraint. One of the most important problems facing the Territorial Legislature was that of vice and immorality on the Sabbath. Many Americans lacked religious upbringing and paid little attention to the Sabbath except to make it a day for racing, cock fighting, gambling, or other vices. Gambling in its several forms was found everywhere.

OTHER AMUSEMENTS Comparable to any pioneer country some forms of amusement existed other than gambling. The common early ones often had to do with difficult tasks, such as log-rollings, house raisings, butchering, husking bees, quilting parties, and shooting matches. Each man owned a rifle, often handmade to his own specifications, of

which he was very proud. The match prizes were beef, pork, turkey, venison, or other meats. In addition, wrestling, weight lifting, running, jumping, and other tests of strength and speed were popular. Animal baiting and cock fighting engaged the attention of many men.

As the town began to grow a merchant and commercial group arose. The new immigrants, mostly German, who came in large numbers brought their own forms of entertainment. A bit of stratification became evident in the local society as it did in other southern communities. The rough and tumble fun of Donnybrook was not acceptable to the stern poppa and his frau, and still less so to "high society" with its formal parties and fancy dress balls. But there were events in which all participated.

SHOWBOATS The showboat is a thoroughly American institution. These floating theatres plied the river from St. Louis to New Orleans. The idea for the showboat first appeared about 1815 and they lasted well past 1900. The boats were really floating theatres and some advertised more than 2,000 seats. Usually they arrived in the community unannounced. As soon as they arrived the company would engage the services of the town crier who went about the streets ringing a bell and shouting the news that a play was to be presented that evening. Sometimes the boat's band marched around the town.

Soon these showboats were steam-propelled and were able to go upstream as well as down. One well-known company, which included the famous clown Dan Rice, arrived in a gaily decorated boat pulled by white swans. An account in the Cape Girardeau paper reports that on June 20, 1907, French's Floating Palace, first showboat of the season, delighted a cosmopolitan crowd with its first presentation of "New Sensation!" The Capaha ball players occupied seats in the balcony, accompanied by several shrill whistlers who assisted in encoring the soubrettes. About two bases north a young man attracted attention by draping his huge feet over the balcony rail.

The medicine boat also brought entertainment to the com-



THE "GOLDENROD" SHOWBOAT

missouri highway

munity. These boats carried no troupe but usually a lecturer or one who sold the medicine, invariably called Doctor or Professor, and some sleight-of-hand performer to bewilder the audience. They sometimes had Punch and Judy shows or trained animal acts. Their product was a cure-all concoction based on a secret formula of some great medicine man or mysterious Orinetal fakir. At a later time such shows arrived by wagon or truck.

TRAVELING TROUPES Each town had an "Opera House" and Cape Girardeau was no exception. The Turnverein, or Turner Society, apparently had a frame hall on Themis and Fountain streets before the Civil War. After the war this thriving group secured contributions and built a new Turner's Hall on the northwest corner of Broadway and Lorimier Street. For decades this building was the setting for the shows, athletic events, social events, and other gatherings of the town. Traveling troupes with a week's repertoire presented opera, other musical forms, melodramas, or minstrel shows. A unique feature of the hall was a re-

movable wall behind the stage that permitted the audience to sit in the terrace beer garden and view the shows on hot summer evenings. Later more elaborate productions such as the passion play and "Green Pastures" were presented.

Other organizations arranged for programs with an educational character in their chautauquas and lyceums. Chautauquas were popular with the people of Cape Girardeau from the 1890's to the early 1920's. Usually there were tent presentations; with a different set of performers for either one week or two weeks. Such famous companies as Redpath-Vawter, Jones Chautauqua of Des Moines, Iowa, and Midland Chautauquas sent out talent for these performances. Such famous men as William J. Bryan, Charles Sheldon, Frank Church, and Billy Sunday gave lectures. They shared the stage with musicians and other entertainers. Thus the people of rural and small town areas were able to hear and see some of the most famous artists in the United States.

The lyceums were of a similar character except that the troupes were smaller and local halls were utilized. Sometimes performances were scheduled weekly or monthly, and during the season constituted a "course." Some even had reference books to be read between times.

Another type of traveling show that appears from time to time yet are the carnivals. They arrive in Cape Girardeau in the spring as they move north and again as they move south for the cottonpicking season. The rides, shows, novelty booths, games of "skill," and other devices to reap the harvest of coins are strung along a "midway." Carnivals are often an annoyance to nearby residents and to police officers, but a large number of people find them entertaining. Sometimes one is engaged to enliven proceedings during a patriotic or other type of celebration.

PARADES Parades interest most of the people in Cape Girardeau. The citizenry is parade minded and no great event is complete without one. In previous generations every political campaign included great rallies with flights



THE OLD OPERA HOUSE - 1868

southeast missourian

of oratory and torchlight parades. Fourth of July celebrations, Labor Day picnics, State College Homecomings, a circus in town, opening of the Christmas shopping season, honoring a local championship team, a children's pet show, and many other occasions include parades. Bands, floats, fire engines, and beauty queens participate. Any sort of organization with whatever kind of vehicle is available is welcome. Often nearby high school and municipal bands stride along with the local organizations. Most of the parades are local talent shows, but in some cases professionals have been hired.

Parade routes have varied but usually they begin on Good Hope Street or Main Street and move out Broadway to the main show in Houck Stadium, Capaha Park, or the Arena. Nearly everyone not in the parade is in the crowd lining the route to see it. Set a date, appoint a marshall and offer prizes for the best floats and in Cape Girardeau you have a parade.

For a number of years in succession, several decades ago, the climax of Fair Week was the giant Capaha Parade. Prof. Otto Eckhardt of the State Normal faculty was the prime promoter locally. Often professional decorators were hired to prepare the floats. It is said that those handling the Veiled Prophet's Parade in St. Louis were the favorites. Every phase of the town's development and industry were represented. Dozens of organizations participated. Everyone not in the parade was on the street watching the spectacle. The Capaha Indian motif was emphasized in everything. The Indian pow-wows, magnificent chiefs mounted on fine horses, painted boys running alongside with flaring torches; and beautiful copper-hued maidens were much in evidence as the parade passed around the Big Square.

The grand finale was a sham battle depicting the Americans overcoming the Indians for possession of the city. The Indians were entrenched at Fort A on the Bellevue Street cliff. The home guard companies landed from barges at the riverfront and assailed the heights as Capt. Hunze set off the first salvo of cannons. This started the fireworks. Echoes reverberated from hill to hill. Rockets, flares, and Roman candles made the night bright as day. The roar and crackling and fantastic colors of the explosives set many a small boy dancing with excitement as his sister clung fearfully to mama's hand. Then came a great lull, only to burst forth louder than ever just as the flag unfurled in the light over the fort to signify victory for the whites.

FAIRS Cape Girardeau has long been noted for its fine fairs. This method of displaying goods, products, arts, and livestock is almost as old as civilization itself. The state legislature chartered the first twenty-three county district fair in Cape Girardeau in 1855 as the Southeast District Agricultural Fair and subsidized it with an appropriation of \$8,000. General Nathaniel W. Watkins was the Society's first president. Judge W. C. Ranney was elected its second and served until 1860.

In 1861 Federal troops took over the fairgrounds located
180



THE CAPE GIRARDEAU DISTRICT FAIR IN ARENA PARK

southeast missourian

south of Good Hope and east of Sprigg Street for their camp. The fair was discontinued during the war and was revived and moved to the hill just out of town on the south side of Gordonville Road in 1871. The grading of the race track can still be seen at this site. Premiums offered in 1872 exceeded \$3,000 in spite of the difficulty of raising money following the war.

Fairgrounds Park (now Capaha) was first used for the fair in 1900. It continued there until 1929 when the city bought the grounds. During the depression period of 1929 to 1939 the fair was suspended. When the fair was reinstated in 1940 Arena Building and Park were available for its use. Later the Fair Board erected several barns and other facilities and shared with the city and county in purchasing additional land. It has increased the premium list and the amounts offered, has provided more and better entertainment, has persuaded the merchants to distribute admission tickets, and used various other methods of getting larger and larger crowds to visit bigger and better fairs. The Southeast Missouri District Fair is the third largest such affair in the state.

There are many kinds of races: horses, mules, stock cars, midget cars, motorcycles, and perhaps others, have provided thrills and spills for the spectators. Daredevil drivers, trick riders, aerial acrobats, and others from great politicians to clowns have entertained the crowds. And the ever-present blaring music, bright lights, and barking hucksters of the carnival add to the color and din and movement that is part of Fair Week. Individuals, clubs, schools, and other organizations show off their handiwork. Many organizations wanting publicity for their program set up displays at the fair. Highway safety, first aid, wildlife conservation, military recruiting, control of many diseases are promoted. Merchants and manufacturers display wares, especially those of interest to farmers. Fair Week is a big event for Cape Girardeau and the district.

Fine horse shows have often been held as part of the fairs; other times they have been separate events. At one time the vicinity had many local fanciers and raisers of fine riding and show horses, but now there are only a few. Some shows were limited to local entries, others accepted them from anywhere. Horse shows are becoming less and less frequent as the number of raisers declines and the general public shows less interest and knowledge of fine horseflesh.

THE ARTS

While Cape Girardeau is perhaps not an outstanding art center many of the people appreciate the fine arts and a considerable number participate in artistic activities.

A number of local women are trained in the dance and public performances are given occasionally. Others are quite successful at reviewing books before clubs. Many local citizens are outstanding public speakers and are often called on for that service.

ART The artistic interests and skills of local people are expressed in many ways; in the design and decoration of their homes, in the lawns and gardens, and in the things they make to use or simply see. So far as is known no local

person has become famous as an artist, but a number do earn a livelihood in the field.

State College has held a number of exhibits featuring the work of former students.

The Missourian Art Exhibitions started under the direction of Fred Dreher in 1938 with fifty pieces being displayed. The interest was such that the event was duplicated in 1939 with the Missourian Art Department in charge. The exhibition was reinstated late in 1947 after the war lapse and has been an annual event since. Last year 168 items in different art media were displayed. Some of the artists who have been featured are painters Fred Dreher, John Baker, Jim Harmon, George Leonard Schultz, Elizabeth Cushing, Jesse Beard Rickly, Gustav Goetsch, Aaron Bohrod, and Siegfried Reinhardt; sculptors Elizabeth Phelan, Marie Taylor, and Ann Scott; ceramist Carlton Ball; and maker-of-mobiles Fred Dreher.

DRAMATICS In addition to the traveling troupes that visited the community under various auspices there has been a continual series of local amateur productions. Some are for the entertainment of the participants and the organizations involved such as churches, schools, scout troops, and others. Some are to make money for worthy causes. Others attempt to do both. From time to time independent dramatic organizations have flourished.

COMMUNITY THEATRE Following considerable discussion among persons interested the Cape Girardeau Community Theatre was organized on December 10, 1950, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Lorberg, Jr., "to stimulate an appreciation and to provide opportunities for participation in the dramatic arts" Others in the original group were Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Burneson, Mr. and Mrs. Don McNeely, Jerry McNeely, Wayne Thurman, and Misses Billie O'Neal and Bertie Cleino. Mr. Lorberg served as the first president and was followed by Ray W. Burneson (1952), John Rauh (1953), Harold O. Grauel (1954), Earl Hazen (1955), and Don McNeely (1956). Community Theatre incorporated as a non-profit organization November 11, 1955.

The group functions by assigning members to Property, Scenery, Costume, Publicity, Business and Programs, and Make Up committees giving each person an opportunity for varied experience. Its first play "Boy Meets Girl" was presented April 5-7, 1951, in the Little Theatre in Kent Library. For this Mr. Thurman designed a symbolic program cover which has become a trademark of the group. The next project was tape recording of "The Face." Among the many and varied plays done since are "Three Blind Mice," "The Constant Wife," "Bell, Book and Candle," and several comedies and melodramas. Recently the group established an annual awards dinner at which time trophies are presented to the best actor, the best actress, the best supporting player, and the best director.

WRITERS' GUILD On October 30, 1943, Dr. E. A. Collins invited to his home four or five friends he knew to be interested in writing to organize a Writers' Guild. F. E. Wolverton was elected president; Miss Elizabeth Walther, secretary. Vest C. Myers and John Putz were also charter members. The present membership is about twenty-five. Membership is open to any person interested in writing. The highlight of the Guild's activities is the spring banquet when a professional writer is invited to speak.

Dr. Collins and Mrs. Edward Mosley have been president of the state organization. Mrs. Mosley has received recognition in short story and novel writing, and Miss Aileen Lorberg in nonfiction and juvenile writing. Two members have received the Missouri Writers' Guild award for the best writing, Dr. Collins in 1947 and Mrs. Mosley in 1955. Felix E. Snider is the president at the present time.

MUSIC Musical organizations have flourished in Cape Girardeau. Years ago German bands were quite popular. Local dance orchestras are usually available, and some of them become quite well known over a wide area. Nearly every church has a fine choir and all the secondary schools have choruses and glee clubs. Many outside groups have been brought into the community by chautauquas, by the Missourian, by the Schubert Choral Club, and under various other auspices. Among these were Sousa's Band

and the United States Navy Band. Each Spring the high schools of the district hold the Spring Music Festival in Cape Girardeau. There is a special band jubilee in the district each year.

CAPE CHORALIERS The Cape Choraliers grew out of a meeting in the spring of 1951 when seven persons met at First Baptist Church to discuss a possible organization of singers. At first it was called Community Chorus. The leading lights through five busy seasons have been the very talented Jack and Betty Palsgrove, he the director and she the accompanist. Mrs. O. L. Reynolds was the first president.

Of the original twenty-nine there are nine remaining active. The total has grown to forty-five. At least twenty occupations are represented.

For the love of music and not for remuneration the group spends long hours rehearsing to be able to appear in the annual concert, entertain various groups, and participate in worship services. It has given a number of performances away from Cape Girardeau and has cooperated with the Cape Girardeau Symphony Orchestra in presenting a pop concert.

MUNICIPAL BAND The Cape Girardeau Municipal Band had its origin during the spring of 1900 in Capt. C. F. Schuchert's Cornet Band of thirteen members. This group played for public functions all over the area. In this early period Gussie Maurer assisted financially in maintaining and enlarging the organization.

About 1910 Dr. Clarence Schuchert succeeded his father as director, calling the group Schuchert's Concert Band. Soon it became the band for the local National Guard Unit and in 1917 those physically fit were mustered into federal service. The ones left reorganized and called themselves the Cape Girardeau Municipal Band. About this time the band started its famous weekly outdoor summer concerts.

Now no parade is complete without them.

Dr. Schuchert and Arthur Harrison were instrumental in securing passage of a state law allowing cities to tax themselves for support of bands, and in 1922 Cape Girardeau voted six mills for that purpose. From part of the income the Bandstand in Courthouse Park was erected.

After the war Dr. Schuchert left and Harry Albert was director for about four years. Thomas Banks then led the group until 1932 when William Shivelbine took over and continued until his death in 1949. Since that time O. Louis Wilcox has directed the forty-five man band.

At the present time the Cape Girardeau Outdoor Memorial Theatre Committee headed by Elmore Kassel is working to provide a new stand and outdoor theatre in Capaha Park as a memorial to past members of the organization and a much-needed facility for the use of the public.

SCHUBERT CHORAL CLUB The Schubert Choral Club was organized September 24, 1928, at the studio of Clara Drew Miller "to stimulate and broaden musical appreciation through the study and presentation of fine choral music." Twelve women were charter members. The directors were Wilhelmina Vieh 1928-29, Mrs. Robert R. Hill 1930, 1933-39, Mrs. J. C. Brandt 1931, Ruth Abbott 1931-33, and Clara Drew Miller 1939 until 1951 when the organization suspended activities. The club presented about two concerts each year locally, frequently performed out in the district, and sponsored many concerts by outside musical organizations.

COMMUNITY CONCERT ASSOCIATION For many years various impresarios irregularly supplied the community with outstanding musical performances. In 1927 the Civic Music Association was formed to do so systematically under an organized audience pre-sale-of-tickets plan. G. L. Meyer was the president; Weldon Nussbaum fills the office now. In 1935 it was re-named the Cooperative Music Association and in 1943 adopted its present title, the

Community Concert Association. Membership in the 1955-56 season exceeded a thousand. Each winter the Association provides its members and the students at State College with three to four programs in which it presents some of the great artists of the world. Such organizations as the great symphony orchestras of Houston, St. Louis, and Cincinnati were presented. Among the singers are Mario Lanza, Conrad Thibaut, John Carter, and Helen Traubel. Instrumentalists include Albert Spalding, Yehudi Menuhin, and the Paganini String Quartet. The Royal Winnipeg Ballet and the Robert Shaw Chorale have also appeared.

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Years ago Miss Nora Naeter, while chairman of the Music Department at the Normal School, developed a string ensemble, an orchestra, and a chorus. These organizations gave outstanding performances under her direction including "The Creation" by Haydn and "The Messiah" by Handel. The present Cape Girardeau Symphony Orchestra group, organized in 1939 under direction of Miss Frieda Rieck, claims descent from those earlier musical organizations. In its first concert season in 1942 Dr. J. H. Ruff was the vocal soloist. The orchestra ceased during the war, but insistent demands caused its reorganization in 1949 under the direction of Fritz Heim of the State College Music Department. The Cape Girardeau Symphony Association provides the necessary funds. Bill Gerhardt, Clyde Harris, Stephen Limbaugh, and Dr. Charles Sutton have been presidents of the association.

The orchestra provides an opportunity to enjoy good orchestral music, to continue musical training, to discover and develop local talent, and to contribute culturally and spiritually to the life of the community. It presents three local concerts yearly and numerous performances in nearby towns. There are nor more than fifty members from the whole area. Serious gaps in the instrumentation are filled by borrowing players from the St. Louis Symphony. The Orchestra is a member of the American Symphony Orchestra League.

MOTION PICTURE THEATRES During the early 1900's as motion pictures spread and improved the traveling troupes gradually declined. The first movie in Cape Girardeau was the Dreamland which opened April 15, 1907, at 108 North Main Street. It operated for a very brief time and for a portion of that served Negro customers. For a time a picture show operated in the colored Masonic Hall at 15 North Sprigg Street. Later other shows set aside sections for Negro customers.

Like most cities Cape Girardeau had quite a series of shows; some were in established theatres, some in converted storerooms, and others in buildings specially constructed for the purpose. Movies were shown in the old Opera House, and in the Arcade Nickelodeon set up in a poolroom. Among other movies at various times were the Lyric (later the Princess) and the Royal on Main Street; the Gem (of which the canvas roof collapsed under a load of snow) and the Grand on Good Hope Street; the Broadway Electric Theatre at Broadway and Ellis; the Little Family on Independence; and the Roxy of unknown address. After World War I several air-dromes were started, among them the Liberty Airdrome on Ellis near College Street, the Aladdin Skydome on West Broadway, and the Hippodrome across from the Missourian Building where Chamber of Commerce offices are now. The Whiteway street light at the Missourian Building shone on the screen of the Hippodrome and interferred with the picture.

The Orpheum Theatre at 615 Good Hope Street opened October 1, 1913. It did a good business for many years, but after World War II had several suspensions and finally went out of business in February 1954. The Park at 215 Broadway was built by the Missourian and leased to operators who opened it September 3, 1914. It was part of the leasehold of Twentieth-Century-Fox after 1929, but ceased operating in March 1931.

The Broadway Theatre at 805 Broadway opened December 24, 1921. Twentieth-Century-Fox leased it and the Park and Orpheum theatres in 1929, and after World War II pur-

chased them outright. At present the air-conditioned Broadway seats 1145. It is equipped with cinemascope and stereophonic speakers for wide-screen projection. Three-dimensional projectors are on hand but are not being used. It is the only theatre in town with stage facilities, although they are not used often. Glenn Carroll is the manager.

The Rialto Theatre at 420 Broadway was built in 1940 by the present owner, Victor L. Klarsfeld. It is the poor man's show with second-run double-features and lower admission prices. Seating capacity is 700. This theatre is air-conditioned. It was the first in Cape Girardeau to install wide-screen equipment.

The Esquire Theatre was built about 1947 by W. H. Bartels. Jim Foster is the present manager. This theatre accommodates 750. Like the others it has the latest in cinema-scope and stereophonic equipment, and like the Broadway is a first-run house.

DRIVE-IN THEATRES There are two drive-in theatres quite near to Cape Girardeau, both owned and operated by the Cape Drive-In, Inc. William Hipes is the president. The Cape Drive-In five miles south of town on Highway 61 was built in 1949. It included twelve acres and has accommodations for 532 cars. The Star-Vue contains almost twenty acres and has 700 speakers; it is between Cape Girardeau and Jackson. It was constructed 1952-54 and involved moving 100,000 yards of earth and rock, but it has resulted in one of the largest and most attractive drive-in theatres in the midwest. It has facilities for stage presentations which have been used for Easter Sunrise Services. Each is equipped with the latest-type projectors, has a playground for the children, and a refreshment stand.

There are several others within easy driving distance of the city, the nearest being those at Jackson, Blomeyer, Chaffee, and below Benton on Highway 61.

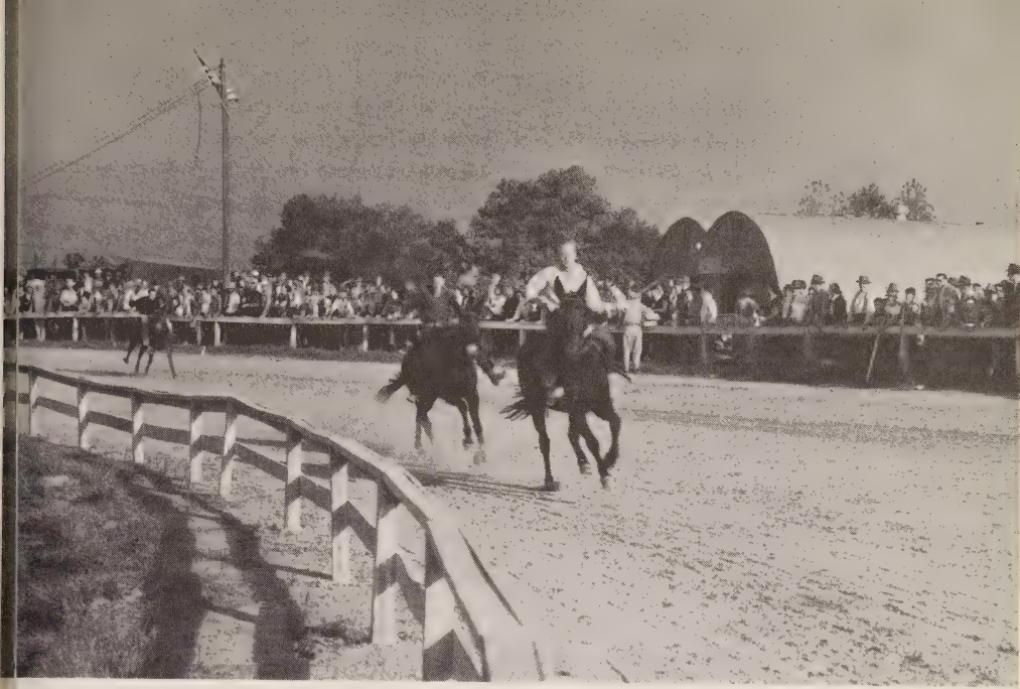
RADIO AND TELEVISION Radio and television now loom large in the entertainment world. About 99% of the homes, and a high percentage of the automobiles, in the county

have radios. Over 62% of the homes have television receivers. Local stations are described elsewhere. Suffice it to say that they offer numerous opportunities for local persons to appear in one capacity or another; these media provide the best talent in each category, as well as a lot of advertising hokum.

CELEBRATIONS AND ANNIVERSARIES Cape Girardeans are quick to take advantage of special days and events to stage a celebration. Three or four times a year some sort of observance is held in which there is a feature parade and a program for the public.

As has been noted, in 1876 a special parade and program were held marking the centennial of our nation's independence. By special proclamation of the mayor a torchlight parade was held and a special program given to commemorate our first century as a nation.

On October 9-13, 1906, a celebration marking the centennial of the founding of the city was held. Some of the events were two illuminated parades illustrating the history of Cape Girardeau, a flower parade representing the various civic and commercial organizations, and a massed parade of all the bands of Southeast Missouri entered in the band contest. There was an industrial exhibit in the Club House at Fairgrounds Park. An historical exhibit occupied the new Academic Hall at Normal School and attracted many visitors. One night there was an athletic presentation including a collegiate football game. Southeast Missouri bands in the contest provided concerts each morning, afternoon, and evening. On Governors' Day the chief executives and other officials of Missouri, Illinois, and Arkansas were on hand and addressed the crowds. Every bank in Southeast Missouri was represented on Bankers' Day. The Cape Girardeau County Fair, Missouri Bankers Association convention, Press Day, Southeast Missouri Medical Society meeting, United Daughters of the Confederacy convention, Southeast Missouri Band Association meeting, and other organizational gatherings were held concurrently with the celebration.



MULE RACE AT THE DISTRICT FAIR missouri resources-massie

Special low-rate excursions were advertised by the railroads and steamboat companies for those attending. Boat excursions on the beautiful Mississippi were advertised as special features. Something interesting was going on everywhere in the city all the time. This must have been a wonderful celebration.

The Sesquicentennial Celebration on August 19-26, 1956, promises to be even bigger and better. Each night after the first an elaborate pageant based on the history of the city, with hundreds of participants, will be presented on a mammoth stage in Houck Stadium. Sunday the 19th is to be Religious Dedication Day to open the celebration with due solemnity and to pay tribute to the churches and their contributions to the community. Each congregation will hold special sesquicentennial services in the morning, followed by a single inter-denominational, inter-faith gathering at Houck Stadium in the evening.

On Monday there will be the largest and most elaborate

parade ever staged in Southeast Missouri with bands, floats, and other units from the whole district. Tuesday is labelled Ladies' Day planned by and for the women. There will be parties and style shows of yesteryear and today. Sisters of the Swish prizes will be awarded. Wednesday will be Farmers' Day emphasizing the importance of agriculture to the community. Old-fashioned fair-type entertainments will be featured like tractor pulling contests, square dances, and **greased-pig races**.

Thursday will be Young America Day with emphasis on the youth of the community. It will include a special parade for the small fry, and games and activities suitable for the younger citizens. Friday is designated as Five-State Neighbor Day when officials and other dignitaries of the five states--Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas--will attend and participate.

Saturday has been named Pioneer Homecoming Day paying tribute to the pioneers who made the city possible. Brothers of the Brush will award prizes. There will be a special welcome to former residents and other visitors, and probably a time-capsule ceremony enclosing mementos of the Sesquicentennial Celebration in a receptacle to be kept intact for fifty years. A Bicentennial Celebration Committee will be appointed from the below-fourteen-year-olds to start plans for that event in the year 2006.

SPORTS

People living in temperate zones are usually athletically inclined. The Indians loved contests involving running, jumping, rowing, swimming, throwing, and climbing. They delighted in racing horses, especially against white opponents. They often wagered on the outcome of contests. The chase was sometimes in the nature of a sport with them, and war psychology very much in the nature of a championship contest between the tribes.

The pioneer men engaged in similar sports and added a
192

few not known to the Indians. Cape Girardeans are still sports minded. Large crowds attend most such events in the community.

BASEBALL Cape Girardeau is noted for its baseball teams. The Capahas have been in existence for well over fifty years and have brought much fame and honor to the city. Intermittently these famous teams have been reorganized and they always place formidable teams on the field. They regularly play against the best teams in the state of Missouri and neighboring states. Their home field is in Capaha Park, since about 1949 well-equipped with lights for night games.

From 1926 to 1936 the Cape Girardeau Municipal League existed. It was often called the Muny League or the Twilight League. It consisted of six to eight teams representing local firms and organizations, such as the Haarig Aces, Shells, Teachers, Marquettes, Internationals, and Franklins. These teams provided late afternoon entertainment on week days for large and enthusiastic audiences with their seven-inning games. The team represented the district in national tournaments at Detroit in 1927 and in Cincinnati in 1928.

The Mainliners (Junior Legion Team) for boys fifteen to eighteen started prior to World War II under joint sponsorship of the American Legion and Groves Motor Company. It has won several state championships and in 1952 ranked very high in the national tournament.

In 1954 the Junior Chamber of Commerce sponsored the organization of Little League baseball for boys nine to twelve. There are two leagues, the National and the American, with five teams each. Each league plays five games weekly, and at the end of the season a series determines local champion. The playing fields are in Capaha Park. A minor league with a varying number of teams provides playing opportunities for additional boys.

In 1955 the Exchange Club sponsored the Babe Ruth League for boys twelve to fifteen. There are two leagues, the

Southern and the Northern, with five teams each. Playing fields are at Central High School. The schedule is similar to the Little League, including the end-of-season series.

Central High School baseball teams since 1944 have represented their school in four different state tournaments, being champions in 1954. They won conference championships in 1949, 1950, 1952, 1954, and 1956. The College High School and the Catholic High School have baseball teams that acquit themselves well in the sport. State College teams participated in the Twilight League some years ago, but recently they have not had regular baseball teams.

Several years ago softball became very popular in the community with both men and women. For a time games were played wherever a field could be found, but the lighted Southside Park is used almost exclusively for the sport now. At the present time the girls' leagues are not active, but there are several non-competitive men's leagues. On Monday nights the Sunday School League plays. This league usually has six to eight teams. On Tuesday night the City and County League of about five teams uses the field. On Wednesday nights the Semo League, consisting of the Cape Girardeau Blues and teams from four or five nearby towns is scheduled.

FOOTBALL Inter-scholastic football began in Central High School in 1911. Since that time the teams have won Southeast Missouri Championships in their conference in 1924, 1929, 1931, 1936, 1942, and tied for it in 1935, 1947, and 1953. The Southeast Missouri State College Indians were Conference Champions in 1927, 1946, and 1955, and tied with Maryville in 1942. Their home field is Houck Stadium which seats about 6,000. On many occasions it is well-filled.

BASKETBALL Basketball has been one of the chief sports in the city since its advent in 1912. Dozens of teams in the city represent many different organizations. The churches have basketball leagues for younger boys. The high schools and State College maintain regular schedules.



A HIGH SCHOOL TRACK EVENT AT HOUCK STADIUM

shroud

Central High School teams have won eight district Championships since 1912: in 1913, 1925, 1934, 1940, 1949, 1952, 1943, and 1954, and participated in the state tournament for their class five times. In 1954 they won the State Championship in the tournament held in Cape Girardeau.

College High School won second-place rating in the state tournament one year.

Southeast Missouri State College Indians won conference Basketball Championships in 1937 and 1943; in the latter year the team won the National Association for intercollegiate Athletics Tournament in Kansas City making it the collegiate champion of the United States.

Sub-regional, regional, and state high school basketball tournaments are often held here and the attendance is always good. Community leaders use these tournaments to promote good will throughout the district.

OTHER SPORTS In the past secondary schools in Cape

Girardeau have participated in track and field athletics to some extent and all are now active in the sport. The State College record is impressive. In outdoor track meets the Indians were champions of the Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association in 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1947, 1948, and 1954. In indoor track they placed first in 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, and 1956.

Sixty-five to fifty years ago bicycle racing was a great sport locally. A hardwood saucer-type track was located where International Shoe factory is now and Cape Girardeau was the scene of national contests. E. M. Doyle in 1905 was the world's champion miler in the fifteen-year class.

Since 1906 the Southeast Missouri District Track Meets have been in Cape Girardeau, originally in Fairgrounds Park and later in Houck Stadium. Local organizations often sponsor athletic contests as money-making projects. Boxing, wrestling, sometimes with women contestants, and basketball games for this purpose are not uncommon. Dances and excursions are also similarly sponsored.

Facilities are available for many other sports. There are two active bowling alleys in the city. There are several local leagues and the teams often participate in tournaments elsewhere. Tennis courts are available at Capaha Park, State College, and St. Vincent's College. A State College player won the conference singles championship in 1933, and the Indian team won in 1954. Courts at the Country Club have been abandoned. New ones are under construction at Central High School. Gymnasiums are found at all the schools; handball courts at a few.

Golfers have depended on the Country Club course and recently the Junior Chamber of Commerce Public Golf Course on Perryville Road. For a time Hilcrest Golf Club (where Star-Vue Drive-In Theatre now is) provided facilities.

For a few years during the depression the miniature golf craze swept the community. One roller rink operates in the city and another nearby.

The river and nearby lakes provide opportunity for water sports such as boating, skiing, swimming, and fishing. In recent years several regattas have been held at the local waterfront. There is a swimming pool at Marquette Cement Manufacturing Company's plant for employees and their families. State College had an indoor pool and St. Vincent's an outdoor one. The public swimming pool in Capaha Park is so unsatisfactory that it is not being used and should be replaced, but the voters have twice rejected bond issues for the purpose.

The local airport offers facilities for flying, but it is becoming more a business and less a sport as time passes.

Since the days of the Fin Fur and Feather Club of the last century Cape Girardeau citizens have been interested in the utilization and conservation of wildlife. The interest increased when the Missouri Game and Fish Department was created in 1909. In 1922 the Cape Girardeau County Hunting and Fishing Club was organized with G. C. Hassingher as president to conserve game and discourage the dynamiting of fish. An Izaak Walton League, formed in 1924, was active for many years. During the 1940's and early 1950's there was an active Cape County Wildlife Conservation Chapter. Its 1953 membership exceeded a thousand. It sponsored various activities such as development of hunting and refuge areas, bait casting contests, wildlife dinners, conservation speakers and shows, and hunting dog trials. There is a Southeast Missouri organization of foxhunters and was at one time another of coon hunters.

The area affords good opportunities for hunting quail, rabbits, squirrels, waterfowl, and deer. The Mingo Wildlife Area and Horseshoe Lake are duck and goose hunting areas par excellence in the whole central Mississippi Valley.

There are too many hobby clubs to attempt a listing. Good examples are the Model Railroaders Club and the Model Airplane Clubs. Several district-wide model plane meets have been held under local auspices. The Cherokee Rifle Club is another good example. The Archery Club and the

Southeast Missouri Bowhunters are quite active and attract much attention during the deer hunting season. For many years the Capaha Bridle Club participated in parades, conducted horse shows, and so on.

For generations the young folks have enjoyed hayrides and weiner raosts, often waking some tired farmer by their loud singing and shouting as they ride along.

Shooting matches have been so common that they are a phenomenon in the area. Usually for prizes of meat or poultry; sometimes for profit of individuals, sometimes for charitable purposes; sometimes shooting for the purchaser, sometimes allowing him to shoot for himself; the variety seems endless. But almost without exception shotguns are used and the determination of the winner is largely a matter of chance. What the future may hold for this unusual sport that so many enjoy is uncertain, but for fifty years it has been a major activity in the area during the fall and winter months.

Closely allied to the shooting matches in character are the bingo games and raffles conducted by many organizations. The proceeds always go to some worthy cause, but under the law it is still a lottery and must be stopped.

Many organizations, particularly women's groups, use bake sales, bazaars, and rummage sales to raise money for the various projects they undertake. Rummage sales are an institution in the community. Clothing, and other items, no longer needed are placed on sale in a public place, usually on a Saturday, and interested people select what they want. The prices are so low that the activity is practically a charity, yet it saves face for the buyers and furnishes a substantial sum to the sponsoring organization. Benefit card parties and shows are popular with many organizations.

CHAPTER SEVEN

PRODUCTION, TRADE AND FINANCE

Economic opportunity is basic to the development of any area. If people cannot find fairly satisfactory ways of earning a livelihood they simply do not come or stay in a community.

Ordinarily primitive men are thought of as having little of economic importance, but evidence to the contrary is constantly coming to light. They engaged in hunting, fishing, trapping, farming, building, manufacturing, mining, transporting, and trading--all of which are economic operations.

PRODUCTION

HUNTING AND FISHING This activity began in the dim prehistoric past. In fact, its relative importance was proportionately greater in the early period than at the present since for the most part it has become a sport and not a support. But the Mound Builders, the Indians, and most of the early settlers made it serious business. The furs and

skins and flesh and bones of animals and birds and fish made clothing and shelter and food and implements and ornaments and other useful things. It was these wildlife products that attracted the first Europeans to the section. After the white traders arrived the flesh, pelts, and fats especially were readily negotiable for whatever the trader could supply, because the civilized world had great need of them. In the Cape Girardeau District Lorimier possessed a virtual monopoly of the trade, first by commission from the Spanish government and later because of his close, harmonious relations with the Indians.

As domestic production of crops and livestock grew, and the Indians no longer roamed the land, products of the wild assumed a lesser place in the economy. But many rural folk today hunt and fish partly to utilize the catch. They often supplement their winter income by selling a few furs. St. Louis is still the world's greatest fur market, and a bit of the furs--fox, raccoon, o'possum, muskrat, and skunk come from the area of Southeast Missouri. Finding a bee tree is still exciting, and eating the honey enjoyable, to a few Southeast Missourians.

AGRICULTURE The land in Cape Girardeau County is about six-sevenths hilly or rolling upland and one-seventh lowland. The former is part of the Ozark border; the latter is the northern tip of the Mississippi embayment. One section, a strip four to six miles wide from Cape Girardeau to Apple Creek, is very rugged. The dividing line is sharp, the bluffs sometimes rising 200 feet. The strip's agricultural importance is slight, but its historic and scenic values are great. Average altitude of the upland portion is 495 feet, 200 more than that of the lowland.

The climate is humid and mild, the average annual temperature being 56° Fahrenheit; average precipitation is 45 inches evenly distributed throughout the year. The growing season is fully six months long.

The winters as a rule are mild and spells of bad weather are of short duration. Occasionally conditions are just right for moisture to freeze as it falls and the resultant

ice storm does considerable damage to power and telephone lines and all kinds of plants. The last severe one was in 1950.

The upland soils are productive silts and loams, mostly residual. The lowland soils are deposited clays, silts, and loams and are highly productive when drained. The soil, physical features, and climate are not excelled in any part of the country.

The agriculture of this region also began in prehistoric times. Methods were primitive, but the fertile soil and the long, warm summers produced bountifully. Some Indian tribes were settled agriculturalists and even the nomadic ones usually planted corn, beans, pumpkins, and potatoes before taking off for their spring hunt. Then before the great fall hunt they would harvest whatever was left and preserve it for winter use.

Wild plant products were about as important as animal products in many cases. Fruits and berries grew in great profusion. The nuts and seeds of a number of plants and trees were edible and easily preserved. Even roots, bark, and leaves were sometimes used, especially when other things were scarce. The medicinal value of many herbs and roots was known to the Indians; some of them are still used today.

While fur trading was the first occupation of white men in the area, agriculture came not long after. In the Cape Girardeau District it soon became the predominant way of life. The land was rich and practically free and the climate so favorable that a homesteader could produce or gain from the forest nearly everything he needed. Very early American farmers came to this area and settled out in the District. They were soon living off the land and producing beyond their own needs. As early as 1802 we find them exporting products to New Orleans. Soon it became a regular flow of products to the cities. Mining in this section never attained the importance it did in the Ste. Genevieve District.

Cape Girardeau County Farm Agent C. M. McWilliams on August 1, 1912, was the first such in the United States. Miss Jane Hinote became the county's first County Home Demonstration Agent in 1918. The county leads the state in the number of homemakers' clubs. The Cape County Livestock Shipping Association, one of the oldest cooperative marketing associations in Missouri, continues to serve over five hundred farmers.

The 1949 agricultural census showed almost 19,000 acres on 785 farms were not harvested at all. Farms numbering 1,183 devoted 31,665 acres to pastured woodland and 1,228 places had 42,665 acres in woodland not pastured. Other types of pasture land occupied 14,921 acres on 591 farms. Just over 2,300 farms devoted 17,926 acres to miscellaneous uses. Total cropland equalled 208,678 acres on 2,294 farms. Total pastureland was 111,729 acres on 2,173 farms. Total woodland was 74,326 acres on 1,905 farms. There were no irrigated farms in the county at that time.

In 1950 there were 2,378 farms, 226 fewer than five years before. Those less than ten acres numbered 204; those over 200 acres were only 37. Nearly 316,000 acres of the total land area of 368,640 were in farms, almost 86%. Owners farmed 253,546 acres; 77,859 acres were farmed by renters; 2,916 acres were managed by farm operators; and 18,476 were rented by farm operators to others. Crops were harvested from 124,771 acres on 2,118 farms. The average farm in 1950 had 132.8 acres valued at \$10,347, an average of \$74.60 an acre, about 61% higher than five years before.

Latest detailed figures for the county cover 1954, not a particularly good crop year. At that time about 43,000 acres were devoted to corn, with total production of more than a million bushels. The average yield was 25.5 bushels per acre compared to a state average of 16.5 and a ten year average for the county of 39.9. There were 12,000 acres of wheat which produced 374,000 bushels, an average of 29. Oats were grown on 12,700 acres for a total produc-



THE OLD THILENIUS WINERY

southeast missourian

tion of 723,000 bushels, giving the unusually high 56.9 bushels to the acre. Soybeans for beans occupied 14,700 acres producing 150,000 bushels in spite of a very bad year.

In 1954 hay amounting to 43,000 tons was harvested on 24,000 acres in the county. This is an average of 1.79 tons per acre, with all Missouri averaging six-tenths ton less.

Cape Girardeau County's income from farm products sold in 1954 totalled \$7,026,406. Income from livestock and livestock products was \$5,043,934; from crops \$1,934,917; and from forest products \$47,555.

Agriculture has changed greatly through the years. Cotton thrived here when the South was having trouble with the boll weevil. At one time Cape Girardeau had two cotton gins, probably the northernmost in the world. For years it shipped more cotton than any other point in the state. Tobacco was an important crop for a time, and several local factories processed it. Very little is grown here now.

Wheat is still grown but is relatively less important because the big mills are gone. Castor beans were of some importance following the Civil War, as were white beans, hemp, flax, and broomcorn.

At one time large vineyards were common and wine making was a local industry. Remains of the Thilenius winery (1868) may still be seen and a number of old homes have large winecellars. One such at 231 South Spanish Street included two large rooms and extended seventy feet underground to an alley. A brewery used it for constant-temperature storage for a time. Orchards, mostly apple and peach, were quite extensive, but of late years have decline. Small fruits and truck crops thrive, but the distance from metropolitan markets prevents much expansion.

Cape Girardeau County, with a good variety of major products, is a fine example of balanced farming. As a result a failure in any one item is not too disastrous. Almost 86% of the land is in farms. In 1949, 5,615 families and 7,730 adult earners derived income from farms. The 1950 cash farm income was \$9,092,000. About 500 farmers worked away from the farm 100 or more days during the year for extra earnings.

The farmers are mostly of German descent. They are thrifty, industrious, and intelligent, and have recently been characterized as "conservatively progressive!" For many years these farmers have emphasized high-grade stock. The Haas farm, where Central High School is located, had the first silo and the first pure-bred Holstein herd west of the river. Since that time many fine herds have been developed.

As is true the country over, the farms are becoming more and more mechanized. A high percentage of them have electricity with the many advantages accompanying that utility. Aerial agricultural services are available at the local airport.

TIMBER PRODUCTS The excellent timber, mostly hardwoods, that grows in the area has always been important.



MARQUETTE CEMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

southeast missourian

Indians hollowed out big cottonwood, tulip, and poplar logs for their dugouts, used saplings for house construction and lodge poles, for food storage towers, and even for funeral pyres. Many of their implements and utensils were made of wood. But probably the most important use was for fuel.

The early settler found the timber a problem on the land he wanted to farm, but welcomed it for building his home and other structures. He too depended on it for fuel. Great rafts of logs were floated down the river carrying produce to market. After the produce was sold the rafts were dismantled for the timber in them. Waterpowered sawmills came into the area not long after the grist mills, and have remained in one form or another ever since. Wood still serves for building material and fuel on many farms.

Beginning about 1835 woodyards were set up along the riverbank to supply fuel for the steamboats. Twenty-five cooperage plants made barrels for flour, lime, and other products. Barrels were the standard cartons of the day be-

cause they could be rolled and handled easily. In the 1870's coopers produced at the rate of 300,000 units annually, exporting perhaps 10% to 15% of them. Of course there were stave mills to supply the coopers. In the 1870's one mill produced five million staves annually. Since the repeal of prohibition the demand for whiteoak staves has returned, and many thousands have been shipped from the county.

A bit later the greatest demand was for railroad ties and timbers. Millions of them have been and are being made and shipped from the neighborhood. More recently there has been considerable production of smaller mine ties and props. At one time there was a factory here making wooden toys, and another making boxes. A large sash and door factory operated until it burned.

MINERAL PRODUCTS The Indians did a little mining in this area. Undoubtedly the first mineral product to be utilized in Missouri was the salt from saline springs. The first white residents came to mine lead in the Ste. Genevieve locality. Neither of these is available in commercial quantities in the vicinity of Cape Girardeau; in fact, few of the mineral resources have been extensively developed.

Soil and water are the major resources, of course. Water from the Mississippi River, other streams, and from wells is probably the greatest natural resource of the county, excepting the soil itself. There are abundant clays for pottery, brick and tile, bleaching, cement, and refractories; but utilization now is limited to brick and tile factory and pottery at Jackson and the cement plant at Cape Girardeau. The clay fires to a hard, but porous, dark-hued brick. The pottery has recently expanded and now sells directly to customers throughout the whole Midwest.

There are many excellent deposits of limestones and marbles of various tints suitable for monuments and building purposes. The marble is compact, hard, weather resistant, and 99% pure. Though used rather extensively in the past the use now is rather limited.

Cape Lime and Marble Company furnished the Missouri stone in the Washington Monument from a quarry on North 206



THE NEW ADDITION AT THE CEMENT PLANT

marquette

Henderson Avenue. The same quarry was the source of material for Academic Hall. The shaft in Jackson honoring Col. William Jeffries was fashioned here by a quarryman named Miller. The white stone in the Louisiana State Capitol in Baton Rouge and many fine structures in St. Louis, including the columns on the east front of the Old Courthouse, was quarried in Cape Girardeau. Local limestone was used in Agriculture, Education, Manual Arts, and Science buildings and Albert and Leming Halls at State College. In 1870 there were two large marble yards producing monuments and building stone.

The yellow-brown sandstone found here is easily quarried and dressed, and hardens upon exposure. It was extensively used in making wine-cellars, foundations, and retaining walls, many of which are still in service.

The local limestone produces a high grade quicklime and at one time three kilns were in operation, producing about 400 barrels daily. One kiln was near the river above Broadway and one of the others in the west end of what is now Houck Stadium. In 1874 two kilns exported 15,000 barrels. Richard's Cape Lime was one of the best-known brands in the Midwest. There are limestones well-suited to agricultural purposes and also those making excellent crushed stone for various uses. Areas just south of Cape Girardeau having the same limestone deposits have been purchased for future use in the manufacture of soda.

The Mississippi River provides a limitless supply of good sand if it can be kept free of polluting oils and chemicals. Many valleys in the vicinity have excellent gravel deposits which have long been used in surfacing roads and other areas. Cape Girardeau County has deposits of fine silica sand which is used in making glass and for other purposes. Considerable quantities were shipped to Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Boston for glass manufacture. Production was never extensive and ceased altogether during the depression years of the 1930's when more extensive deposits upriver came into production. One of the early industries of the area was the mining of several varieties of paint ore and the manufacturing of paint. In 1873 a paint mill in the north part of town shipped 4,075 barrels of ochres and other mineral paints. In 1881 J. A. Mattison set up mills to process from six to ten barrels daily. By 1888 there were about a dozen local employees and twenty-five others at various mines about the county. There are traces of lead in the west part of the county and some iron in the northwest part. Neither is very promising in comparison with rich deposits elsewhere.

In 1896 the Edward Hely Stone Company opened a quarry on South Sprigg Street Road, importing Italians to work the stone. Later Negroes did such work. The crushing equipment set up was at the time one of the largest such plants in the Mississippi Valley. In September 1931 the original company was succeeded by Federal Materials Company with Al Zimmer, Jr., as the manager. The property of forty-five acres included offices, storage space, crushing and handling equipment, open-pit and underground quarries, and a river terminal facility. The company annually produces about 300,000 tons of crushed and rip-rap stone and agricultural limestone. There are about forty-five employees. The annual payroll varies from \$80,000 to \$100,000.

The cement plant was started in September 1910, largely through the efforts of John Himmelberger and W. H. Harrison, to utilize local limestone and clay. The necessary



TOWBOAT "STANTON K. SMITH" BUILT IN CAPE GIRARDEAU

southeast missourian

coal comes from the Southern Illinois fields. Just when the plant was ready to begin operations the chemist quit, but Dr. A. C. Magill of the Normal School faculty was granted a brief leave so he could make the necessary analyses until a regular chemist could be employed.

The Marquette Cement Manufacturing Company bought the plant April 20, 1923, when it had a capacity of about 2,000 barrels daily. In 1954 it produced 1,850,000 barrels, making it the third largest of the company's plants. Marquette itself is the fifth largest producer of Portland cement in the United States. About half the present output is shipped by barge, mostly to bagging and shipping plants in Memphis and St. Louis. There are about 400 employees, 130 of them with more than a quarter-century of service with the company. The annual payroll approximates \$1,500,000. A new wet-process addition to the plant now under construction will produce about 1,250,000 barrels annually.

MANUFACTURING

Surprisingly enough primitive men did far more manufacturing than is commonly realized because only those items made of imperishable materials are found. Thousands of stone implements, weapons, and utensils; clay pottery and other objects; ornaments of bone, shell, teeth, and a few of metal have been found. How much more extensive must have been those made of skins, sinews, reeds, straw, bark, wood, feathers, and other materials long since returned to dust? Without machinery or power, with only the crudest stone tools, the Indians engaged in such simple food processing as drying, smoking, and sometimes salting. They preserved foods and fats by storing in whole deerskins with the extremities securely tied much as oriental people used goatskins. They tanned hides, aid an excellent job of shaping and firing clay, of chipping and polishing stones, and of simple weaving of fibers and feathers. They crushed grain and made salt. Of course they cooked their food. Theirs was a simple homecraft existence for the most part, but evidently a satisfactory one.

The early furtraders brought little industry. They erected crude cabins, hollowed out a boat or made a raft occasionally, but little more. When the settlers came they brought a whole list of home manufacturing skills. Not the same as the Indians' to be sure, though they made buckskin articles, perhaps a little pottery, and numerous wood items. But they had metals and more effective tools; and they depended on folks back East for certain things. They sheared the sheep or picked the cotton, cleaned and dyed the fibers, spun the thread, wove the cloth, and made the articles. To a great extent every farmhouse was a little diversified factory making products for the use of the one family. These pioneers made their own soap, food, fuel, furniture, houses, as well as most of the implements and vehicles and remedies. Sometimes even the grain was homeground for bread.

The first artisans to work for others in such frontier com-
210

munities were usually gunsmiths, blacksmiths, carpenters, and sometimes wheelwrights. Blacksmithing was a common occupation in the early period. One of the earliest was John Risher. Other blacksmiths were John Patterson and Charles Seavers who lived at the post in 1802. John Byrd, who built the first mill and distillery on Byrd Creek, also had a blacksmith shop.

Gunsmithing was an early occupation, and a very profitable employment. Naturally guns would be damaged in the rough life of the frontier and had to be repaired. Guns were all handmade and few had the artistry and skill to make them. Some of the guns were elaborately carved and engraved according to the owner's liking. Many were inlaid with silver or vari-colored woods. One of the most famous gunsmiths was John Smith T., he having added the "T" to avoid confusion with other John Smiths. It is said that he made the best dueling pistols in the country. Solomon Thorn was an early gunsmith at the Cape Girardeau post. He was employed by Lorimier in 1798 and 1799 to work for the Indians who lived along Apple Creek, and received a land grant from Lorimier, but never stayed long in one place.

Lumber was necessary for building purposes and the surrounding hills were covered with a rank growth of all kinds of timber. The making of lumber was a difficult job since at first it had to be hand sawn. David Wade produced lumber near Cape Girardeau and was also a carpenter.

MILLS One of the earliest industries outside the home was that of grinding grain for bread. Soon after the establishment of the post at Cape Girardeau Lorimier took advantage of water power by erecting a mill on Cape LaCruz (now LaCroix) Creek known as the "Lower Mill." Later he built another upstream and a third on Hubble Creek. The stonework for the last was done by Butchers and Bloom of Ste. Genevieve. Isaac Ogden was the millwright. The millstones were brought from Ohio.

One of the most interesting mills was that designed by Barthelemy Cousin and mounted on two flatboats in the

river. It was powered by a wooden spiral wheel much like our modern screw propellers. An 1836 account mentions it as still being in operation. On January 2, 1816, he bequeathed "to John Risher the spiral wheel I have made out of wood for him to apply to the purpose of propelling a skiff or canoe on the water for I do believe that a wheel of that or similar construction may be very effectively applied to that purpose and become a valuable improvement in navigation!"

Several other very early mills were scattered over the District. The largest, located on Whitewater, now Burfordville, belonged to George Frederick Bollinger. This mill was celebrated far and wide and settlers came as far as a hundred miles to have grain ground. The original mill and dam were built of logs, but both were later replaced with stone construction. Both the dam and the mill are in good condition today. The mill continued to operate as a part of Cape County Milling Company's system until recent years. A fine old covered bridge was built across the mill pond in the 1860's. It is one of the showplaces of this area. Efforts are being made to preserve the mill, dam, pond, and bridge as a public park.

I. R. Wathen's Marble City Mill was built on North Main Street supposedly in the 1820's with slave labor using huge poplar beams fourteen inches square. After the mill ceased operation the building was used as a warehouse until it burned in 1930. During the period of great steam-boat traffic on the river several other large mills were in operation; now there is none. In 1846 or in 1853 (accounts vary as to the date) B. M. Horrell and James Reynolds built a steam-powered mill. This log building actually projected out over the river just north of Broadway. In 1857 it was entirely rebuilt of brick at a cost of \$6,345. Operating later as the Union Mill it had a daily capacity of 300 barrels, the greatest of all the local mills. The old building just behind Meyer-Albert Grocer Company, is still used as a warehouse; all the other mills burned. Another mill erected at Main and Independence Streets was nearly as large. The Stein, Vogelsang, and Lane Mill located where



MISSOURI UTILITIES HARRY NEWMAN PLANT

fronabarger

Montgomery Ward Store is now had a maximum output of 150 barrels daily. Huters Brothers had a mill at Frederick and Good Hope streets. A smaller wind-powered grist mill was on the bluff at the end of Bellevue Street where Civil War Fort A was located. In 1866 George Thilenius erected a 160-barrel mill at 430 Broadway (Bartels Store). In 1873 flour from this mill won a "Medal of Merit at the World's Fair in Vienna, Austria, as well as winning first prize at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. Following World War I, hard wheat came to dominate the market and the last of the local mills ceased operating.

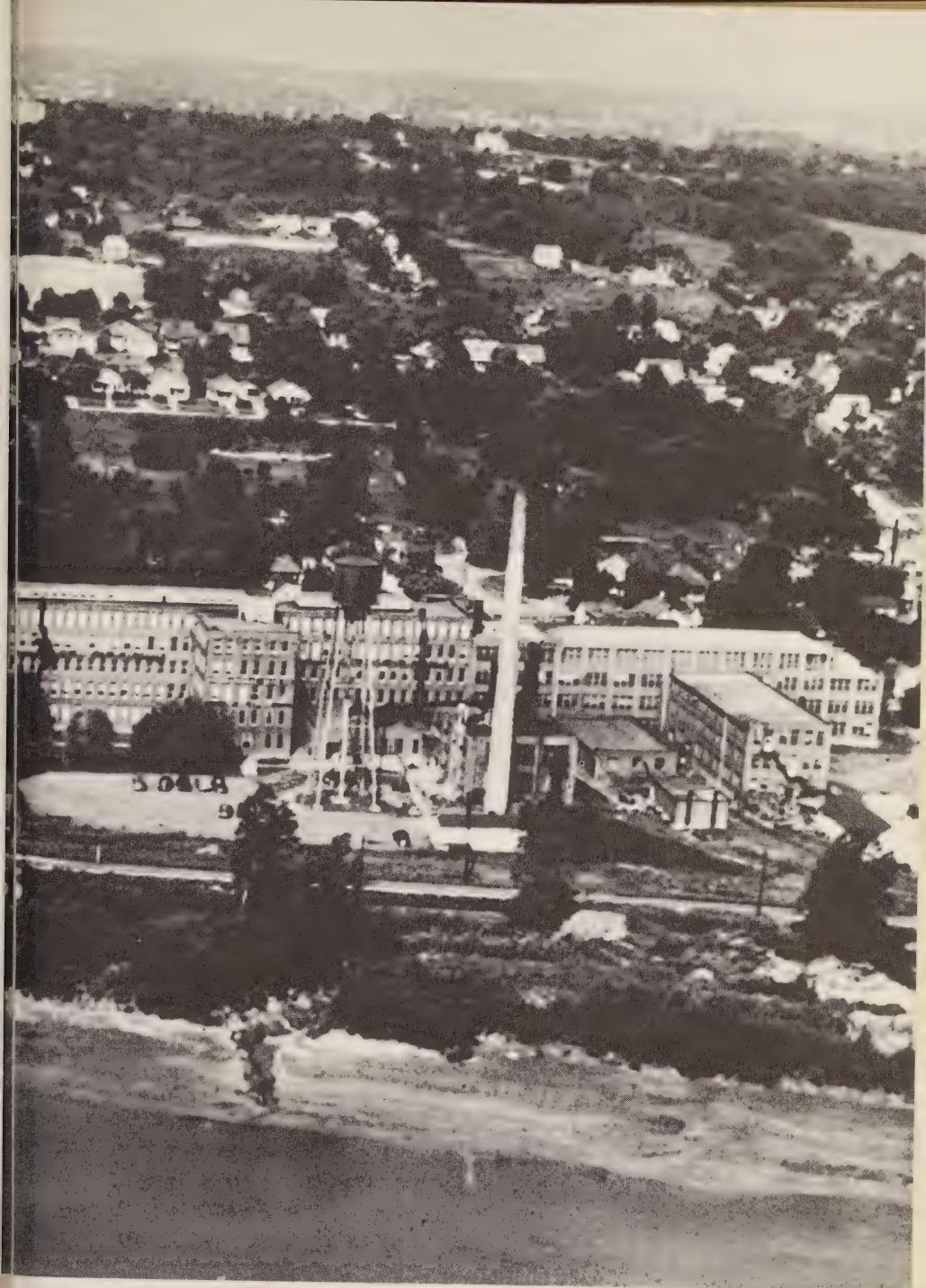
OTHER MANUFACTURING In the 1830's there was a pottery here using clay from Tywappity Bottom. Another important type of manufacturing was the making of brick. Local clays make excellent bricks and in the 1870's production was at the rate of 2,000,000 units annually. Many houses, especially those more pretentious or of a public nature, were made of brick.

Before 1810 William Scripps and Son established a tannery on Painter Place, now South Park Avenue. Later it was purchased by the Painter Brothers, Aaron, John, Louis, Mason, Wilson, and Hiram, who also manufactured saddles and harness. About 1817 Moses McClean had a tannery southwest of the Spanish and Independence corner, probably with a section for manufacturing saddles, harness, and shoes.

In territorial days there were several distilleries in the area including one belonging to Levi L. Lightner just a short distance north of Cape Girardeau. In 1835 or 1836 William Cramer and John Anthony started manufacturing cigars. At one time there were four cigar factories in town. The Tatum and Cross Company founded in 1874 at one time distributed tobacco products in six states. The firm was reorganized in 1903 and a new building constructed in 1904. It operated until the time of World War II. At one time this company used 500 hogsheads of 1100 pounds each in a year for one brand of tobacco--Beeswax. Other popular brands were Foxy Grandpa, Egg Shell Twist, Farmer Twist, and Cape Twist. Altogether the firm handled over 300 tons of tobacco a year. The old building at 102 South Frederick Street burned October 29, 1953, while occupied by Missouri Electric Works.

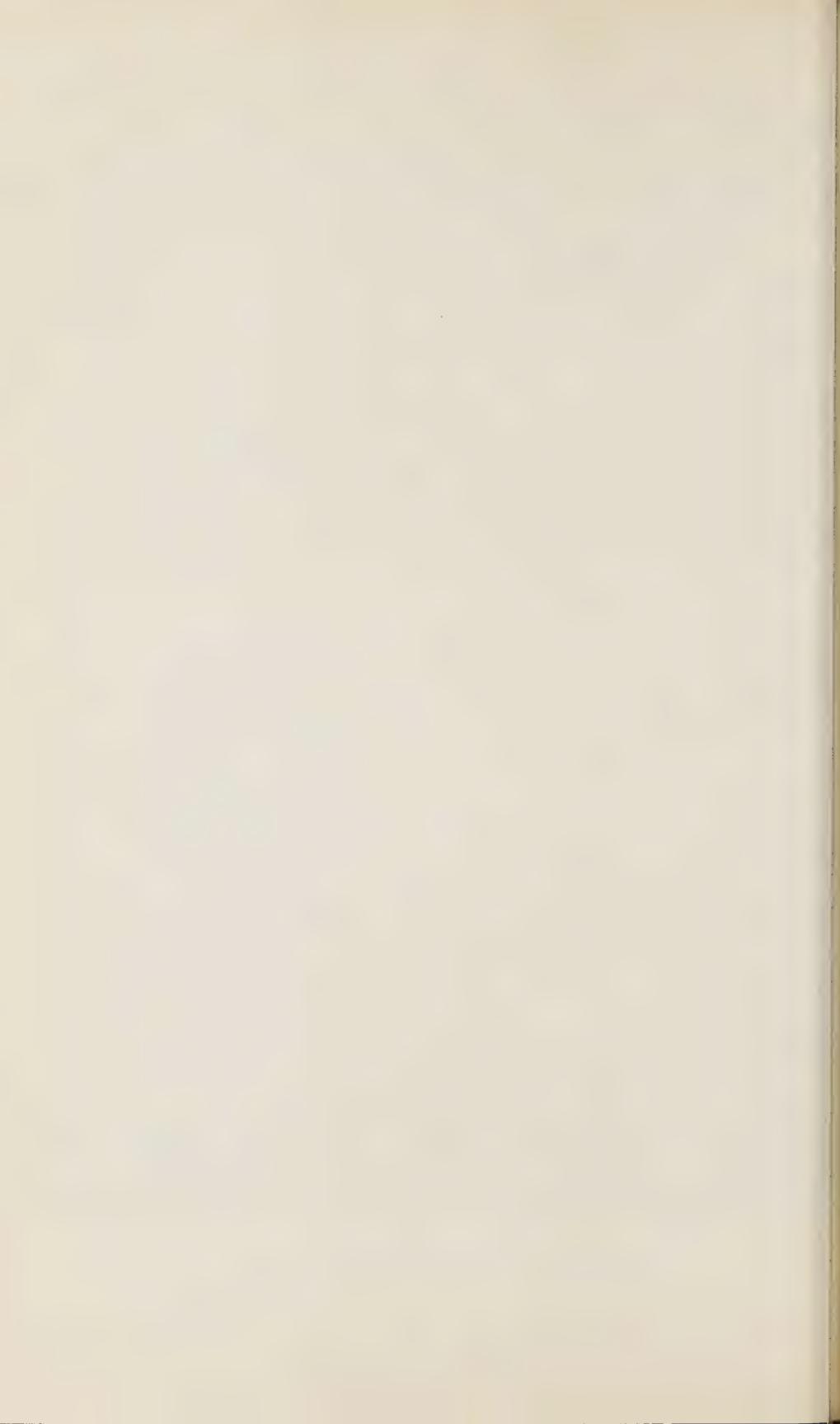
For many years the Freeze Threshing Machine, invented by a local man, was manufactured here. It was quite popular until combines were developed. In the post-Civil War period there was a thriving washing machine factory here. In the same interval there were a broom factory and many carpenter and cabinet shops. A woolen mill kept 180 spindles and six looms busy. The products of several breweries enjoyed a fine reputation throughout the whole area, but only one operated after the repeal of prohibition. It found the massive facilities and extensive advertising of the large brewers too much to compete with. Local wineries flourished with several hundred acres in vineyards. The Thilenius firm (1868) was the first to manufacture soda water in Cape Girardeau.

Following the coming of the Frisco Railroad there were
214



INTERNATIONAL SHOE COMPANY FACTORY

international



several new factories started, including short-lived ones producing wheelbarrows and shoes. The Littleten Shoe Company operated awhile in the 1940's. Another local industry promoted in 1923 by the Harrisons was the American Gauze and Cotton Company. It is still producing absorbent cotton, gauze, bandages, sanitary napkins, an adhesive tape.

The largest single industry in Cape Girardeau, and reputedly the largest single unit of its kind in the world, in the branch factory of the International Shoe Company at 700 North Main Street. The building was erected by public subscription in 1906 and the factory began operations in 1907. An addition was made in 1921. The factory manufactures men's shoes for dress and casual wear. Daily capacity is about 9,600 pairs with a total employment of approximately 1,250 persons. The annual payroll is nearly 2,000,000.

Cape Girardeau has much to attract an industrial firm seeking a location: equitable climate, good utility services, stable population, central location, available materials, efficient transportation by all methods, sympathetic and progressive municipal administration, and other factors.

A few of the outstanding industries have been mentioned. In addition to these there are sixty or seventy firms engaged in a wide variety of manufacturing or processing operations. Most of them are small, but in the aggregate they represent a sizeable production and a considerable payroll in the community. The list below, while not complete, will give an idea of the extent and diversity of industry in the city.

These eight largest firms account for about 75% of the employment: International Shoe Company, Marquette Cement Manufacturing Company, Himmelberger - Harrison Manufacturing Company, Superior Electric Company, Davis Electric Company, Lowenbaum Manufacturing Company, Missourian Printing Company, and Cagleco Sports Wear. They account for 2647 employees as compared with 1009 for the other sixty firms.

MANUFACTURERS AND PROCESSERS

| Firms | Products | Employees |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| American Optical Co. | Optical lenses | 3 |
| Cape Lens Co. | " | 3 |
| Rhea Optical Co. | " | 7 |
| American White Cross Lab. | Surgical dressings | 11 |
| Bunny Bread | Bakery goods | 32 |
| Hampton's Bakery | " | 8 |
| Cape Girardeau Baking Co. | " | 8 |
| Hart's Bread | " | 8 |
| Cagleco Sportswear | Jackets | 115 |
| Lowenbaum Mfg. Co. | Junior dresses | 142 |
| Campbell Mattress Co. | Mattresses | 7 |
| Cape Mattress Co. | " | 4 |
| Cape Armature Co. | Windings | 3 |
| Cape Frozen Food Center | Frozen Foods | 11 |
| Cape Furniture Mfg. | Furniture | 9 |
| Slaner Mfg. Co. | " | 10 |
| Cape Ready-Mix | Concrete products | 7 |
| Central Materials Co. | " | 10 |
| McDonald Co. | " | 14 |
| Cape Girardeau Memorial | Monuments | 3 |
| Cape Mfg. Co. | Towboat equipment | 4 |
| Cape Neon Sign Co. | Signs | 5 |
| General Sign Co. | " | 7 |
| Preston Neon Sign Co. | " | 5 |
| Cape Plating Co. | Metal platings | 3 |
| Cape Sand Co. | Sand | 5 |
| Erlbacher Materials Co. | Stone and gravel | 6 |
| Federal Materials Co. | " | 45 |
| Cape Vault Co. | Grave vaults | 4 |
| Central Packing Co. | Meats | 70 |
| Esicar's Old Hickory Sm. | " | 4 |
| Nenninger Packing Co. | " | 11 |
| Pipkin-Boyd-Neal | " | 41 |
| Central Tank Co. | Steel tanks | 3 |
| Mid-South Steel Products | " | 13 |
| Coca-Cola Bottling Co. | Soft drinks | 12 |
| Seven-Up Bottling Co. | " | 20 |

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from previous page)

MANUFACTURERS AND PROCESSORS

| Firms | Products | Employees |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Craftsman Printing Co. | Printing | 4 |
| Jones Printing Co. | " | 6 |
| Mississippi Valley Ptg. Co. | " | 5 |
| Missourian Printing Co. | " | 62 |
| Southeast Missourian | " | 58 |
| Southeast Weekly Bulletin | " | 7 |
| Davis Electric Co. | Electronic compon. | 148 |
| Superior Electric Products | Electric appliances | 190 |
| Dippold Bros. Mfg. Co. | Store fixtures | 3 |
| Headrick Bros. | " | 2 |
| Eggimann Feed & Produce | Seed processing | 6 |
| Erlbacher Mach. & Trans. | Foundry and mach. | 10 |
| Farmcrest Dairy Products | Dairy products | 16 |
| Midwest Dairy Products | " | 60 |
| Oldfield Dairy | " | 2 |
| Schonhoff's Dairy | " | 18 |
| Sugar Creek Creamery | " | 11 |
| Sunny Hill Dairy Farms | " | 47 |
| Himmelberger-Harrison | Dimension lumber | 282 |
| Leming Lumber Co. | " | 65 |
| Rodibaugh-Cargle Lumber | " | 40 |
| International Shoe Co. | Men's shoes | 1250 |
| Magnolia Millwork | Millwork | 9 |
| Marquette Cement Mfg. Co. | Portland cement | 400 |
| Missouri Barge Const. | Boats and barges | 12 |
| Products Engineering Co. | Steel products | 5 |
| Pure Ice Co. | Ice | 9 |
| Screen Arts | Screen processing | 3 |
| Shaul Mfg. Co. | Awnings | 5 |
| Sunny Hill Poultry Co. | Poultry | 32 |
| Todt Sheet Metal Mfg. | Sheet metal | 6 |
| Vernon Norman Co. | Asphaltic products | 10 |

TRADE

The Indians had a rather extensive trade territory. Pipes from stone found only in Minnesota, pottery made only in the Southwest, tools and weapons of Maine and Georgia granite, and points of Arizona obsidian have been recovered in Southeast Missouri.

RETAILING From the arrival of the first white man trade has flourished in the area around Cape Girardeau. Sieur Girardot was quick to recognize its possibilities and established his trading post at Cape Rock. In colonial days the Spanish exercised strict control and usually gave the local commandants virtual monopolies of the trade. Lorimer's Indian trade was extremely profitable. The fur trade was most important during early days. In fact the earliest settlers in Missouri were attracted by the immense wealth to be thus secured. An invoice for one shipment of furs valued at \$37,000 has been preserved. William Ashley, who married Ezekiel Able's daughter, removed to St. Louis and became one of the great furtraders of the period.

The Indians had little idea of real values and were often cheated by being paid with baubles and trinkets; or what was worse, filled with firewater and robbed. Trading rights were so valuable that many quarrels and even wars arose over them.

There was little money in the community in the early period so it was necessary to trade goods directly for other goods, commonly called bartering. This custom is still practiced sometimes by farmers in trading their produce for manufactured goods, with the difference that all values now are reduced to terms of money. Furs were generally used as a medium of exchange quite satisfactorily. The deerskin was the unit of value since it was common and was readily usable for so many purposes. It was used for making shoes or moccasins, shirts, trousers, mittens, caps, and even dresses. Such garments were very durable and especially useful for those who traveled through brushy



AN EARLY SCENE AT THEMIS AND MAIN STREETS

kent library

country. The two unsatisfactory features of using furs as a medium of exchange were that they were bulky and hard to handle, and that furs themselves differed in grade and size. But generally the same standards of value were followed by all who traded.

Buckskin grew flabby and stretched when wet and shrank mightily when dried. The story is told of a young man who came to town wearing his new buckskin trousers. He made too many trips to the whiskey barrel. Later in the day he started home and was caught in a hard rain. After a while his trouser legs got down under his feet. He hitched them up several times, but it did no good. Finally he got a bright idea and cut a generous portion off the bottom of each leg. Later they stretched more; so he took off another slice. Then the sun came out and his trousers dried. When he reached home he was wearing knee breeches.

Furs were not the only goods used as currency. Tobacco sometimes was used. Tobacco leaves were wrapped into

a tight roll in the shape of a bologna sausage and were called "carrots" because they resembled the root of that vegetable. A "carrot" had a certain weight and was usually valued at ten livres. In some neighborhoods "carrots" were prepared by boring holes in a log and tightly tamping damp cured tobacco into them. The log would be split and the "plugs" taken out. This made a handy way of handling tobacco and these "carrots" were accepted as payment for goods. At one time the people of Southeast Missouri asked the legislature to make cotton a legal medium of exchange. A few merchants supplied what could not be produced on the homestead. Settlers around Cape Girardeau centered their attention more on agriculture and less on trading and mining than the French colonists to the north. Yet considerable commerce was carried on in all the settlements. As early as 1802 Cape Girardeau exported to New Orleans 371 barrels of salt pork, 14 barrels of refined lard, 7,000 pounds of bacon, 8,675 pounds of beef, 1,000 pounds of cotton, and some maple sugar and corn.

A great portion of the exports consisted of salted pork and grease which was shipped to New Orleans. This trade was particularly important along the St. Francis River, sometimes called "Oil Trough Bottom." It is said the merchants and traders came up from New Orleans and established camps in the area to salt down bear meat. They hewed out huge salting troughs from cottonwood and poplar logs. Other meats shipped were salted and dried buffalo meat and tongue as well as other game.

Many men engaged in buying and selling as more and more people came to depend on imported goods, especially dry-goods and clothes. The early stores resembled in no way the modern stores of today. No elaborately decorated windows were to be seen. All goods were kept in drawers or boxes, often locked for safekeeping. If an article were wanted from the limited stock, the merchant brought it out for examination. Not much worry about shoplifting in these stores. Prices were extremely high by modern standards. In isolated areas luxuries like sugar, tea, and coffee were sometimes \$2.00 a pound, but even local products were not

cheap. Butter was 30¢ to 50¢ a pound, eggs 25¢ a dozen, chickens 40¢ to 50¢ each. Often payment was in furs, tallow, hides, whiskey, country made sugar, beeswax, or other commodities.

One receipted pioneer merchant's invoice in English currency reads thus with the missing portions supplied:

A. Robertson & Son in account with A. Alex. McLean

1796, March 8th:

| | | L | s | d |
|--------------------------|------|---|-------|-------|
| 25 ^t Sugar | at 8 | 0 | 16 | 8 |
| 1 set Kn & Forks | | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| 1 ^t Bohea Tea | | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 yd Ribbon | at 7 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 2 doz. flints | | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Osnaburgh | | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Cash | | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| | | L | 2..17 | ... 1 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|----|-----------------|--------------|
| Cr by | 1 Keg butter | 82 | | |
| | | 15 | 67 ^t | at 9 L2.10.3 |
| | 9 ^t Tallow | | at 9 | 6.9 |
| Now excepted | Robertson & Son | | | |
| | J R | | | |

A record of business transaction in Cape Girardeau in 1806 shows the following prices: calico \$1.00 per yard; linen, 75¢ per yard; pins, 31¢ per pack; sugar, 25¢ per pound; and note paper, 50¢ per quire.

A market quotation of April 28, 1855, reads thus in part: beeswax 18-20¢, bricks \$5.00 per M, cotton 18-20¢ pound, butter 20-25¢, coffee 12-16¢ pound, beans \$1.75-\$2.00 per bushel, chickens \$1.75-\$2.00 dozen, soda saleratus 6-10¢ pound, brimstone 6-8¢ pound, indigo \$1.25-\$1,60 pound, Louisiana brown sugar 6-7¢ pound, Havana white sugar 9-10¢ pound, salt 50¢ bushel, tallow 9-12¢ pound, whiskey 35-40¢ gallon, and wood \$2.25-\$2.90 cord.

In 1881 market quotations were lower on many items: beans \$1.00 - \$1.25 bushel, cotton 7-10¢ pound, butter 10-15¢ pound, tallow 4-5¢ pound, eggs 12-13¢ dozen, and chickens

\$1.25-\$2.50 dozen.

In 1867 shortly after the Civil War there were in the town the following businesses serving a population of about 3500 and the surrounding territory: 3 flouring mills, 1 sawmill, 27 drygoods, 3 hardware, 12 groceries, 5 drugs, 5 furniture, 1 notions, 12 shoeshops, 5 tin shops, 2 cigar shops, 2 jewelers, 11 blacksmiths, 1 bank, 7 wagonmakers, 7 tailor shops, 5 hotels, 3 livery stables, 1 distillery, 2 tanneries, and 2 cotton gins.

In the depression year of 1874 the little river town exported via the river almost a million dollars worth of commodities, 77% being flour:

CAPE GIRARDEAU EXPORTS 1874

| Item | Amount | Price | Value |
|----------------------|--------------|---------|-----------|
| flour | 120,000 bbls | \$ 6.00 | \$720,000 |
| lime | 38,000 bbls | 1.15 | 43,000 |
| bacon | 300,000 lbs | .07 | 21,000 |
| lard | 50,000 lbs | .07 | 3,500 |
| hogs, dressed | 150,000 lbs | .05 | 7,500 |
| hogs, live | 200,000 lbs | .04 | 8,000 |
| hides, 10,000 pkgs | 250,000 lbs | .05 | 12,500 |
| tallow, 500 pkgs | 100,000 lbs | .04 | 4,000 |
| butter, 800 pkgs | 16,000 lbs | .25 | 3,200 |
| poultry, 3,000 coops | 9,000 doz | 2.50 | 22,500 |
| eggs, 3,500 pkgs | 175,000 doz | .08 | 14,000 |
| feathers, 300 pkgs | 15,000 lbs | .40 | 6,000 |
| tombstones, | 400 sets | 40.00 | 16,000 |
| cotton, 402 bales | 190,950 lbs | .10 | 19,095 |
| casks, empty | 100 | 1.50 | 150 |
| half casks, empty | 600 | 1.00 | 600 |
| lard tierces, empty | 3,000 | 1.00 | 3,000 |
| pork barrels, empty | 25,000 | .90 | 22,500 |
| flour barrels, empty | 9,000 | .40 | 3,600 |
| TOTAL | | | \$930,845 |

The trading area of Cape Girardeau does not follow the boundaries of any political divisions so an accurate compilation of comprehensive figures is not possible. It includes a population well over one-third million people. Statistics of the city and county are helpful in estimating the total business. Personal incomes and related data for Cape Girardeau and Cape Girardeau County in 1955 are shown below.

PERSONAL INCOME 1955

| Item | The City | The County |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Population | 23,600 | 40,300 |
| % of U. S. population | .0143% | .0243% |
| Consumer spending units | 8,700 | 13,900 |
| Personal income | \$34,740,000 | \$52,290,000 |
| % of U. S. income | .0129% | .0197% |
| Per capita income | \$1,448 | \$1,298 |
| Per family income | \$4,813 | \$4,321 |
| Per spending unit | \$3,911 | \$3,749 |
| Income bracket | | |
| \$0 - 2499 | 36.9% of units | 38.2% of units |
| | 13.8% of income | 14.9% of income |
| \$2500-3999 | 29.1% of units | 29.4% of units |
| | 25.1% of income | 26.5% of income |
| \$4000-6999 | 26.1% of units | 25.3% of units |
| | 34.8% of income | 35.2% of income |
| \$7000 up | 7.9% of units | 7.1% of units |
| | 26.3% of income | 23.4% of income |
| TV sets (January 1, 1956) | | 6,300 |
| Coverage | | 52.1% |

The 1954 trade census for Cape Girardeau City and County shows (county figures in parentheses) Total

The 1954 trade census for Cape Girardeau City and County shows (county figures in parentheses) Total establishments:

344 (520); paid employees 1,601 (2,027); payroll totals \$3,509,000 (\$4,469,000); grand total sales \$33,703,000 (\$45,894,000); food stores 64-\$6,625,000 (98-\$9,319,000); eating and drinking places 49-\$1,227,000 (74-\$1,649,000); general merchandize groups 9-\$3,799,000 (35-\$5,482,000); apparel stores 29-\$2,721,000 (33-\$3,119,000); home furnishings 28-\$2,819,000 (37-\$3,307,000); automotive group 26-\$7,132,000 (36-\$8,421,000); gas service stations 37-\$2,344,000 (64-\$3,665,000); and building materials-hardware 23-\$2,951,000 (37-\$4,535,000).

There are county totals only for drug stores 22-\$1,326,000, other types 70-\$4,668,000, and non-store units 14-\$403,000.

WHOLESALING

Most of the early pioneer merchants secured much of their stock from New Orleans or Kaskaskia or boatmen coming from those points. A little came from Quebec and the East. A round trip by wagon to the Baltimore markets required three months, but a trip to New Orleans was not much quicker. The development of financial institutions later simplified payment and transfer of funds. The coming of steamboats increased the speed and lowered the cost of deliveries. For Cape Girardeau such traffic began in the 1830's and lasted in some degree until after 1900. The pre-and post-Civil War periods were its heyday. Cape Girardeau was the trading center for a great hinterland extending far into the Ozarks and south to Arkansas.

Cotton, corn, livestock, hides, meat, lard, and other products were sold to Cape Girardeau merchants who shipped them by boat to New Orleans and other cities. Grains were sold to Cape Girardeau millers. Their brands were well known and their products sold millions of barrels in the Mississippi Valley and the South and Southwest.

Just after the Civil War the situation began to change. Railroads were being built and each one in the area lopped off some of the trading section. An abandoned plank road connecting the St. Francis and Mississippi rivers became a narrow-gauge railroad, and ports downstream began to

get the trade. The Iron Mountain Railroad, to Pilot Knob before the war, was extended and cut off much of the Ozark and lowlands trade areas.

Cape Girardeau suffered for lack of a railroad; doubly so, because it had assumed the burden of debt to get one and still did not have it. The town's trade and growth lagged until 1891 when Houck's line came from the south. It later became a part of the Frisco holdings and in 1905 a part of the St. Louis-Memphis main line. Since that time Cape Girardeau business has shown a steady growth.

Relatively speaking Cape Girardeau has never regained its wholesale position, but it does serve a considerable area. There are wholesale distributors of groceries and household supplies; fresh fruits and vegetables; frozen foods. automobile parts and accessories; janitor's supplies and equipment; paints; tobacco products; barber and beauty shop needs; welding machinery and supplies; agricultural machinery; butcher, hotel, and restaurant supplies; lumber and other building materials and supplies; meat and poultry products; electric and electronic equipment and materials; heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning equipment; liquor, beer, and soft drinks; plumbing supplies; optical goods; bakery goods; and numerous other items.

A marked recent development is the growth of bulk plants for petroleum products along the river. It is quite a change from Pierce Oil Company's little bulk station on North Main Street, with one horsedrawn kerosene tank, to the great fleets of tanker trucks distributing from the six bulk plants with a combined storage capacity of 27,000,000 gallons which supply most of the needs of this area.

SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS

Some businesses sell services. In the early days establishments devoted to personal service were rare. Folks did for themselves. If that were not possible, they traded work with the neighbors. Before long, however, it

became profitable to render a service as well as to sell goods. Among the earliest such were the taverns, which were often both saloons and hotels. Under the Spanish rule they were strictly controlled. Only persons of good character were given permits. All disorders had to be reported. No sales of liquor were permitted to Indians or slaves. Illegal sales were punishable by imprisonment, fines, and confiscation of property. Local commandants were held responsible.

Other services were soon offered. Preaching, teaching, doctoring, and legal aid were professional services soon needed by the people. Blacksmiths, gunsmiths, carpenters, and tinsmiths were manufacturers and retailers, but were to a degree rendering services by filling a specific order of an individual. Shoeshops had much the same character. Before long the barber and hairdresser set up shop as did the tailor and dressmaker.

Livery stables flourished, only to be relegated to the past by garages, taxicabs, personal cars, and filling stations. More recently came the dyers and cleaners, the undertakers, the beauticians, and others.

Today commercial and professional service establishments represent a good segment of the community's business.

HOTELS William Ogle was granted the first hotel license in 1806 not long after the territory became American. He was later killed in a duel with J. McFerron. His place was a double-square, single-story log house with full-length porches front and back at Themis and Main streets. The next hotel was built sometime before 1810 on the site of the Old Opera House by Charles G. Ellis. What is now the St. Charles Hotel was supposedly erected in 1838. It was entirely surrounded by verandahs and had an observatory on the roof with a marvelous view up and down the river. The observatory and the several balconies about the building have since been removed. The cupola was later incorporated into the old Courthouse. Many famous people have



THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL

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been guests here, including Mark Twain, U. S. Grant, and Charles Dickens. Zalma Block was the proprietor for many years. E. M. Gramling, the present owner, has operated the hostel for more than a half-century.

The Buckner-Ragsdale Parking Lot is the site of another local hostel. It was built sometime before 1857, since on that date the New Johnson House was sold. During the Civil War Zalma Block was the proprietor. After the war T. J. Rodney purchased and improved it giving it the name Marble City Hotel. In 1873 E. B. Dean was the proprietor. In 1876 the hotel was purchased by P. R. Van Frank. There were six other hotels in the city at the time. In 1883 U. M. McCombs was the manager. On January 1, 1887, John McClean took charge and called it Riverview Hotel. In 1898 Mary C. Dunlap acquired the property and a few years later L. M. Culler became the operator. It was badly damaged by fire in 1904 and rebuilt. On March 15, 1916, fire started in the L. B. Houck Building housing the newly organized Buckner-Ragsdale Store. It spread, destroying

completely the Riverview Hotel and the old five-story Terminal Hotel at 123 Water Street, and several nearby businesses.

Like all cities of any age Cape Girardeau has had a considerable number of hotels, with many operators and almost as many names. In steamboat days they clustered about the waterfront and Main Street; later they spread over a wider area. Some of them existing since the turn of the century were the Farmers Hotel at 629 Good Hope Street, the Franklin House at 6 Main Street, the Green Tree Hotel (later Good Hope Hotel and then Maurer Hotel) at 602 Good Hope, the Hays Hotel at 113 Independence Street, the Cape Hotel (formerly Marten's and then Broadway) still operating at 703 Broadway, the Prescott House at 26 North Main Street, the Aquamsi House at 8 South Spanish Street, and the Park Hotel at 209 Broadway, since made into apartments.

The first unit of the Idan-Ha Hotel at 131 Fountain Street (at Broadway) was built previous to 1909. It has had a series of additions and renovations and of operators. On March 8, 1909, Mrs. Sallie Peterman took over the management, but in a few months sold out to Al Salzbeger. On July 26, 1910, A. J. Flentge sold the building to George W. McBride. In 1912 a five-story fireproof addition was made. In 1918 additional frontage on Broadway was purchased, and another addition was opened in 1924 and yet another in 1928. In 1920 Walter Black bought the business and operated it until May 1930 when it became the property of Girardot Investment Company. On November 3, 1930, Bruce Decker leased the property and operated the hotel until 1939 when H. H. Humbert took over. Two years later Harold C. Chancellor became the manager. On April 14, 1943, the present managers, Mr. and Mrs. Eldon C. Bone, took charge.

The hotel now has 112 rooms including four suites and eight apartments. During recent years there has been considerable remodeling and modernizing. The Coffee Shoppe in 1948; the Rainbow Room with a circular bar seating one hundred and the Blue and Rose banquet halls accommodat-

ing 185 in 1950; and a number of the guest rooms the following year. All the public areas and part of the guest rooms are air-conditioned.

The Marquette Hotel, so named because of the fine relations the community enjoyed with the Marquette Cement Manufacturing Company, was sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce and several other organizations. About \$100,000 of the \$275,000 required by the Cape Girardeau Hotel Company was raised locally. This six-story, 115-room hostel 338 Broadway is of striking Spanish architecture. The financial difficulties during the depression years forced a sale of the business at considerable loss to local investors. Berberich Delivery Company of St. Louis was the purchaser and has been the operator ever since. In recent years the building and equipment have been completely modernized and refurnished. All the public areas and a majority of the rooms are air-conditioned. The banquet hall accommodates one hundred fifty. There are forty-two local employees.

Cape Girardeau had a half-dozen fine modern motels in and near the city, with perhaps as many more elsewhere in the county, offering their accommodations to motorists. They are constantly enlarging and improving their facilities, and taken altogether they exceed in capacity a very large hotel. Quite a change since the time visitors stopped at the town's first tourist court--the Indian campground at the spring in Happy Hollow, now called Indian Park.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The Indians usually traded by direct barter. Deerskins and sometimes other products, usually valued in livres, were long the currency of the area. Cape Girardeau flourished for many years with no established institutions for the provision, preservation, and transfer of funds. Each individual handled his own supply of money as best he could. In fact, for a long time there was little money. Traders granted credit in terms of deerskins and furs and trappers could

draw on the account in goods--much like a modern bank account. Many early merchants' account books show entries to "cash" indicating that the business served as an embryo bank. Immigrants brought their own currency and continued to use it because of the scarcity. Spanish dollars were cut into eighths to make change, thus giving us our term "bits." Small change was often made in goods because coins were so scarce--an extra little item got into the shopping bag without being ordered.

BANKS In 1816-17 the Bank of Missouri and the Bank of St. Louis began issuing notes for \$1, \$2, \$3, and \$20 denominations. An 1821 act providing loans of fifty cents to ten dollars was declared unconstitutional. Cheap paper money--shinplasters--from other states flooded the state, but the Missouri banks retained sound currency.

April 18, 1843, the Third Branch of the Missouri State Bank opened for business in Jackson. On January 22, 1853, it was removed to Cape Girardeau. I. R. Wathen was president, Alfred Lacey was cashier. The latter was made president in 1857 and Robert Sturdivant became cashier. At that time the bank was capitalized at \$106,000 and did a thriving business. The charter was to expire in 1857, but citizens of Cape Girardeau succeeded in having it extended through December 1887.

During its existence opponents of the Bank of Missouri lost no opportunity to embarrass the institution and undermine the public's confidence in it. At one time they secretly accumulated a large sum of the notes to present for payment without warning at the Cape Girardeau branch, which they considered the weakest link. But word of the plot leaked out. A telegram to St. Louis brought a chartered boat rushing downstream with enough bullion and coins to redeem the notes and prevent a disastrous run. Nevertheless the Bank of Missouri became a federal institution and the branch banks were dissolved in 1866. Robert Sturdivant bought the physical assets of the local branch.

Right away he organized the private Bank of Robert Sturdivant with facilities on the second floor of a building



FIRST LOCATION OF BANK OF R. STURDIVANT ISKA CARMACK

northeast of the Main and Themis street intersection. In 1882 it was incorporated as Sturdivant State Bank with a capital stock of \$100,000. In 1892 Sturdivant erected a substantial building at the same location, 101 North Main Street. A striking feature was the clock and chimes over the entrance. For many years this institution was the oldest and most important bank in Southeast Missouri.

In 1906 the Southeast Missouri Trust Company, capitalized at \$500,000, was established with offices in the Himmelberger-Harrison Building. By June 1927 its banking interests so dominated the business that the name was changed to Bank of Southeast Missouri.

Meantime the German-American State Bank at 42 North Main Street opened for business November 1, 1902, with a paid up stock of \$25,000. G. C. Thilenius was president and E. H. Engelmann was cashier. The bank thrived at first and by 1906 had doubled its capital. However it found itself in difficulties and was taken over on October 26, 1907, by

the Southeast Missouri Trust Company. The assets were such that the bank's closing caused a mere ripple of excitement in the community.

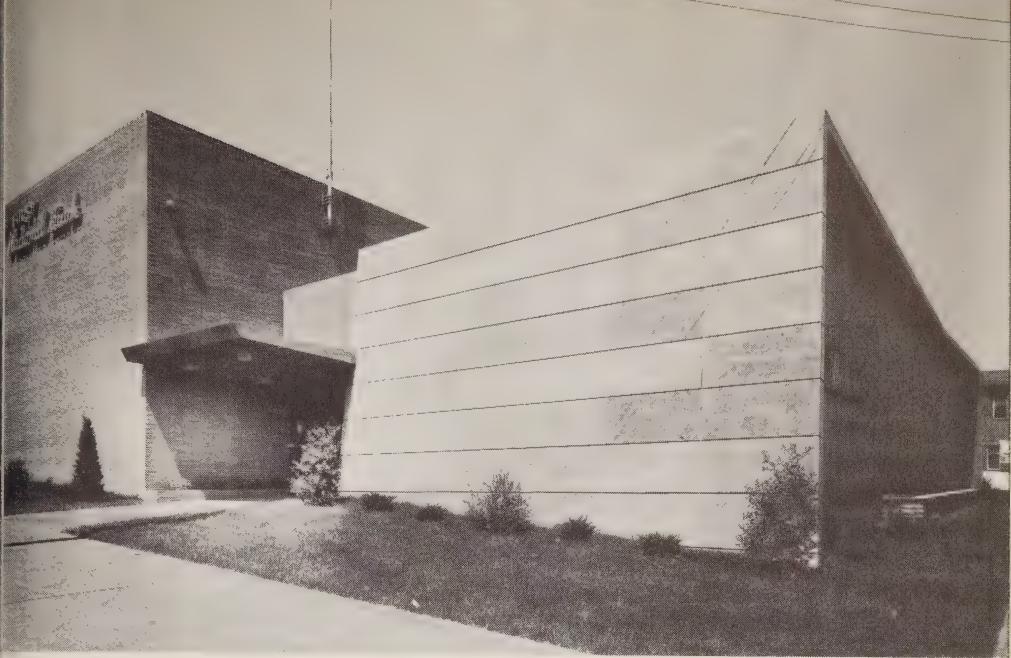
Also, the Cape Exchange Bank, capitalized at \$15,000, with Judge William B. Shaeffer as president opened March 9, 1916, at 517 Broadway. The charter had been secured the last day before a new law became effective requiring a minimum capital of \$25,000. C. R. Bramlett became president in 1921 and was followed by Henry Haman in 1926. In the late 1920's the bank's profits began falling below the operating expenses so the Sturdivant Bank quietly absorbed the newer bank on November 12, 1929. There was no loss to the depositors.

Then at the beginning of the depression the Bank of Southeast Missouri found itself in trouble because of declining business and falling land values. In 1930 the Sturdivant Bank also took over the Bank of Southeast Missouri and moved into its quarters in the Himmelberger-Harrison Building. All these absorptions in a time of declining business plus its own large holdings of unsaleable land, unsecured personal notes, and second mortgages--all difficult items in depression times--brought the Sturdivant Bank into receivership on November 5, 1932. After long litigation over preferred claims and foreclosures affairs of the hoary old institution were finally settled and the depositors paid about thirty-five cents on each dollar.

The other banks in Cape Girardeau weathered the "bank holiday" in 1933 and the trials of the depression. They have grown larger and stronger ever since.

The Security State Bank, capitalized at \$40,000 opened in February 1920, but found business poor. Its assets and liabilities were assumed by the First National Bank in 1929.

The First National Bank was organized August 20, 1891, with a capital stock of \$100,000. D. A. Glenn was president and L. S. Joseph was cashier. It was located at 118 North Main Street. The Sturdivant Bank was the only bank



THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

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in town previously, and river traffic and other business were obviously great enough to support two banks. In 1905 First National Bank moved to its newly constructed building at 117 North Main Street which it occupied until 1956. In May of that year it moved to its ultra-modern fireproof building northwest of the Broadway-Main Street intersection. This distinctive structure has drive-up windows for depositors and a large parking lot. The facilities include air-conditioning, a customers' lounge, public rest rooms, a background music player, and a kitchen and recreation room for the thirty-two employees.

The institution conducts all normal banking activities, a number of them as public services. Present resources--capital, surplus, reserves, and undivided profits--are about \$900,000. Deposits average about \$11,000,000.

Presidents succeeding Mr. Glenn have been Judge William B. Schaefer 1914-16, D. N. Stafford 1916-19, C. R. Bramlett 1919-20, Clyde D. Harris 1920-55, and Lyman Matthews

1955 to date.

The Farmers and Merchants Bank was incorporated November 12, 1904, and opened for business at 632 Good Hope Street January 3, 1905, with half its \$15,000 stock subscribed. Henry Hauenschild was president; Lee L. Albert, cashier and executive officer; and Robert Vogelsang assistant cashier and janitor. In May 1923, the original unit of the present building at 701 Good Hope Street was occupied. It was remodeled and enlarged in 1939 and again in 1948. In 1956 drive-in facilities and an extensive parking lot were completed. The building provides efficient and attractive quarters for the great variety of banking services offered.

Mr. Vogelsang soon succeeded Mr. Albert as the bank's executive officer. After fifty years of service to the bank and its customers he relinquished the post to the present president, Walter H. Oberheide, in 1954. The bank has grown until its resources--capital, surplus, reserves, and undivided profits--exceed \$850,000. Deposits are well above \$10,000,000. Loans outstanding are near \$4,500,000 and the firm owns \$4,400,000 in government bonds of various kinds. There are thirty-one employees.

SAVINGS AND LOANS FIRMS Cape Girardeau has four savings and loan associations. The largest, with \$13,500,000 in total resources, is First Federal Savings and Loan Association at 320 Broadway. It started in November 1924 as the Surety Saving and Loan Association, and changed its name when it came under federal supervision in 1948. The business is limited to real estate loans.

The oldest such institution in town is the Cape Girardeau Building and Loan Association at 102 North Main Street. It was chartered December 12, 1882, as a mutual corporation. Its assets of more than \$4,000,000 are available for real estate loans only.

The Southeast Savings and Loan Association, the next oldest such business in Cape Girardeau, was organized in 1900. For nearly thirty years it has been located at 621 Good



DRIVE-UP FACILITIES AT FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK

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Hope Street; previously it was across the street. There are some 400 members in the Association and present real estate loans total about \$1,000,000.

The Farm and Home Savings Association, founded in 1893, has had a local agency in Cape Girardeau for many years.

Firms operating specifically in the small-loan field disappeared for a time after the 1945 Missouri constitution became effective, but have been established again since legislation permits a higher rate of interest on such loans. Several firms specialize in the field of personal loans and the number increases by a dozen or so when firms loaning on automobiles and other chattels are included--not counting the banks and savings and loan associations. A few of the insurance agents and real estate dealers handle loans as a part of their business.

CREDIT UNIONS Of considerable interest as financial institutions are the credit unions. They are voluntary associations providing convenient savings and loans agencies

for their own members. About 10,000,000 people in North America belong to 21,000 such organizations with assets approximating \$3,500,000,000. About 250,000 Missourians are members of 562 credit unions with assets of about \$76,000,000. The Southeast Missouri Chapter of Credit Unions includes twenty-three groups with membership totalling 3,800 and assets exceeding \$500,000.

The largest local credit union was the Cape Girardeau ISCO Credit Union of the shoe factory employees. It began in 1936 and ceased functioning in 1946 when the new state constitution limited interest rates on small loans to eight per cent--a rate so low that practically all commercial small-loan companies withdrew from the state. At its peak ISCO had about 600 members and assets of \$50,000. During its entire existence not one cent was lost on bad loans. Walter Hosea was the only treasurer. E. B. Foster and Louis Kassel were the only presidents.

The Southeast Missouri Teachers Credit Union, until 1955 the Cape Girardeau Teachers Credit Union, was formed in 1937. It serves the employees of the schools in Southeast Missouri and the members of their families. At the present time there are nearly 600 members who have invested \$133,000 in shares. Outstanding loans amount to more than \$100,000; the average being perhaps \$300. In its nearly twenty years of operation no loan has been written off as a bad debt. Louis H. Strunk has been the only treasurer.

St. Mary's Parish Credit Union was organized April 10, 1933. Martin Brummer served one year as treasurer; Mrs. Marie Hoffman Smith has filled the office since. Now there are about 300 members, share accounts are \$27,500, and total assets exceed \$30,000. The average loan is about \$300.

chapter eight

TRANSPORTATION

ROADS

EARLY TRAILS Anyone who was forced to travel by land in colonial times in the Cape Girardeau area faced many difficulties and dangers. Most of the settlers simply followed the trails laid out by the Indians which generally took the most convenient and direct routes avoiding steep cliffs and swamps. But they were difficult, especially for horsemen. There were no bridges over the streams and the traveler must cross as best he could. If the stream were flooded by recent rains, the traveler could swim or raft across, wait until the stream ran down enough to be forded, journey miles around its headwaters, or simply give up the trip.

There were no inns or other accommodations. Only a very infrequent cabin or camp offered hospitality. All travelers had to carry the supplies necessary for the trip. Dangers

from swollen streams, wild animals, and Indians were always present and the long stretches of swamp multiplied the hardships. There was great suffering from the cold of winter and the heat and mosquitoes of summer. But most people in those early days thought no more of the hardships than we do about the dangers on our modern highways. Travel along these primitive trails was necessarily limited.

In spite of these difficulties traders made the trip of 1500 to 2000 miles through the wilderness from Cape Girardeau to New Orleans or other markets. Horsemen used huge saddlebags for carrying the necessary items. Traders carried goods on pack animals. They camped at night in any sheltered place to be found. It was necessary to be always on guard.

As more and more settlers came and travel developed it became necessary to blaze the trails to prevent travelers becoming lost. A blaze consisted of chipping the bark off the side of a tree. A trail so marked was called a "trace." Sometimes the trails would branch and another kind of blaze marked each new one. Some trails were marked with one blaze, some with two, and so on. One such famous trail was the Natchez Trace from New Orleans to Natchez. The Nochidoches Trail, or Virginia's Warrior's Trail, extended from Cape Girardeau southwestward through the present neighborhood of Poplar Bluff. St. Michael's Trail wound from the Mississippi River far into the Ozark Hills north and west.

EL CAMINO REAL The first hunters and traders followed a series of game and Indian trails up and down the river. The Spanish used these trails in establishing the first road between St. Louis and New Madrid, which they called El Camino Real. At other times it has been called the Royal Road, the King's Trace, or Kingshighway. It is one of the oldest recognized roads in the Mississippi Valley. The road extended from St. Louis through Ste. Genevieve and Cape Girardeau, across the Big Swamp and down Sikeston Ridge to New Madrid approximating the route of

Highway 61. El Camino Real passed Lorimier's Post at Cape Girardeau, where travelers often stopped to rest. DeLassus' soldiers cleared and widened the road as they marched to New Madrid in 1803. One of the first official acts of the Territorial Legislature was to designate El Camino Real a public road. There are remnants of this road in our cities today. St. Louis, Cape Girardeau, and Sikeston have streets approximating the route, all of which are called Kingshighway.

It was over this old trail that Renault and his adventurers wound their tortuous way to the lead mines farther west. Many brave warriors of the Sacs and Foxes, the Sioux, the Missouris, and the Osages made their way over this trail to hunt or attack the early settlers, or just to trade. It was over El Camino Real that goods were hauled from the settlement of Ste. Genevieve to the trading posts at St. Louis and Cape Girardeau. Trappers from Cape Girardeau used this road to take their pelts to market. Along it John J. Audubon wandered looking for rare and unusual birds. Perhaps some of the great drawings of this artist-naturalist were sketched along this famous road. The circuit-riding ministers went along its path to give spiritual guidance to the settlers far out in the wilderness. Skirmishes were fought and the rattle of musketry was heard along the road as the Blue and the Gray fought for control of the state. Gradually the trail through the wilderness became a real road and ox wagons carried many products to market and manufactured goods home.

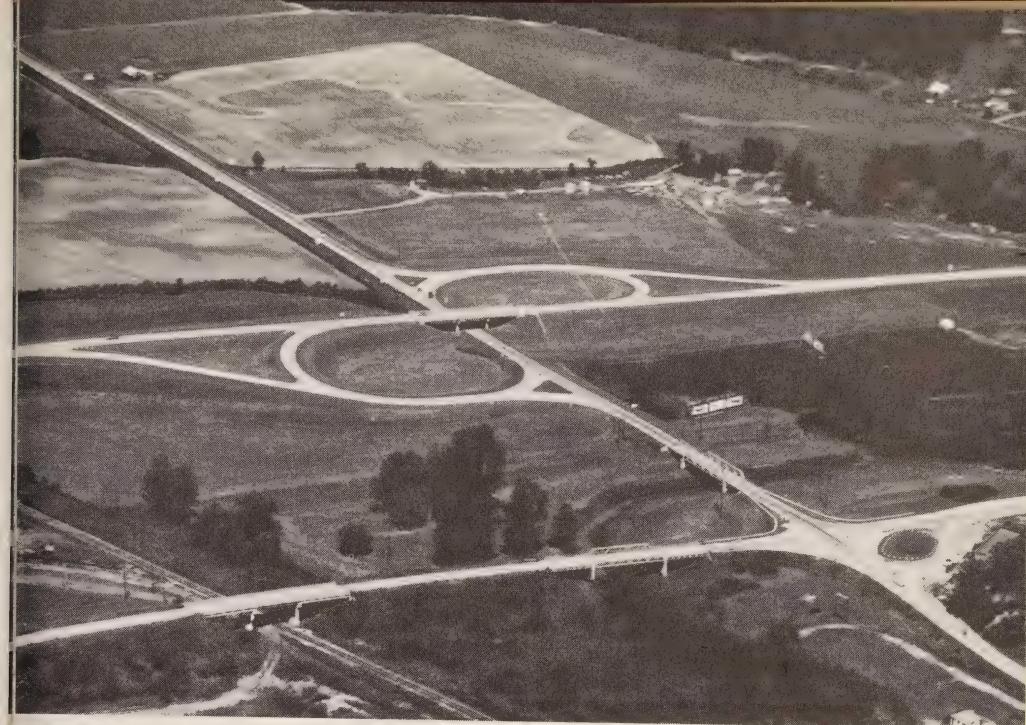
CORDUROY ROADS South of Cape Girardeau were long stretches of very difficult-to-cross swamplands. Generally trails followed the small dunes and low ridges as much as possible, but there were many low places always covered by water. Building and maintaining bridges were not possible. An ingenious but laborious and expensive method was the cutting of trees and brush and laying them across the trail so a horse or ox wagon could cross without miring. Of course these pole roads were rough and bumpy and decayed quickly, but the method was used until the swamps were drained. Recently some cypress logs

were unearthed in the lowlands south of Cape Girardeau which were probably remnants of an early pole road.

TOLL ROADS As travel became more common and more produce had to be moved to market private companies were authorized by the legislature to build and maintain roads, usually of crushed stone or gravel, and were permitted to charge tolls for their use. The charters usually expired after thirty years. Gates or bars were placed across the road where the traveler had to stop and pay his fee for crossing. Strict regulations were set up for both the traveler and the toll collector.

The Rock Levee Road toward Commerce, originally built in the 1830's, had its tollhouse at the foot of Sprigg Street Hill, often called Tollgate Hill. Another toll road to Jackson had its tollhouse just west of the present Arena Park entrance; the property now belongs to Joseph A. Serena. Previously the tollhouse had been about where Caruthers Avenue crosses Broadway, and then later where Perry Avenue strikes Broadway; foundation stones of this tollhouse may still be seen. This route to Jackson was designated a public road by the County Court in June 1831. The Cape Girardeau-Bloomfield Rock Road also charged tolls. When the charters expired counties often took over these roads and continued to charge tolls to maintain them. Toll tickets reveal the fees charged. The Scott County Road charged one cent per mile for each sheep or hog driven over the road. For horses, mules, and cattle it was three cents. A four-horse vehicle cost twenty-five cents per mile. Funeral processions, military bodies, and holiday parades were exempt from tolls. Persons going to or from church services or polls on election days used the road free.

MODERN HIGHWAYS By 1875 Cape Girardeau had three good macadamized roads: the Jackson Gravel Road, the Bloomfield Macadamized Road, and the Scott County Macadamized Road just being completed. The first demand for smooth surfaced roads came with the advent of the bicycle in the 1890's. The rough dirt and rock roads were not conducive to comfortable travel on a bicycle and the



HIGHWAYS 61 - 74 INTERSECTION

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cyclists asked for better roads. Then came the automobile and the demand became irresistible.

Beginning in 1903 a \$2.00 automobile license fee was collected for the county road funds. In 1907 a State Highway Department was organized which later became the Highway Commission. By 1915 a federal highway through Cape Girardeau had been designated. In that same year the Mississippi Highway Association published a map showing a great river road from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border passing through Cape Girardeau. Many sections of this parkway have been completed, but very little has been accomplished locally.

After much bickering among organizations and political groups, each promoting local interests, progress became evident in the passage of the \$60,000,000 "Get Missouri Out of the Mud" bond issue in 1920. Under its provisions a basic system of all-weather roads was laid out in Cape Girardeau County very much as the main routes are now.

By 1925 it was virtually completed. The first concrete highway in the area was a three-mile section of South Sprigg Street Road completed in 1921. Route 25 crossed the county north and south; Route 9, later Federal 61, entered the northwest corner of the county thence to Cape Girardeau and on south; and Route 74 connected Cape Girardeau and Dutchtown. By the end of 1925 Cape Girardeau and St. Louis were connected with an all-paved road, most of it concrete.

Since that time other bond issues, gasoline taxes, higher auto license fees, federal aid, and other sources have provided funds for constant improvement and extension of the road system. Cape Girardeau is served by Federal 61, a major north-south route through St. Louis and Memphis. Via Illinois 146 and the traffic bridge the city is connected with the great Illinois system and routes to the north and east. State routes 34 and 74 give access westward.

Of course such roads would not have been built without the demands of automobile drivers. The first automobile in Cape Girardeau was driven here by a Dr. Dittlinger of St. Louis. The first owned in the town was a White Steamer purchased in Detroit in 1902 and driven here by Dr. A. D. Blomeyer. Another early vehicle in the city was a steam behemoth belonging to the Morrison family. But the real development depended upon the coming of the gasoline-powered car. In 1904 George McBride bought the first, a Great Northern. These early cars frightened horses so that for months mothers forbade children to play in the streets because of dangerous runaways.

The first garage in town was opened at 419 Broadway on January 10, 1910, by A.J. Vogel, who was also the first Ford agent here. W. D. Black sold gasoline at 217 Broadway from a one-gallon pump mounted at the curb. The first drive-in filling station was established by Standard Oil Company southeast of the Sprigg-Themis intersection August 16, 1917, with Joe Selle as the manager.

At present there are over half a hundred filling stations, sixteen automobile agencies and dealers, a dozen repair

garages, and several businesses dealing in parts and accessories. Then there are a few firms that wreck old cars and salvage the parts. To date 1956 registrations show 6,014 automobiles, 999 trucks, and 11 motorcycles licensed by the city.

CAPE SPECIAL ROAD DISTRICT The Cape Special Road District was voted into being November 5, 1912, to have sole control of constructing and improving county roads in the District. In 1949 boundaries were extended roughly to a twelve-mile square, approximating the maximum allowed by law. The District is managed by a three-member board selected jointly by the Cape Girardeau City Council and the County Court.

In 1912 there were about 72 miles of roads, half earth and half gravel or stone, intended only for horses and slow-moving vehicles. In 1956 there were 2.4 miles of concrete pavement, 35.3 miles of asphalt, 90.3 miles of gravelled roads, plus 46 miles of paved state roads--a total of 174 miles of high-type roads in the District.

Up to 25% of the District's income may be spent within the corporate limits of the towns. Up to January 1956 the District had expended nearly \$1,600,000; \$235,000, almost 15%, within the limits of Cape Girardeau. For the last decade expenditures have averaged \$67,000 annually. The Board may also make, and has made, improvements in the county outside the District. Aside from the strictly utilitarian aspects of the work there have been notable achievements in roadside beautification and park development.

The following men have served faithfully and well on the Board to give wise direction to the work: Otto Kochtitzky 1912, Thomas H. Lewis 1912, Fred W. Bertling 1912, D. A. Glenn 1916, E. H. Weiss 1917, M. E. Leming 1917, H. L. Seimers 1918, William B. Schaefer 1919, Ben Hunze 1920, W.F.Bergmann 1922, W. C. Bahn 1923, F. A. Keller 1927, John J. Hunter 1930, Fred A. Groves 1932, W. F. Suedekum 1932, H. A. Nussbaum 1933, A. W. Berry 1942, James C. Logan 1942, Eddie Erlbacher 1949, L. W. Simmons 1951, Ir-

vin Richmond 1953, and W. H. Oberheide 1956, Messrs. Erlbacher, Simmons, and Oberheide are the present Board.

Much of the credit for many jobs well done goes to District Engineer Dennis M. Scivally, a resident of Cape Girardeau since 1889. Mr. Scivally, after experience as a teacher and a railroad construction engineer, was the first Cape Girardeau County Highway Engineer from 1908 to 1920. From 1920 to 1930 he was State Highway Department Project Engineer for Cape Girardeau, Bollinger, Scott, and Wayne counties. At the very beginning he became engineer for the Special District.

In 1931 Mr. Scivally embarked upon a long and fruitful program of road and park construction. Cape Rock Drive and Parks, from idea to consumation in 1937, was his project. From 1931 to 1939 he was a leader in the development of the Ten Mile Garden. He has rendered special services to the community by aiding with the development work for Arena Building and Park, by four years' service on the City Planning Commission, and in other ways. Since 1946 George Penzel has been his very able Assistant Engineer.

The Mississippi River traffic bridge, constructed at a cost of \$1,600,000 of which \$400,000 was raised locally in four days, was dedicated in an elaborate two-state ceremony on September 3, 1928, designating it the "Gateway to the Ozarks." It was the seventy-fifth bridge to span the Mississippi River and at the time the only traffic bridge between St. Louis and Memphis. Ownership was vested in the Cape Girardeau Bridge Company with C. L. Harrison, president; C. D. Harris and Fred A. Groves, vice-presidents; and C. A. Vandivort, secretary. The main span is 1342 feet long; the eight lengths of steel extend 4744 feet.

During the great depression of the 1930's the company went into receivership and the bridge was sold to private owners. In 1949 when it became known that the owners would sell to a political subdivision the commissioners decided to issue \$2,370,000 revenue bonds and purchase the bridge with the long-range intent of making it tollfree.



SMALL TOW ABOVE TRAFFIC BRIDGE missouri resources-massie

A separate Bridge Department was set up and on June 8, 1946, it took over operation. In spite of some non-cooperation in certain quarters their purpose will be accomplished and the structure turned over to the Missouri and Illinois highway departments not later than June 30, 1957.

TRUCK LINES The truck lines of Cape Girardeau bring more than a million and a half dollars worth of business to the city each year. Six firms operate in and out of the city carrying millions of tons of freight. Their payrolls contribute greatly to the welfare of the city.

The Kimbel Truck Lines is one of the largest in the Mississippi Valley. It started June 27, 1932, with one tractor-trailer unit. Presently the firm's fifty drivers operate a fleet of one-hundred-three road trailers, sixty-one road tractors, twenty-four pick-up tractors, twenty-one pick-up trailers, thirty-one pick-up trucks, and seven service cars and trucks in Missouri, Indiana, Tennessee, Illinois and Arkansas.

In the depression year of 1936 the company hauled nearly 27,000,000 tons of freight. by 1955 it had reached 237,000,000 tons. A total of 333 are employed including 108 living in Cape Girardeau. The 1955 payroll was \$1,614,000, nearly 40% of it in this city.

The Day Transfer Company handling and storing household goods began in July 1933. It owns and operates a fleet of seven trucks with six full-time drivers. The business averages nearly 200,000 ton-miles each year. The local officials are Charles and Hazel Wulfers. Their office and warehouse are at 1545 Independence Street. The payroll annually exceeds \$25,000 and the total business approximates \$86,000 per year.

The Nichols Transfer Company began its operations April 16, 1929, It has now seven trucks and seven drivers. Mr. R. W. Nichols is manager and the office is located at 447 North Main Street. The annual payroll is approximately \$35,000 and the total volume of business \$60,000, chiefly the handling of household goods and local hauling, including delivery service for the railroads.

The Tucker Truck Lines, oldest in Cape Girardeau, originated in 1925, but a new corporation was formed in 1933. H. G. Schmitz is president, Harry E. Poe vice-president and treasurer, and Chris Porter secretary. The company with a total of 115 employees operates sixty-five trailers, thirty-nine tractors, and twenty-two trucks. Its routes cover St. Louis to Memphis and Sikeston to Evansville, Indiana, via Cairo, Illinois. Other communities in the western part of Southern Illinois are also served.

Each year it transports 60,000 tons of general commodities. In recent years the business has grossed over a million dollars and nearly half that amount goes for payroll. In March 1952 the Tucker firm purchased St. Mary's Truck Lines, now called St. Mary's Freight Lines.

The Elfrink Truck Lines, with the main offices in Advance, started in 1924. The company established an office and terminal facilities in Cape Girardeau in 1952. It also has

a good terminal in St. Louis. The firm now operates sixteen trucks and ten trailers, and handles over 12,000,000 pounds of general commodities annually. The yearly payroll for its twenty-four employees approximates \$80,000.

The Commercial Tank Lines began transporting petroleum products in the Cape Girardeau area in 1952. It operates from six to ten trucks and employs eight drivers. The office in Cape Girardeau is at 2025 William Street with D. V. Bonney in charge. The home office is in Belleville, Illinois; Robert White is president of the firm.

Many smaller operators have trucks for hire to haul anything. Several have lowboys and hoists for moving heavy items. Some have tanks for liquids and gases. Sunny Hill Dairy Farms runs a milk pickup tanker. Special transports haul automobiles and light trucks. Others have dump bodies and auxiliary equipment for moving earth, stone, and sand. Refrigerated units transport frozen and perishable items. Trucks and trailers with stock racks make regular runs to National Stock Yards. Some have hopper beds and spreaders for handling fertilizer and agricultural limestone. Several of the oil companies operate their own tank trucks from bulk plants and others contract with private haulers. A number of firms operate one or more trucks in connection with their business, several of which are highly specialized vehicles.

The movement of goods to and from Cape Girardeau by trucks is convenient, rapid, and relatively inexpensive.

BUSES Most early travelers furnished their own horses and vehicles even for inter-city travel. Before long livery stables had them for hire. After roads became passable stagecoaches operated, particularly to the towns away from the river. At the start of the Civil War the Cape Girardeau-Jackson Hack Line provided daily passenger and mail service. Anton Gockel had such a line in the 1870's. About the turn of the century it was operated by William Gockel. During the World's Fair in 1904 he bought a Winston Six "Red Devil" automobile for the route. It broke an axle, was returned to St. Louis by boat for repairs, placed in

service again, but abandoned after a few months as too unreliable.

With improved roads came improved inter-city service. J. E. Hill and son, Lloyd, organized the Southeast Missouri Transit Company and early in 1925 started through bus service to St. Louis. The initial trip was announced and widely advertised, but only one passenger, Gerry Sibley of Jackson, rode to St. Louis. On the return trip driver Gus Gockel was alone. In 1926 service to Memphis was inaugurated.

In 1928 Greyhound bought the franchise and equipment and has continued the service since, recently under the firm name Southeastern Greyhound Lines. Mr. Gus Gockel is the local manager. The company shares station facilities with Continental Trailways, which began service shortly after World War II as Southern Trailways.

In 1939 the Tri-State Transit Company started service St. Louis to Memphis via Cape Girardeau. Robert F. Hemperley, Sr., was vice-president and general manager. Since 1942 the firm has been called Continental Southern Coaches. The buses make connection at Cairo with a number of lines to the East.

The city is also served by the St. Louis-Cape Bus Line with offices and station at 16 North Frederick Street. Some time during 1935 Prost Bus Line initiated service to St. Louis and intermediate points along present Highway 61. In December 1943 Robert F. Hemperley, Sr., purchased the line and continued it as the St. Louis-Cape Bus Line. In 1950 the company took over Semo Coach Line serving East Prairie, Chaffee, Oran, Morley, Sikeston, and Charleston. The firm now has twenty-one employees and ten buses. It shares the station at 16 North Frederick Street with Great Southern Coaches. All these bus lines provide an express service.

The C & H Bus Line holds franchise for the cross-river run to Carbondale, Harrisburg, and other Illinois points. It is temporarily suspended because of lack of business.

RIVER TRAVEL

The Mississippi River and its tributaries were the most important means of transport for the early travelers and settlers. The Indians first used crude rafts and canoes.

DUGOUTS Then came large dugouts called bateaus or pirogues. They were made by burning and chopping out the center and shaping the outside of cottonwood, poplar, or tulip logs. Early settlers found them quite serviceable and most of their voyages up and down the river from Cape Girardeau were made in these boats. It required twenty to thirty days to go to New Orleans and three or four months to return. It was in such boats that lead was transported from the mines to New Orleans. It has been claimed that the Indian name for these boats was "Missouri" and that perhaps the name of the state was derived from this fact.

It was this type of boat that Lorimier used to carry the body of his wife, Charlotte, around the Bellevue cliff to her grave in Old Lorimier Cemetery. Instead of a funeral procession by land it was by water, except for the trip up the hill to the final resting place.

FLATBOATS AND KEELBOATS Flatboats and keelboats were extensively used in the area before the advent of the steamboat. Salt pork, hides, hemp, cotton, and other products were so carried down the river to New Orleans. The flatboat was simply a raft of logs firmly fastened together with the load of merchandise, and sometimes a little tent, or other shelter, placed in the center. Long oars at the rear and front were used to steer. The craft floated with the current and at night the crew tied up at the shore. They had only to avoid sandbars and snags and entertain themselves as best they could. In this way goods were cheaply transported downstream. Since it was not practical to travel upstream in such cumbersome rafts, they were always dismantled and the timber used.

Some famous men, including Abraham Lincoln, worked on flatboats. Mike Fink, whose name is legendary in river

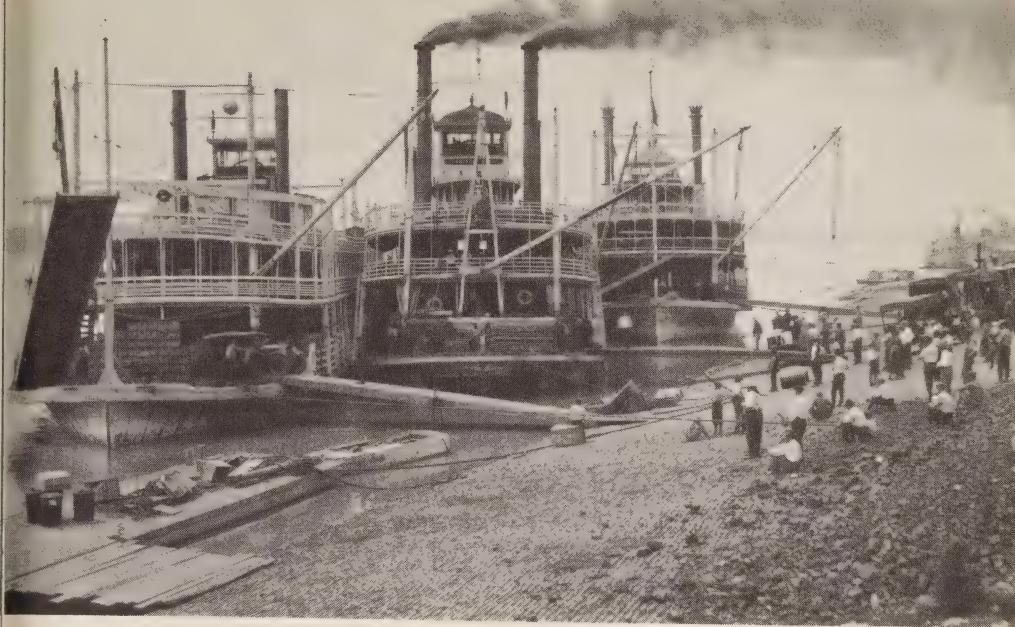
lore was perhaps the most famous. Many times he and his crew tied up at St. Louis and Cape Girardeau where they drank and caroused until daylight.

The keelboat was a large flat-bottomed craft, somewhat like the boats still used on canals. It was equipped with mast and sail and also a cordelle, a long rope attached to the mast. Men walked along the shore pulling the boat over difficult passages of the river. The boat was also propelled by long poles with which men pushed the boat where the water was not too deep. These craft were used both up and downstream, but the difficulties were great and the freight rates high. Often hauling an item a few hundred miles doubled its value.

STEAMBOATS A steamboat first appeared on the Mississippi River in 1816, but regular traffic did not begin until the 1830's. Steamboats soon put most of the keelboats out of business by hauling goods quicker and cheaper. Even so from St. Louis to Council Bluffs the rate was \$8.00 per hundredweight. In the 1830's Cape Girardeau started a remarkable expansion of business, largely due to the steamboat traffic, which was to last until the coming of the railroads well after the Civil War. Cape Girardeau became predominantly a river town. Other towns in the area were not so fortunate.

Cape Girardeau was the distributing point for a great hinterland extending over a hundred miles west into the Ozarks and south into the swamps. For the former it was the nearest river port; for the latter a hundred mile journey up the ridge was easier than twenty-five or so across the swamps. Long wagon trains came to deliver cotton to the gins, wheat to the mills, and other products to buyers. In turn they picked up river shipments from the great warehouses, flour from the mills, purchased their needs from local merchants and departed. The larger wholesalers regularly sent "drummers" throughout the area.

Since Cape Girardeau was distant from large cities almost every steamship line on the Upper Mississippi made stops and had representatives in the city. Sometimes a half doz-



"BALD EAGLE" "TENNESSEE BELLE" AND "CAPE GIRARDEAU"

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en vessels were tied at the wharf simultaneously. The Anchor, Bee, Lee lines; Tennessee River, and Chester packets, and numerous independent boats regularly stopped at the city. Often the craft were christened after the city of registry. Thus boats were named "City of . . . :" "St. Louis," "Grand Tower," "Natchez," "New Orleans," "Baton Rouge," "Cairo," "Vicksburg," and many others. Altogether three of the Eagle Packets were named "Cape Girardeau." The first was a picturesque sidewheeler. Two of them sank, but the third still floats though re-named the "Gordon C. Greene." Others of the Eagle packets were the "Idlewild," "Gray Eagle," "Spread Eagle," "Golden Eagle," "City of Alton," "City of Peoria," and others. This firm presented the two eagles atop the Memorial Columns in Capaha Park to Cape Girardeau.

Steamboat captains were important people and known the length of the river. A few especially well known locally were Captains William "Buck" Leyhe, Frank Leyhe, John A. Williams, Charles Gray, Sam McClatchey, and William

Corsier. On many occasions the captains and mates took an active part in the social life of the city, and many balls and banquets were held aboardship. On January 11, 1876, Mark Twain attended a big dance in Cape Girardeau.

The large packets, some with five decks, carried practically all the mail, freight, and passengers between Memphis and St. Louis, and Cape Girardeau was the major point between. A great amount of flour, sand, cement, and other goods was shipped out of the city, over 75% of it by boats.

The Negro roustabouts were an interesting and colorful part of the life of the packets. They usually congregated in the dives along the wharf in St. Louis. When the boat was ready to sail the Captain would select a crew of twenty or twenty-five. They were not paid until they were about to land at the home docks. Then the captain would line the roustabouts up and each would be paid. Sometimes with special cargoes the men were paid by the piece. For instance, the roustabouts would be paid one cent a bag for loading wheat, in addition to their regular wages. The mate stood at the gangplank and as each man went by with a bag of wheat he would drop a penny into his hand.

The unloading of cargoes was an interesting sight and many people would gather to watch. Most of the roustabouts were unable to read, but they would pile the freight in neat piles according to the receiver. They had names of their own for merchants. Benjamin and Bartels they called "Bumble Bee," Vogelsanger Hardware was called "Canary Bird," H. R. Miller was "Hole in the Wall," Meyer-Albert was "Ace of Diamonds," Myers and Snead was "Sloppy Molly," Dempsey Grocery Company was called "Dirty Shirt," Goddard Grocery was named "Gray Goose," and whiskey was termed "White Lightning." Every roustabout would sing out the name as he delivered the item.

The railroads were much faster and not limited to river routes. They gradually took away the freight and passenger trade and motor trucks, making delivery to the very doors of the business houses, made further inroads. About 1932 the last packet line gave way to the more rapid and



ARGEST SHIP TO NAVIGATE THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

SHROUT

modern methods, except for a few that were used in the excursion trade. Even this has almost ceased.

TOWBOATS Flatboats and keelboats are gone forever; the colorful packets are fast becoming only a dim memory. But river traffic is more important than ever before. Cape Girardeau is at the very center of a great network of inland waterways that efficiently handled 87.5 billion ton-miles of freight in one recent year, mostly petroleum and its derivatives, coal, grain, stone and related items, and various types of steel and steel products; and the amount and variety is increasing rapidly as the channel, aids, and equipment are constantly improved. Giant industries, particularly those producing bulky items, are building plants and distribution facilities on the waterways of the great central valley, because in this day of higher and higher costs for everything it is the cheapest transportation ever known to man, and getting cheaper. Only pipelines can compete.

In Cape Girardeau the present expansion of Marquette Cement Manufacturing Company capacity and the six bulk oil storage units totalling more than 27,000,000 gallons are good examples. Plans are afoot to convert the Little

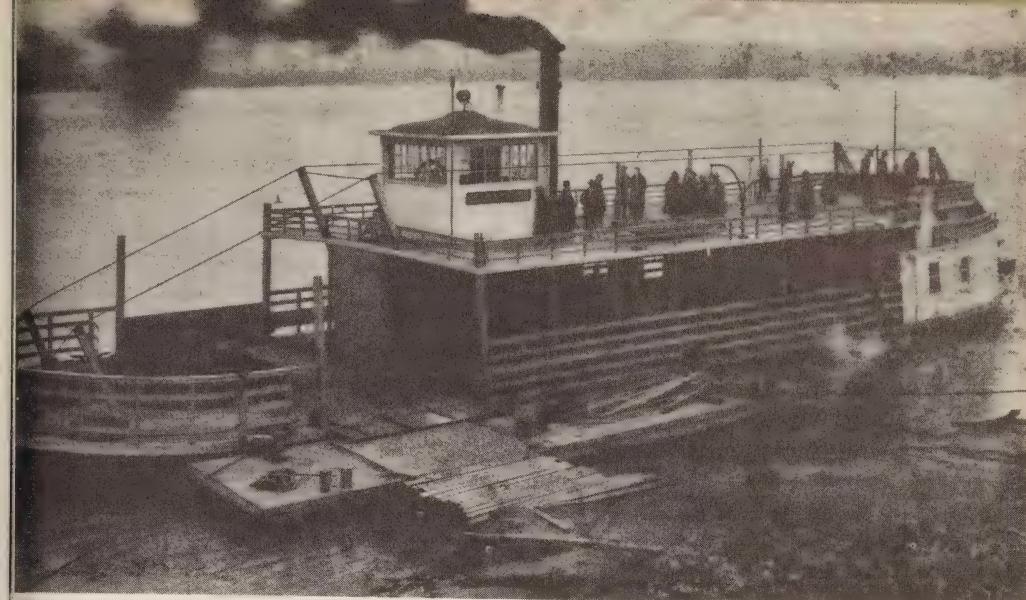
Inch back to oil and build large facilities below town to transfer the liquids to barges. There are now shipyard and drydock facilities to build, repair, and maintain all types of river craft. Cape Girardeau is the home of several hundred people who earn their livelihood in river transportation. The average tow requires from eighteen to twenty workers with an annual payroll sometimes approaching \$100,000.

During the last war over 4,000 combat and supply vessels were constructed on inland waterways to avoid congestion and danger in the coastal shipyards.

To assure its place in this great transportation system the city should forthwith provide a complete river terminal with modern warehousing for the handling, storing, and redistribution of all kinds of freight. Just one example--a farmer gets from three to eight cents more per bushel for grain if he can sell it to an elevator that ships by barge!

Much can be done by men of vision and there is no excuse for little plans. The ideal solution would be a low dam and lock at Paul Jones Rock near Commerce. This would submerge the treacherous rocks and eliminate for all shippers the dangerous and costly narrows of the Thebes Reach, and create a stable pool at Cape Girardeau that is ideal for a good terminal.

The federal government traditionally takes great interest in flood control and navigation on these waters. In many cases the cost or a portion of it is born by the United States. Years ago the Army Engineer Corps constructed jetties opposite Cape Girardeau to keep a clear channel on the Missouri side. From the early 1920's until World War II it worked to provide a channel 200 feet wide and 9 feet deep. The Corps is still responsible for maintaining such a channel. From about 1931 until the war a Corps Area office was located in Cape Girardeau. From 1934 to 1950 the Corps work fleet had a dock just below Cape Rock where supplies were taken aboard and vessels were repaired or anchored when not in use. The Corps is now engaged in initial work on a flood control levee and wall from Sloan's Creek to the traffic bridge to protect the Main



CAPTAIN A. C. JAYNES FERRY

kent library

Street business section from floods. It has in operation radio facilities for easier communication with the headquarters in St. Louis and the far-flung operations all along this section of the river.

FERRIES To those desiring to cross, the river was a hindrance. In 1806 Louis Lorimier was granted a license to operate a ferry at Cape Girardeau, and there is reason to believe this service continued in one form or another until 1928 when the traffic bridge was opened, except for brief intervals when the river was covered with dangerous ice.

A horse ferry operated here at the time of the forced Cherokee migration; the Indians complained of its high rates and most of them crossed upriver at Green's Ferry into what is soon to be Trail of Tears State Park. Thomas W. Waters and A. Giboney were also ferrymen. During the Civil War John Ivers ran a government ferry making two to four trips daily. After the war Capt. James King rendered this service with his steam ferry "Cairo" and advertised his "low ferriage rates!" From World War I to the termination of service the ferry was operated by Capt. A. C. Jaynes.

RAILROADS

Cape Girardeau is now served by two excellent railroads, the main line of the St. Louis and San Francisco System and a branch of the Missouri Pacific main line just across the river. Four others have facilities nearby: the Cotton Belt at Illmo, the Chicago and Eastern Illinois at Thebes, the Illinois Central at McClure, and the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio at Tamms. But it hasn't always been so.

EARLY ATTEMPTS On February 9, 1853, Congress enacted legislation granting from government lands in Missouri and Arkansas railroad rights of way and every alternate section of land with even numbers for six miles on each side of the track to any railroads completed within ten years. The St. Louis and Iron Mountain, usually called the Iron Mountain, starting operation from St. Louis to Pilot Knob in 1857, was the first in Southeast Missouri. It was of great value to Union troops during the Civil War. In 1859 the Cape Girardeau, Pilot Knob and Belmont Railroad Company was organized with William C. Ranney as president to construct a road from Pilot Knob to Belmont by way of Cape Girardeau. Cape Girardeau County voted bonds to buy \$200,000 worth of company stock. Just when ready to start construction the Civil War began and put an end to all railroad building except for military purposes.

After the war the Iron Mountain, then controlled by Thomas Allen, enjoyed a period of prosperity and expansion. The Company constructed a line from Pilot Knob to Belmont, a distance of about 120 miles. About sixteen miles of the line passed through the southwest corner of Cape Girardeau County, but it was fifteen miles away from the city instead of through it as many citizens had urged.

In 1869 after the close of the war the matter of railroad building reached fever heat again. The Cape Girardeau and State Line Railroad Company was organized to build a road from Cape Girardeau to some point on the Arkansas line. G. C. Thilenius was president; John Ivers, vice-president; and S. G. Kitchen, manager. The first two of these

with sixteen other local citizens were the company's directors.

The company had a good start and there was a large private subscription to the bonds. The City of Cape Girardeau voted to take \$150,000 and the Township an equal sum. The bonds were sold and construction began. Through bad management the funds were exhausted and not a single mile of road was completed leaving the city and township with a great indebtedness and no benefits.

This indebtedness, plus loss of much of the steamboat trade, brought on the community's second great depression. Much property was abandoned and sold for taxes, often bringing only half its value. At one time the courts ruled the bonds uncollectible because of some illegality in the issue, so nothing was done about paying them. But one enterprising individual bought up the bonds at ten cents on the dollar realizing that he would have a fortune in bonds plus interest if he could persuade the courts to reverse the decision. This is exactly what happened, and the debt was larger than ever. Leo Doyle, trustee for the company, successfully opposed Jay Gould's attempts to seize the property for nothing. He and Leon Albert did much to re-finance the bonds and restore the city's solvency. The major source of income was a portion of the saloon license fees which was made possible by a state law promoted by Cape Girardeau citizens. The last of the bonds were paid off and burned on the Courthouse steps in Jackson on May 19, 1919, fifty years after the original issue.

It was then decided to build the road by contract and an agreement was entered into with Thomas C. Fletcher and his associates to build the road. Under title of Missouri, Illinois and Texas Railway Company they projected a line of eighty-four miles through Poplar Bluff to the Arkansas

line. For their services ex-Governor Fletcher et al were to receive a deed to the roadbed provided they completed twenty-five miles by December 1, 1871. By 1874 they reported forty miles graded and twenty-five miles ironed. But their high financing failed in the depression of 1873 and this led to the local abandonment of railroad building for nearly a decade.

In 1883 the Jackson Branch Railroad Company was organized to build a line from Allenville on the Iron Mountain Belmont Branch to the Mississippi River opposite Grand Tower by way of Jackson. The line was built as far as Jackson by the Iron Mountain and later incorporated as a part of its system, which it remains to this day.

LOUIS HOUCK About 1880 one of Cape Girardeau's leading lawyers, Louis Houck, became interested in railroad building. His name is associated with most of the railroad building in Southeast Missouri.

Louis Houck, beyond any question one of Cape Girardeau's most outstanding citizens since its founder, was born in April 1841 in St. Clair County, Illinois. His father was Bavarian and his mother Swiss. Louis grew up in his father's printship in Belleville, Illinois, and attended the University of Wisconsin for a short time. In 1860 he started a German-language newspaper in Belleville and became interested in politics. He was admitted to the bar in 1862 and before long was practicing law in Cairo. After a brief stay in St. Louis as Assistant United States District Attorney he came to Cape Girardeau in 1869 and built up a very successful practice in Southeast Missouri. In December 1872 he and Miss Mary Hunter Giboney were married.

After 1880 he devoted himself to building railroads, writing histories, promoting the Normal School, and the general betterment of Cape Girardeau. His railroad accomplishments are outlined below. His two major writings, the two-volume "Spanish Regime in Missouri" and the three-volume "History of Missouri," are outstanding and speak for themselves. In 1886 Mr. Houck was appointed to the Normal School Board of Regents. He became its chair-



LOUIS HOUCK WATCHING RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION

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man two years later and served in that capacity until his death in 1925. His far-sighted planning and disinterested supervision required much time and thought and the college and all Southeast Missouri is the richer for it.

Mr. Houck agreed with Messrs. J. and S. Albert, holders of \$5000 or \$6000 in mortgages on the Old Cape Girardeau and State Line properties, that should he complete the fifteen miles to connect with the Iron Mountain at Delta by January 1, 1881, he might have clear title to the whole property upon payment of the mortgages. It took three months to get enough pledges to cover the amount, and even then it was possible only because many people thought the railroad could not be completed and therefore the pledges need not be paid.

The pledges and mortgages were placed in trust, the former to be collected to pay off the latter if the train arrived by January 1, 1881, less than five months away.

It seemed a super-human task. Mr. Houck had little money and no backing from financiers. But he organized the Cape Girardeau Railway Company and set to work. By mortgaging some of his wife's property he hired a crew of forty or fifty men, no small feat when there is serious doubt about payday, and set to work. The right of way had grown up again, the wood structures were all rotted, and the Delta Station was so completely overgrown with weeds that it was commonly called "Nigger Wool!"

Richard Berry was the foreman and Jack Tibbs boss of the laying crew. Regular wages were \$1.50 a day. At one time William Tibbs contracted to lay the steel, but soon gave up in disgust. One decrepit wood-burning locomotive named "Don Louis Lorimier" with a bent axle that made it jump the track often, a caboose, and a stock car numbered 100 (the ninety and nine were never accounted for), were rounded up. A thousand tons of rails and connectors were ordered from the Iron Mountain. Mostly scrap was delivered, most of it in short pieces, which doubled the time required to lay them. The weather was unusually bad with many days of freezing rain, sleet, and snow, but the work

went on in the mud. Near the end the men often worked at night by the light of the locomotive and wood fires. Bonuses were promised and paid in silver dollars as certain goals were reached.

Finally the last work day arrived and it was evident that they couldn't make the final connection in time. Then Mrs. Houck, staunch daughter of a pioneer family, took a hand. She suggested a full day's pay, plus a bonus, if the road were finished that night--regardless of how early the work was done. The men accepted the challenge. Mr. Houck and his office force pitched in. Mrs. Houck made and delivered sandwiches and hot coffee. The work progressed nicely--until the steel ran out.

According to the story, Mr. Houck was equal to the situation. He simply had the workmen take up the steel behind the locomotive and relay it in front. Thus they completed the last link one hour before midnight December 21, 1880. At last Cape Girardeau had a railroad--except for a little gap where a few rails were out.

The train with all the crews aboard arrived in a cold, dark Cape Girardeau at 2 a.m. January 1, 1881. There was no one to welcome them, not even a friendly bartender to sell them a celebrating drink. The townspeople simply knew the road could not be completed on time and had peacefully gone to bed. Some of the workmen even had difficulty finding places to sleep and some of them bitterly ridiculed Cape Girardeau because of their reception--or rather lack of it.

Trains started regular operation. There were two trips daily with the overnight stop at Delta. Mrs. Houck and the children were frequent passengers. A temporary station was built at the end of Good Hope Street where the Frisco Freight Depot is now. Later a fine stone building was erected where Middle Street intersects Independence. This building still stands but is not used for railroad purposes.

The original staff was Conductor John Duram, Expressman John Gilroy, Engineer Edward Wise, Fireman Fred Sheety , Brakeman J. W. Thiele, Auditor Thomas Wheeler, Chief

Clerk William Wheeler, and Superintendent William Penny.

The line was soon improved and extended. By August 1881 it reached Lakeville in Stoddard County and in 1882 the road to Brownwood was completed. That year the company became the Cape Girardeau and Southwestern Railway. By 1884 the rails extended to Wappapello in Wayne County, a distance of fifty-one miles. In 1886 Mr. Houck acquired by lease the Brownwood and Northwestern Railroad which extended from Brownwood to Zalma. In 1887 the railroad was extended the seven miles from Wappapello to Chaonia. In a short time it was extended to Hunter connecting with the Current River Branch of the Frisco.

In 1891 Mr. Houck acquired the controlling interest in a line from Campbell to Kennett. In 1893-94 he built a line from Kennett to Caruthersville, a distance of twenty-five miles. In some places it was necessary to build a cribbing of logs below to prevent the whole track, ties and all, from sinking into the muck. In 1896-97 he constructed a railroad from Kennett by way of Senath to Leachville in Arkansas. The next year he built from Brownwood to Bloomfield.

In 1894 Mr. Houck began one of his most important roads. It was known as Houck's Missouri and Arkansas Railroad and was to extend from Cape Girardeau to a connection with the St. Louis, Kennett and Southern at Gibson in Dunklin County, a distance of one hundred miles. The road was completed in 1900 and made a connected system of all the lines controlled by Mr. Houck.

Soon thereafter they were consolidated under the name of St. Louis and Gulf Railroad Company. Because of financial and legal difficulties the road was to be placed in receivership, an occurrence which Mr. Houck anticipated by having himself appointed trustee by a local judge. The court ruled his appointment illegal, but he appealed and held on while the appeal was pending. For months and months he and his lawyers outwitted and defied Gould's smartest lawyers and even the courts themselves. Finally Mr. Houck sold out to a syndicate headed by Newman Erb who in 1902 sold

to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company.

Mr. Houck then began a system of railroads north of Cape Girardeau. On September 15, 1904, it was announced that trains would be running as far as Oak Ridge on the Jackson, Perryville and Chester by mid-October. But a big cut two miles east of Jackson delayed the work. Underpasses had to be constructed at Good Hope and Morgan Oak streets in Cape Girardeau. Incidentally, they are still in use.

On November 16, 1905, the basic lines of the Cape Girardeau and Northern, as it was then called, were completed. They extended from the Thebes Bridge to Cape Girardeau to Jackson to Perryville to Perryville Junction on the Frisco opposite Chester, Illinois. A spur was completed to Farmington September 12, 1912. During World War I the Thebes section was abandoned, and soon thereafter other sections. The Cape Girardeau to Jackson portion was the last to cease operations.

Mr. Houck built railroads south of Cape Girardeau to the Arkansas line and to St. Francois County on the north. His contributions to the transportation system of Southeast Missouri is immeasurable. The benefits derived from such road building added greatly to the welfare of Cape Girardeau and the territory of the southeastern part of the state. Some of the oldest counties in the state were without satisfactory transportation until this man of vision brought them railroads.

It is said, half jokingly, that every section of his railroads had three mortgages on it, with a special one on the rails. It is certainly true that many of the lines were built under every imaginable physical, financial, and legal difficulty--but he built them and opened for development the whole of Southeast Missouri

FRISCO RAILROAD With over 500 miles of railroads in Southeast Missouri by the turn of the century there was no connection with St. Louis or Memphis except by ferry to the Illinois Central in East Cape Girardeau or roundabout by way of Delta and the Iron Mountain Line. In 1903 the

Frisco controlled the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and trains direct from Chicago pulled into Cape Girardeau's station. But the roundabout route to St. Louis took longer than the thirty-six hours required by the palatial packet "Idlewild." The old depot at the foot of Broadway was erected in 1902 by Edward F. Regenhardt. It was razed in 1924.

The first regular passenger train from St. Louis to enter Cape Girardeau was on June 1, 1904. The Cape Girardeau Commercial Club had gone up the day before to ride on it. Its run on southward marked the establishment of the first through run from St. Louis to Memphis. This vital link gave the town a boost. Population doubled in three years, rose from 4,500 to 15,000 in ten years.

For a few years Cape Girardeau was an active railroad center being on the Frisco main line, and a terminal of the Hoxie Branch, the St. Louis and Gulf, the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, the Cape Girardeau and Chester and the Thebes Terminal Railroad. In 1921 the new Frisco passenger station was erected on South Main Street at a cost of about \$65,000 by J. W. Gerhardt and dedicated with a big public ceremony. In March 1934, after forty-one years of service, the Gulf Line, built by Houck but later acquired by Frisco, ceased operations. It had run south through Benton, Morley, Hayti, and many other Southeast Missouri points. Judge J. L. Moore was a passenger on the first and last trains run on the line.

When the Frisco took over the management of the railroad through Cape Girardeau, much of which had been built by Houck, the company proceeded to improve the main line by laying heavier steel and extending the road to other towns. The improved road follows the river from St. Louis to Cape Girardeau and then diverges from the river to follow Sikeston Ridge. It was the first road through Ste. Genevieve and greatly stimulated trade and activity in that region. The railroad has been a very important asset to Cape Girardeau and Southeast Missouri as attested by the large volume of business.



FRISCO PASSENGER STATION AND TRAIN

fronabarger

The route from St. Louis to Memphis is the River Division of which H. C. Bitner is now superintendent. The Frisco does a million dollar business in Cape Girardeau each year. Cars of freight in and out of the city average 550 to 600, and less than car load lots total 3,000,000 pounds per year.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD The Missouri Pacific Railroad, which had absorbed the Iron Mountain, purchased the old Cape Girardeau Northern July 12, 1927, and received permission November 2, 1928, to build a line into Cape Girardeau. Its first commercial train arrived here October 10, 1929. A great portion of the 7.7 miles was rebuilt at a cost of \$800,000 with heavier steel to carry larger locomotives. A portion of the money was paid by local subscription. Missouri Pacific also built a new freight station on the southeast corner of Frederick and Independence streets.

The Cape Girardeau Branch of the Missouri Pacific connects with the main line just east of Illmo. It is part of the Illinois Division of the Missouri Pacific with R. W. Parker, Division Superintendent, headquartered in St. Louis. Trains are controlled by the Division Dispatcher at Bush, Illinois. D. H. Martin is now trainmaster in charge of op-

erations of the Cape Girardeau Branch. The local general agent is E. L. Robison. By way of the Southern Illinois and Missouri bridge at Thebes the city is served daily from Gale, Illinois, some three miles east of Thebes which is the terminal for trains from St. Louis, Cairo, Poplar Bluff, Paragould, and Cape Girardeau.

The principal commodities handled from and into Cape Girardeau are cement, stone, sand, lumber, petroleum products, and miscellaneous manufactured items. The approximate payroll in the area is \$250,000 annually.

AVIATION

As early as 1930 the Chamber of Commerce was active in promoting a commercial airport for Cape Girardeau, but the depression prevented any immediate realization. Just prior to World War II Clyde Primo moved Consolidated School of Aviation from East St. Louis to Cape Girardeau, utilizing a field on Highway 74 where R. B. Potashnick's firm is now located. The School gave instruction for private flying and serviced private planes. At the outbreak of the war Ralph Primo, brother of Clyde, joined the school and started a College Pilot Training Program for the government. An interest was then purchased by local citizens and after various transfers the firm became the property of William J. Kies, Sr., John J. Tlapek, and Barret Cotner. After the war the School leased Harris Field, which had been built during the war by the government to train military flyers.

MUNICIPAL AIRPORT In July 1946 the government declared Harris Field, where about 1200 surplus planes had just been sold or salvaged, surplus property. The city had recently created an official Cape Girardeau Airport Board to secure, improve, maintain, and manage a municipal airport. The Board set about determining what should be done to secure the facility. The field, valued variously at \$250,000 to \$400,000 included fifty-nine acres of land (640 others

had only been leased); four hangars and numerous other buildings; runways, strips, and ramps; a water system; and various items of equipment. In order to secure the field and receive federal and state aid it was necessary to buy about 260 acres additional land, extend the main runway to 4000 feet and hard-surface it; grade and sod a 4000 feet secondary runway, and make other minor improvements. This would give Cape Girardeau a Class 3 Airfield. Already several airlines had filed applications with the Civil Aeronautics Board for permits to serve the city.

To accomplish these things required \$250,000. On April 22, 1947, the people of the city approved a \$115,000 airport bond issue, the federal government provided \$115,000, the state government \$10,000, and the remaining \$10,000 was taken care of from rental income. Soon Cape Girardeau had an airport and the various services connected thereto. The Board is planning additional improvements at the field including a new administration building.

CAPE CENTRAL AIRWAYS Shortly after the war C. E. Wheeler, first flight commander here for the Air Forces training program, was conducting the Cape Girardeau Flying Service. In 1950 Cape Central Airways, with John Seesing and John Godwin as operators, bought the Consolidated School of Aviation and greatly expanded the services. They now manage all activities at the airport, except for the Naval Reserve Unit and Ozark Airlines, with about a dozen planes and eleven full-time and a few part-time employees. Services include a restaurant; charter and rental planes; training for private, commercial, and instructional flying; aircraft sales and service; spraying, dusting, seed-ing, and fertilizing of crops; and general promotion of aviation in this area. About forty private planes are berthed at the field; they range from Piper J-3 Cubs to fourteen-passenger Lockheed Lodestars.

OZARK AIRLINES Ozark Airlines of St. Louis, of which Laddie Hamilton is president, was one of the firms seeking permission to include Cape Girardeau in its routes. Its strongest competitor for the franchise was Parks Air Lines. On September 26, 1950, Ozark reorganized for in-

ter-state service and absorbed the Parks firm. Service to Cape Girardeau started January 9, 1951. The local station is Class D. It has three local employees. The Cape Girardeau flight extends from St. Louis to Cape Girardeau, Cairo, Paducah, and thence to Louisville or Nashville. Presently there are two flights daily to St. Louis and two south, one terminating in Louisville and the other in Nashville. Trunk line connections are made at both ends.

In 1955 the local airport had outgoing 1,700 passengers, 10,112 pounds of mail, and 15,121 pounds of express. Incoming traffic was 1,685 passengers, 11,022 pounds of mail, and 20,241 pounds of express. Air freight service was inaugurated April 2, 1956. The company serves a 3049-mile route serving over forty cities in eight states. It uses sixteen DC-3's. By the end of 1955 it had logged over a million passenger-miles without an accident.

INTRA-CITY TRANSPORTATION

DRAYS In the early days local freight was hauled by large horsedrawn, two-wheeled drays that could be tilted down for loading or unloading barrels and hogsheads. They were driven by rollicking, high-riding Negroes who played an important part in the business of the city, and knew it. Sebastian Albert owned a whole fleet of these drays during the steamboats' heyday. Several warehouses and mills were perched high on the riverbank and could slide goods aboard with a chute. Livery stables offered horses and rigs for getting about the city. About the time of World War I automobiles and trucks took over such business.

STREETCARS Cape Girardeau was for a long time the only city in the state south of St. Louis with streetcars. L. S. Joseph was instrumental in forming the Cape Girardeau Street Railway Company, with \$5,500 capital stock, on October 4, 1892. The company had many physical and financial difficulties in attempting to establish a system in Cape Girardeau. It is said that the first cars, mules, and

16-pound rails were purchased from Cairo. A barn in the Frederick-Morgan Oak-Sprigg-Good Hope block accommodated the four cars and twenty-eight mules. The route extended around the "Big Square" of Spanish, Jackson (now Broadway) Sprigg, and Good Hope streets. A later spur went up Pacific Street over the hill to the Normal School. The fare was five cents and the owner encouraged passengers to ride around more than once for a fare because it "made business look good!" On cold days drivers sometimes overlooked passengers while stoking the wood fires. These horse cars were dumpy, little two-horse vehicles that bounced around on the uneven tracks. One of the famous drivers of these cars was called "Grumbley!" He never evicted a passenger; he even had charge accounts for some. He was very accommodating for those who happened to be tardy at the stops. If he received a signal from a housewife's window, he would stop the car and wait until she came aboard. On rainy days the mules slipped in the mud and the car frequently jumped the track. Jumping the track was almost a daily occurrence on Pacific Street hill. This sorted the passengers into three groups; those who helped push, those who walked but would not push, and those who stayed aboard and told the others how to get the car on the track and over the hill.

ELECTRIC CARS Streetcars were the property of the Cape Girardeau-Jackson Interurban Railway Company, with William H. Harrison as president. The plans for an interurban line to Jackson never materialized, but service was rendered in the city of Cape Girardeau for nearly thirty years. E. A. Guill, known as the father of the streetcar system, contracted with M. E. Leming and A. R. Ponder to lay the first four miles of track. The first electric car operated from Good Hope Street to the Sloan Creek area late in December 1905. E. W. Grieb and G. W. Whittaker were the first motormen. The regular route covered the "Big Square" and the system made money. One spur went down Frederick Street to Milltown, but this was abandoned when the Frisco shops moved away. The lines were extended to take in the "loop" west on Broadway-Henderson-

Normal-West End-William-Good Hope-Spanish-Independence-Main north to Broadway again, thereafter the system lost money.

The streetcars were taken over by the Missouri Utilities Company in 1910. In 1930 a straw vote in the community favored keeping the cars in operation, but there were so few passengers that they were abandoned in 1934.

Since the day of jitneys Cape Girardeau has had an efficient taxicab service. An ever increasing percentage of intra-city traffic is handled by private vehicles. As a result traffic movement, street construction and maintenance, and safety, and especially parking facilities, have become major problems in the city.

CITY BUSES The Cape Transit Corporation operated its first buses in the city on April 1, 1941. It started with four buses and five employees with offices just across the street from the Frisco passenger station. The drivers did all the maintenance work, even to cleaning the vehicles. At the present time the company has twenty buses with eight regular and eight part-time drivers. G. E. Mitchell is the general manager. The office is at 425 Good Hope Street where the company maintains a full service garage and employs two full-time mechanics and two utility men. The preventive maintenance is an important factor. Each bus is examined after five hundred miles and is given a major check-up after fifteen hundred.

The lines serve five areas of the city and run three extras from the shoe factory each day covering a total of 639 miles. They afford downtown shoppers bus service every fifteen minutes.

The firm runs twelve school buses 274 miles within the city limits to haul a total of 3,000 children per school day. In seven years of transporting pupils not a single child has been injured. There are nine runs for Central High School, seven for Junior High School, six for Franklin School, four for Washington School, and three for May Greene School. A sixty-five passenger bus is to be added this fall; the largest now seats fifty-five

CHAPTER NINE

COMMUNICATIONS

Communicating with his fellows at a distance has always been one of the desires and problems of man. Many techniques have been developed for this purpose, and each generation improves upon the methods of the last.

POSTAL SERVICE

During the Spanish regime no attempt was made to establish regular mail service and all such communications were handled by private couriers. In 1805, two years after the Louisiana Purchase, the United States established connections with settlements east of the river and set up post offices at Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, and New Madrid. Joseph McFerron was the first local postmaster. The length and difficulty of the routes made the mails somewhat uncertain and irregular, but the service continued. In spite of the fact that no mail at all had been delivered under the Spanish rule the inhabitants complained

about the service. In 1819 when Joseph Menefee was postmaster weekly service began. Before the Civil War delivery by land carrier or riverboat was thrice weekly; from the South it was twice weekly.

The establishment of mail routes gave great impetus to population growth in the territory and in Cape Girardeau. Nothing else would have offered greater inducement to prospective settlers than providing mail service to keep them in contact with civilization. The mail was usually carried on horseback because of the difficult roads. Postal rates varied but were of course high in comparison with present-day rates. The distance had more to do with the amount charged than the weight of the letter. Postage was often paid by the receiver. Records show that a few people had postage charge accounts. A letter to Jackson cost twenty-five cents; to more distant points up to seventy-five cents. No covers were used; letters were folded and sealed with wax. Many businessmen used code to prevent others from finding out about their business.

During Civil War days considerable difficulty arose in handling the mails because of disrupted transportation, maurauding bands, and displaced persons. Often long lists of addressees of undelivered mail were in the newspapers. Many complaints were made regarding negligence and mis-handling.

In 1857 the office was on Harmony Street which would be at the east end of the Buckner-Ragsdale Building. For many years it occupied the Houck Building one door south of Buckner-Ragsdale Building. From there it was moved to the rear of the Himmelberger-Harrison Building on Fountain Street where it remained until 1910.

The present Federal Building, serving the post office and the Federal Court, was started in 1908 and occupied in 1910. At that time the office served a population of 8,475 and the total receipts for the year were \$20,529.60. It was \$229,471.30 in 1955. The Post Office Department employs locally one postmaster, four supervisors, sixteen clerks, twenty city carriers, two rural carriers, eight sub-



POST OFFICE AND NEARBY BUILDINGS

massie

stitutes, and three custodians. The annual payroll is approximately \$180,000.

In 1910 all the collection in the city was done by mailmen who traversed the city on foot. The maximum weight was limited to four pounds. Today six trucks are used in the work of collection. There are for the convenience of the public 396 delivery boxes, seventy-one posting boxes, and daily delivery throughout the city. Ninety per cent of the mail in and out of Cape Girardeau is moved by trucks. There are six Star Routes and truck runs making connections with St. Louis, Jackson, Advance, Cairo, Morley, and Poplar Bluff. In 1952 air mail service was added.

In spite of the fact that the service of the city post office has grown more than tenfold the facilities of the office itself are little changed. The present building cost approximately \$100,000 in 1910 and one small addition costing \$36,000 has been made. Crowded and handicapped as this office is it serves the community well, but additional space and equipment are sorely needed.

NEWSPAPERS

News spread rapidly from neighbor to neighbor in a small pioneer community, but soon a more efficient means of mass communication was sought. Handbills distributed by boys were often used. The town crier was a favorite and colorful means. One such was a bent old darky named Tom Stockton who came along ringing a large dinner bell and shouting lustily. He cried sales, auctions, boat departures, catastrophes, and other news as he passed out handbills or funeral cards. If one met him at the gate, he often had a special morsel of news, but he was highly incensed when children were sent to get and relay the news.

Pioneer printers in Cape Girardeau as elsewhere were a restless lot. Early newspapers for the most part were short-lived. The first west of the river was the Missouri Gazette in St. Louis in 1808. The first in this district, and the second west of the river, the Missouri Herald began in Jackson in 1818 under the tutelage of Tubel E. Strange.

At the time when Missouri was seriously seeking admission as a state the demand for news became so great that a number of newspapers sprang up. Ever since that time newspapers have made a great contribution to the development of the area by publicizing and supporting practically every worthwhile movement.

PRE-CIVIL WAR The first known newspaper in Cape Girardeau was the Patriot. It was established in 1836 by Edwin H. White, a Whig. Because of extravagance he was forced to sell the paper to Robert Sturdivant, his brother-in-law and business partner, after about a year's operation Mr. Sturdivant taught school and ran the paper for two years to pay off the obligations. Successive publishers were Robert Renfroe and Charles D. Cook who kept the paper going until 1842 or 1843. It was followed by another Whig organ, the South Missourian, edited by John W. Morrison.

Sometime after 1835 the Southern Advocate and State Journal, successor to a long line following the Missouri Herald of Jackson, was transferred to Cape Girardeau and published here by Dr. Patrick Henry Davis and later by Robert Burns. In 1845 it returned to Jackson.

Around 1846 a paper called the Censor appeared for a time. In 1854 P. L. Foy started his Cape Girardeau Expositor with offices on Themis Street opposite City Hotel (St. Charles). From 1854 to 1856 Dr. P. Brown published, and Col. Robert Brown edited, the pro-Benton paper, the Cape Girardeau Democrat. Beginning in 1856 and continuing for several years was a weekly called Southeast Democrat. Priest and Waters were the publishers. The office was on Main Street across from the Post Office.

The most notable of the early papers was the Western Eagle, afterwards the Cape Girardeau Eagle, founded in 1847 by W. R. Dawson. There must have been some connection with the Patriot because many people considered it a revival of the older paper. It was published for a time by a partnership of Priest and Waters.

Sometime from 1850 to 1856 the editor lived in the first brick house built in Cape Girardeau on the northwest lot at Lorimier and Bellevue streets. The house was damaged by the earthquake in 1811 and again by the storm in 1850, but each time was repaired and used. Because of the editor's residence there it came to be called "The Eagle's Nest!" In 1897 the spot was occupied by a many-gabled frame that came to be known as the "Pigeon's Roost" probably after it was abandoned. The apartment house now on the corner is named "The Aerie!"

From 1856 to 1861 the Eagle was continued by Jesse M. Bauman and Ben F. Herr, and then by Mr. Herr alone. The editors were very southern and active in the establishment of the "Marble City Guards!" Under direction of Herr and Bauman the Eagle was considered the leading paper in all the surrounding territory. The subscribers numbered over 1500. All state and county notices were in it. Upon the approach of the war it became a daily, the first in Cape Gi -

rardeau, because people wanted war-threat news promptly. The editors would meet the midnight boat from St. Louis to get the papers, and work the rest of the night setting type and running the press. By such diligent efforts the Eagle was ready for distribution in early morning. In 1861 an interest in the paper was sold to a Mr. Moore who ran it as a secession sheet until the Federal troops approached the city in April 1862. He wisely departed before their arrival and soon found himself in the Confederate Army.

The First Wisconsin Cavalry under Col. Edward Daniels confiscated the Eagle's equipment and supplies and used them to publish a short run from May 10th to August 16th, 1862, of the Cape Girardeau Eagle (Union Series) as a combined military and civilian paper. There may have been a bit of trouble over the confiscation because some of the paper later used was scorched around the edges. The actual editor was an orderly named H. F. Potter. Several accounts state that the Union troops later dumped the press into the river.

POST CIVIL-WAR Afterward Cape Girardeau apparently had no regular newspaper until near the close of the war When S. Henry Smith issued for a short period the semi-weekly Cape Talk. It reputedly had appeared briefly about 1856 too. William M. Hamilton established a Democratic weekly, the Cape Girardeau Argus in 1863 and continued it until 1871. It was consolidated with Missouri Democracy, a radical Democratic sheet, which Wallace Gruelle had started in 1868. The office was on Themis Street opposite the St. Charles Hotel. It was removed to Clarkton in 1871.

In 1865 A. M. Casebolt started on the levee a Republican newspaper, the Marble City News, the name deriving from marble underlying the town. In 1874 the name changed to Cape Girardeau News which continued until about 1888. In 1878 Casebolt sold out to partners C. E. Barroll and J. A. Coker, who shifted the paper to the Democratic lineup. After about a year Barroll sold his interest to T. J. Silvius and three or so later Coker sold out to Thomas B. Penny. These new partners were succeeded soon by W. D. Penny,

who in 1885 sold to D. L. Hoffman. At one time the paper, reputedly, was published by J. Frank Mitchim.

Other newspapers appeared for varying brief intervals. The Mississippi Valley Globe began its short life in February 1872. The Southeast Baptist appeared briefly around 1891 and Baptist Headlight in 1896.

From 1871 to 1876 the Westliche Presse, a German-language newspaper, was published by Charles Weidt. From 1873 on it also appeared in an English edition. As usual the two ceased for financial reasons. The first issue of Western Magazine monthly appeared January 1, 1876, but it expired quickly.

On July 1, 1876, Benjamin H. Adams issued the first number of the Cape Girardeau Democrat, a Republican paper strange to say, which continued longer under the same management than any other local paper excepting the current Southeast Missourian. From 1889 it was both a daily and weekly. It ceased in 1909 and was succeeded by the daily and weekly Evening News which lasted sixteen months. S. W. Davis was editor for an ownership vested in William M. Ledbetter of St. Louis and nine local citizens. Offices were at 114 Themis Street and later in the Masonic Building at Spanish and Broadway.

Another Democratic paper, the Courier, was established about 1878 by ex-state auditor George B. Clark. It was afterward successively conducted by the Green Brothers, Green and Franklin, A. S. Coker, Adams and Hoffman, and John A. Wall.

The daily New Era, Charles N. Mitchell publisher, had its beginning in a tent on Spanish Street behind Bohnsack's store in 1888. For a time Minton and Shelton were the owners. In 1889 George Greene was publisher. About 1894 J. F. Mitchim was the publisher with offices at 12 Broadway. In 1895-96 it was published by Jasper N. Tankersley from a Main Street address.

In the early 1890's D. L. Hoffman started the Missouri

Cultivator, but in 1893 he was publishing the politically independent Review. Shortly afterward he put out a few issues of the Optimist. In 1895 Laray and Hoffman issued a few numbers of the Spice-Box.

About 1895 Joseph Flynn moved his Southern Gazette from DeSoto to Cape Girardeau. It continued for some time with Genung and Smith as the publishers. Flynn's Southern Democrat established in 1889 continued for several years.

From 1899 to 1908 C. D. Tressenriter published the Democratic weekly Progress, and beginning January 1, 1906, a morning daily, on his huge cumbersome press on lower Broadway.

Beginning in 1901 the Cape Girardeau News Company issued a sheet reviving the post-Civil War name, the News. On May 7, 1909, it became a daily. For a time beginning in September 1904 George Cross issued the News from his job printing office, but it soon ceased. On October 1, 1929, the News was revived by James A. Jackson, a local job printer, who published it in partnership with R. W. Shaylor and then with R. V. Marshall. Until Mr. Jackson's death March 7, 1950, it appeared regularly except for a suspension from January 1, 1943, until the end of the war. The publishers considered it a successor to Ben Adams' weekly Democrat. On December 1, 1940, Ernest M. Lawson of Fortville, Indiana, purchased the News from Mr. Jackson's estate and before long sold it to Max O. Shipley who changed the name to Southeast Weekly Bulletin. The present publisher, W. G. Hart of Springfield, Missouri, bought the business November 1, 1953.

TWENTIETH CENTURY In 1900 R. L. White started the Republican in a storeroom formerly used as a saloon and then a barbershop for whites operated by Negroes. Later Park H. Adams became a partner. L. B. Houck, a Democrat, issued the Republican for a time. He was followed by a partnership of Charles A. Powers and Fred A. Hutzfield. By 1904 the newspaper was for sale by creditors.

The Cape Girardeau Weekly Sentinel was published for a few weeks late in 1910 by Bilbrey Brothers. For several

years following 1911 the Cape County Herald, formerly the Jackson Herald, was published in Cape Girardeau by Fred Goyert.

The Cape Girardeau - Jackson Printing Company started The Daily Tribune in January 1914. On June 23, 1914, it was purchased by James P. Whiteside, editor; and Chris Pearson, business manager. The Weekly Tribune, also called Cape Tribune, appeared from February to October 1914. On August 26, 1919, the daily changed its name to Morning Sun with the same publisher as the Missouri Cash Book in Jackson, Charles C. Oliver. Offices were at Nos. 7-9 South Spanish Street. James A. Jackson was bookkeeper. It suspended publication in 1922.

In 1937 H. E. Drake started the Girardean as a Democratic organ but the support proved insufficient to keep it going. Other publications, usually specialized, have appeared in the city from time to time. In many cases they are not printed, but are reproduced otherwise. A complete record is impossible. St. Vincent's College issued the bi-weekly College Message from 1874 to 1892. State College has had several minor, short-lived publications. The faculty published the Educational Outlook from 1903 to 1909; and again 1913-15. Before that they cooperated in producing Normal American Journal of Education some issues of which were published in Cape Girardeau. The present student weekly, the Capaha Arrow, began in 1910. Central High School issues the Tiger. Other schools, churches, and several civic organizations have issued or are now issuing magazines. From July 26, 1923, until about June 1927 Allan H. Hinckley published a news and history weekly called the Community.

Some of the business firms have issued regular house organs such as W. A. Ponder's monthly Head-Light in the 1870's, and another firm's Optimeter of a later date. During 1930 the Chamber of Commerce published Cape Girardeau's Business. In the fall of 1932 several issues of School Buildings, edited by A. S. J. Carnahan were printed by the Missourian Printing Company. From 1933 to 1942 the Bard, a magazine of poetry, was published at Jackson.

OTHER NEWSPAPERS The Missouri Herald in Jackson was bought by James Russell in 1825. William Johnson bought it in 1828 and changed the name to The Mercury. R. W. Renfroe and Greer W. Davis became owners and made the name Jackson Eagle. In 1835 it became the Southern Advocate and State Journal which moved to Cape Girardeau. It was returned to Jackson in 1845 and became the Jackson Review published by Wagner and McFerron. In 1849 M. S. McFarland published it as the Southern Advocate again. J. W. Limbaugh published it from 1850 to 1852 as the Southern Democrat. In 1852 Robert Brown changed the name to The Jeffersonian. In 1853 Joel Wilkinson took over and continued the paper until the outbreak of the Civil War, calling it the Jackson Courier.

Beginning several years of publication about 1820 was the Jackson Independent Patriot.

On August 4, 1871, W. S. Malone started the Missouri Cash-Book in Jackson. He sold it to D. D. Hampton in 1875. Within a year Mr. Hampton died and A. S. Coker became the owner. Later it became Coker and Honey. Mr. Coker sold his interest on June 2, 1882, to F. A. Maguire and soon Mr. Honey did likewise. In 1915 C. C. Oliver became the owner. Kathryn Berg ran the paper for a brief interval; then Joe Meyr took over for sixteen months. R. K. Wilson was the owner from 1923 until his death in 1954. Since that time Marvin Proffer has been the publisher. The Missouri Cash-Book is one of the oldest newspapers in the state with continuous publication and unchanged title and political affiliation.

On March 11, 1886, Jackson saw the start of a long series of Deutscher Volks Freund with Rev. Frederick Kies as editor. His sons, Fred E. and J. G., became publishers in March 1892, and Fred E. carried on alone after April 1917. About 1909 he started an English-language paper called the Jackson Items. At the start of World War I the two were combined to form the Cape County Post. On March 11, 1941, Leo L. Schade bought a half interest, and after Mr. Kies' death July 8, 1945, became the sole owner.



THE MISSOURIAN BUILDING

southeast missourian

About 1895 a short run of the Comet was published in Jackson. B. F. Lusk started the Jackson Herald in 1899. It was moved to Cape Girardeau in 1911. Beginning in 1907 the Oak Ridge Indicator was published by Dix Walker for a few years. In the same year the Whitewater Times, under aegis of I. G. Brincefield, started its brief existence.

THE SOUTHEAST MISSOURIAN In the fall of 1904 George and Fred Naeter, printers, visited Cape Girardeau while on a weekend boat excursion out of St. Louis. While here they learned that the thrice-defunct Daily-Republican could be bought for \$1800, with only \$200 down--but they did not have the \$200. They returned to St. Louis, borrowed \$425 in small sums from friends, and bought the paper. They set up shop in a storeroom of the Old Opera House and got out the first issue October 3, 1904.

With no subscribers and no advertisers, with competition from two other dailies and one weekly, prospects were dim indeed. At one time the partners borrowed back the down payment to meet the payroll. They were evicted from their quarters because the noisy gasoline engine that pow-

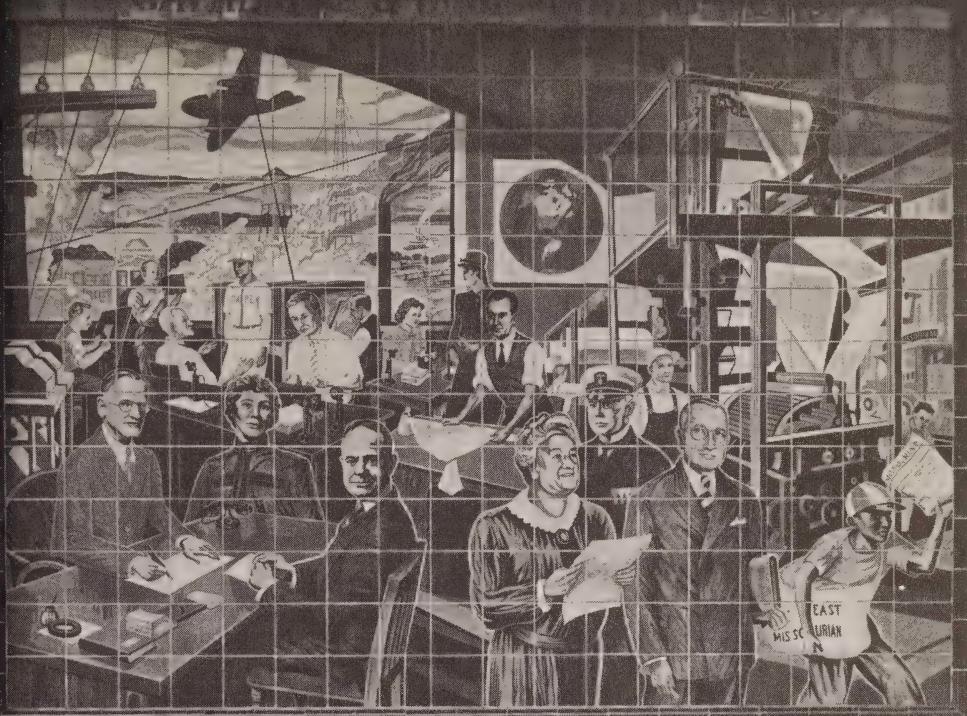
ered the press drowned out the actors in the "shows."

But business picked up. The partners were soon joined by the younger brother, Harry. George ran the shop; Fred sold advertising and printing and kept books; and Harry gathered the news until his untimely death in 1918. By the end of the year they had 579 subscribers. One rival was out of business. Their weekly paper was using mostly type set for the daily. The business found quarters in an old residence at Broadway and Spanish which it used for three years. In 1906 the first electric press and Mergenthaler Linotype in Missouri south of St. Louis was installed. The requirements of this equipment brought about the first 24-hour electric service in Cape Girardeau.

In 1908 the publishers borrowed \$18,000 from a friend to erect their own building, which is now used by the Chamber of Commerce, the only security being their promise to stick solely to publishing and printing and to dabble in no other business.

Real progress was evident. Emphasis was on local news and features. The sense of purpose was becoming apparent. "Let's make Cape Girardeau a better place to work and live" became a demonstrated goal of the newspaper. In 1918 the name was changed to Cape Girardeau Southeast Missourian, long an ideal of the late Harry Naeter, to indicate the greater coverage of the paper. The Missourian joined the Associated Press. In 1920 for operational efficiency the job printing was made a separate business. A tubular plate press was installed. The weekly was discontinued because quicker delivery encouraged subscribers to take the daily. In 1923 Cape Girardeau was deleted from the title to indicate that the newspaper intended to serve the whole of Southeast Missouri.

That same year saw the completion of the present quarters covering more than a quarter of a block southwest of the Lorimier-Broadway intersection. This building, designed by the late Tom P. Barnett, is one of the most complete and attractive establishments of the kind and effectively combines beauty and efficiency in all departments. Span-



MISSOURIAN TILE MURAL

southeast missourian

ish architectural style was chosen because on the site originally was a Spanish colonial home. The stucco exterior with vari-colored Moravian tile contrasts, the distinctive portals, the overhanging roof of Spanish tiles, the dormers and balconies, the ornamental chimney, and other features give the building a unique character. Outstanding are the two tile murals--"The Art of Printing" and "Gathering and Disseminating the News"--placed on the east exterior wall in 1947.

For many years the paper used various promotion schemes to increase its reader list, such as free tickets to the fair with each subscription. In recent years it has depended on service to gain new subscribers. The success of this idea is indicated by an unbroken upward circulation trend from the 579 of the first year to the 14,578 bona fide subscribers as certified by the Audit Bureau of Circulation.

To this day the extension and beautification of the building and the constant improvement in equipment has continued.

Community betterment has been the ever-present keynote of operations. A few ideas were promoted at a financial loss; witness the absence of liquor and beer advertising in the paper.

Among the successful projects directly sponsored by the Southeast Missourian, or actively promoted by it, are the bringing of factories to Cape Girardeau; school and church promotion; anti-booze campaign; community beautification; establishment of parks such as Trail of Tears, Cape Rock, Ten Mile Garden, Dennis Scivally, and Arena; free movies for rural folks which 16,000 attended in 1929 alone; home-makers' clubs, with Cape Girardeau County leading the state; entertainments in variety and quantity such as the Denishawn Dancers, Russian Choir, Mme. Schumann-Heink, "Green Pastures," Sousa's Band, several orchestras, circuses, and other extravaganzas; county agents, Cape Girardeau having the first in the United States; orphan placement; street lighting; better roads; religious revivals; spelling bees; annual art exhibitions; restoration of old McKendree Chapel; retention and restoration of Common Pleas Courthouse; securing a municipal airport; reinstitution of the District Fair; and many more. Of special interest is Boulder Crest, the summer home of the publishers since 1931, which has been developed into a beautiful nature laboratory.

But all the community betterment campaigns were not successful. In fact, some have been downright unpopular. Some that are out of the running or yet to be accomplished are construction of a new municipal swimming pool, procuring a new public library building for the city, securing a new post office building, and the adoption of the council-manager form of local government. The promotion of a local option law, and urging the routing of the Mississippi River Parkway through this section are more than local, but the paper keeps working on them from time to time. If the pattern of the past repeats itself, most of them will come about in due time.

A stone and bronze marker was dedicated November 4, 1955, in recognition of a half-century of service by the

publishers of the Southeast Missourian. Among its many distinctions and recognitions in 1954 the newspaper received the National Community Service Award, the first Missouri paper to do so since its establishment in 1949.

The Southeast Missourian, its plant and its publishers, are unique and outstanding, and unmatched in any comparable city in the United States. The employees participate in a profit-sharing plan and they with the children of the publishers will carry on in the future. The paper has the largest circulation and the largest volume of business of any newspaper in a Missouri city under 40,000 population. It has been the only daily in the town for a quarter century. It serves eighty-nine communities in ten counties in Southeast Missouri and Southern Illinois by carrier service, plus a large mail subscription.

It is evident that the publishers have broken their promise to stick solely to publishing and printing and have dabbled in one other business--that of making a better community by every legitimate means at their command!

TELE-COMMUNICATIONS

Ever since man discovered electricity and some of its unique properties he has dreamed of utilizing it for instant communication for long distances. To us it has become so commonplace that we forget what a marvel it is.

TELEGRAPH The first commercial telegraph line in the world began operating in 1844. In three short years a line stretched half across the continent to East St. Louis. But it was 1850 before an insulation was devised that would allow the line to be laid across the river to St. Louis. In 1850 the St. Louis-New Orleans Telegraph Company was formed to build a line from St. Louis to New Orleans. Tal P. Schaffner, a lawyer from Maryland, was the prime promoter. Robert Sturdivant of Cape Girardeau was a member. The grounded single wire, mounted on trees in most

cases, followed the old Kingshighway most of the way from St. Louis to Cape Girardeau, thence across the river to Paducah, and on to Nashville and New Orleans. It was completed July 27, 1850. Only one message at a time could go over the single wire. Poor insulation, high winds, and falling branches were continually interrupting the service. The operators were responsible for repairs. The line gradually fell into disuse after a better one following a new railroad from Chicago to a point across the river from Cape Girardeau made connections possible east and south. During the Civil War there were frequent interruptions until the Military Telegraph Division of the United States Army took over the maintenance of the line. Only a school lying along the route named "Telegraph" reminds of this first telegraph line west of the Mississippi River. A good line was built along the Frisco Railroad as it came down the Mississippi. It was extended on to Cape Girardeau in 1872, and with many improvements and additions is still in use.

TELEPHONE Bell's new telephone was demonstrated to the public at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876, and a year later, December 18, 1877, the first line west of the Mississippi River began operating from Cape Girardeau to Jackson. The line followed the old Toll Road. The project dates from a meeting October 1, 1877, at the County Courthouse when S. B. Ferguson, aided by Will and T. F. Wheeler, persuaded the group it should be a telephone instead of a telegraph line. Many early calls were to advise Jackson merchants of steamer arrivals and to get information from the county records. Later the service was changed to telegraph because of poor performance.

Nineteen years later, in 1896, M. A. Dennison, L. J. Albert, J. A. Vogelsanger, Maj. James F. Brooks, and A. R. Ponder formed the Cape Girardeau Telephone Company and installed the first local switchboard in a small second-floor room of the Sturdivant Bank Building. Sallie and Julia Hutchinson were the first operators. The Boston Grocery northwest of the Main Street-Broadway intersection, owned by J. W. Schwepker, was the first connection. The first

directory was published in 1897.

In 1900 John Tlapek and Henry L. Rozier built a line from Ste. Genevieve to St. Mary's with the switchboard at Ste. Genevieve. After an unsuccessful attempt to sell to George F. Durant, telephone pioneer in St. Louis, they decided a connection with St. Louis would be a good investment. In 1902 after many difficulties the line was completed, but at twice the estimated cost; Mr. Tlapek had overlooked the fact that some of the pole holes would be in rock. In 1904 they purchased from dissatisfied investors control of the Cape Girardeau company. Finally in 1905 the last gap in the Cape Girardeau-St. Louis line was closed. In 1906 the Jackson Exchange was purchased. In 1910 the switchboard was moved to the southwest corner of Broadway and Ellis intersection.

A merger of the telephone systems of Southeast Missouri in the 1924 to 1930 period became the Southeast Missouri Telephone Company with Charles Boutin as president. Soon afterward the present distinctive building northwest of the same intersection was erected. When Mr. Boutin retired January 1, 1951, the company merged with and became a part of the Southwestern Bell Telephone System. Cape Girardeau is District headquarters for Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. Leonard Rehg is General Manager. Local employees number over 150 and the annual payroll is about \$635,000.

The local exchange was converted to dial operation June 28, 1952. The process has continued in the district with 80% changed and the rest scheduled for conversion within the next few years. The service is constantly improved.

The long distance circuits from this exchange to St. Louis, Memphis, Sikeston, and Paducah are handled now through the coaxial cable passing near Jackson. In the near future lines from Poplar Bluff and many other Southeast Missouri communities will be fed into the same cable. The television circuits for KFVS are relayed to microwave transmitters and receivers from Jackson to Cape Girardeau.

The steady growth and progress of the telephone service

is revealed by the fact that the 500 telephones at the turn of the century by the end of 1930 had grown to 3,734; of 1935 to 3,941; of 1940 to 4,996; of 1945 to 5,831; and of 1950 to 7,983. There are now over 9,600 telephones in the local system.

RADIO STATIONS Besides the facilities owned and operated by firms and agencies for their own use Cape Girardeau has two radio stations. Local service in Southeast Missouri was started in 1925 by Radio Station KFVS under marine license No. 1776 issued to Oscar C. Hirsch by Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover. At that time broadcasting was conducted on a so-called gentlemen's agreement inasmuch as there were no rules to regulate this new medium. There was nothing to prevent an owner from using any frequency or power he chose. Secretary Hoover's personal influence was such that he was able to hold most broadcasters in line until the Federal Radio Commission, now the Federal Communications Commission, was created in 1927 to regulate all tele-communications.

The studio and a 50-watt transmitter were first located in a battery shop at 312 South Frederick Street. Shortly after the studio was moved to the Chamber of Commerce offices on the fifth floor of Himmelberger - Harrison Building. When Marquette Hotel was constructed it included a special studio for KFVS on the mezzanine floor. In 1928 KFVS moved to its present location at 324 Broadway. In 1930 the transmitter and towers were placed on KFVS Hill bordering Highway 61 North which has become a landmark in the community.

On July 18, 1948, KFVS increased its power to 1000 watts with the transmitter and towers located across the river in Illinois to properly beam the broadcasts into the assigned areas. At this time the business was incorporated with the title Hirsch Broadcasting Company. In 1941 Station WKRO of Cairo, Illinois, was built by Mr. Hirsch and subsequently Stations KFMO of Flat River, KSIM of Sikeston, and in 1955 WHCO of Sparta, Illinois, followed.

Richard C. Brandt, William C. Brandt, and William M.
288



KFVS TELEVISION TOWER

KFVS-TV

Bryan, all World War II veterans, started Radio Station KGMO. It first went on the air in June 1950 as an FM station operating from the home of Richard C. Brandt at 46 North Henderson Avenue. In July 1951 construction started on the present broadcasting Station on Highway 61 South and in January 1952 KGMO began standard broadcasting. The station has enjoyed a steady growth since its inception. The firm recently established its second station at Newton, Iowa. Each of its stations has eight employees.

There are many amateur radio broadcasters in the area, most of whom belong to the "HAM" association. They render valuable service through research and experimentation and by providing transmission during emergencies.

TELEVISION Prior to 1951 only UHF Channel 45 requiring special receiving equipment was assigned to Cape Girardeau. On March 24, 1950, Hirsch Broadcasting Company filed a petition with the Federal Communications Commission to allocate a VHF Television Channel for use here. On March 22, 1951, Cape Girardeau was assigned

VHF Channel 12. On the 26th day of May, 1951, the company filed its application with the Commission for permission to build a Channel 12 station in Cape Girardeau. The Commission granted the authority in October 1953 specifying a maximum power of 316,000 watts and a tower 990 feet above average terrain.

Construction started right away on facilities which required about a year to complete. The tower on KFVS Hill at the time of its construction was the tallest man-made structure in Missouri. Now Kansas City has one higher. From the beginning KFVS-TV was an inter-connected station, that is, it had American Telegraph and Telephone coaxial cable service for direct pick-up from the national networks. Full-color network programs are broadcast, though there are few such receivers in the coverage as yet. Primary affiliation with the Columbia Broadcasting System and working agreements with other networks allow great latitude in program selection. The station was designed and constructed to serve a large area and covers parts of Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas.

Ralph L. Hirsch, brother of the president, is manager of the radio station. Robert O. Hirsch, son of the president, is manager of the television station. For several years they have distributed to their customers daily a one-page multilithed KFVS News. KFVS-TV provides programs unexcelled in technique and content. From six in the morning until midnight or later it has full coverage of news, weather, entertainment, and specialties with emphasis on local interests in their five-state area. They are very generous in furnishing time and facilities to promote civic and welfare activities in the community.

For the past thirty years people of Southeast Missouri and Southern Illinois have looked to Cape Girardeau for radio broadcasting service. Now with the addition of television the influence of Cape Girardeau has spread to an area totaling 23,000 square miles and including over a million people. It has substantially increased Cape Girardeau's trade and cultural area.

CHAPTER TEN

ORGANIZATIONS

Cape Girardeau's people have always been sociable and ready for a frolic or a parade. If a suitable organization does not exist to accomplish their purposes, they form one to get the job done. As a rule little record is made of the personnel or activity; the community is simply a better place because someone had an idea and everybody--well, almost everybody--helped put it over.

Neighborhood log-rollings, house-raisings, cornhuskings, quilting bees, and similar gatherings were perhaps the forerunners of organizations with regular planned meetings. For many years some of the sewing and reading circles alternated in their use of English and German. Following the Civil War there were many service-connected groups. There was also a Cape Girardeau County Immigration Society to induce people to come to Cape Girardeau. Anti-Horse Thief Association existed from 1890 to 1933, and had the same president, Fred A. Kage, for forty-one years. At one time it had nearly 400 members.

Examples of clubs of yesteryear are the Fin, Fur and

Feather Club and the Mother Hubbard Club. The first staged an annual hunt closed with a feast and dance at the Riverview Hotel--dining on game if they were lucky. The latter had as its sole purpose retreat from the rush of life, and from men, by slipping off to their meetings at the Old Blue Hole.

Following the Billy Sunday Revival in 1926 the Virginia Asher Business Women's Council flourished with the purpose of emphasizing Christian principles in business.

Each church and school is well supplied with auxiliary organizations. There are business, trade, and professional groups for almost every occupation. The city has eight active garden clubs. There are large and small fraternal, patriotic, and welfare associations. Civic service clubs for men and for women are plentiful, and new ones are forming all the time. The arts and sports are well represented and there are hobby clubs galore. A great portion are affiliated with national organizations; others are independent. All carry on many and varied worthwhile activities.

A complete list of such organizations is a practical impossibility to say nothing of details about them. Some of the current ones are briefly described.

CIVIC AND SERVICE GROUPS

ASSOCIATED COMMITTEE OF HISTORIC CAPE GIRARDEAU This committee, composed of representatives of all organizations in the city interested in civic matters, met for the first time February 15, 1946, in Little Theatre at Kent Library, at which time Rush H. Limbaugh, Sr., was the main speaker. Twenty-two organizations were represented. Officers elected were Dr. W. W. Parker, president, and Miss Adelaide LaPierre, secretary. Most of the work of the organization was carried on by an Executive Committee composed of Benson C. Hardesty, Stephen B. Hunter, and George A. Naeter, supplemented by others as the oc-
292



THE LORIMIER PAGODA AND ELM

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casion required. The primary purpose was to identify, preserve, publicize, and properly mark historic sites, particularly Old Lorimier Cemetery, and to encourage schools to observe Missouri Day.

Fifteen sites were suggested for consideration. Eleven are now marked: Indian Park; the Eagle's Nest; Forts A, B, C, and D; Old Lorimier Cemetery; the Wathen-Ellis-Ranney House; Old Opera House; site of the Battle of Cape Girardeau; and the Cape LaCroix cross. At this time four are still unmarked: site of the first Protestant church, the St. Charles Hotel, site of the first Court of Quarter Sessions, and the Union dungeon in the Courthouse basement.

The Committee worked for state legislation creating a State Historic Sites and Buildings Commission as permitted under the new constitution. Judge I. R. Kelso headed the delegation appearing in support of the bill. On Missouri Day, October 7, 1946, the group dedicated the granite marker in Indian Park at Lorimier and William streets. Dedi-

cated on October 12, 1947, were a concrete cross and bronze plaque where Highway 61 North crosses Cape LaCroix Creek, commemorating a religious service at the mouth of that stream in 1699. On Missouri Day, October 3, 1949, the drive, entrance gates, and a plaque at Missouri Park adjoining Old Lorimier Cemetery were dedicated.

A great deal was accomplished in restoring and beautifying the old cemetery, including the restoration of many stones and new gravestones and a renovated pagoda over the graves of Louis and Charlotte Lorimier.

An elaborate re-dedication service, featuring a wreath placed on the graves by Lorimier's lineal descendants, Robert and Donald Jueneman, was held June 21, 1952.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE The Cape Girardeau Commercial Club organized in 1888 was a volunteer association of business and professional men to promote better local government and community improvement. Among the early efforts was an unsuccessful one to bring the Cotton Belt Railroad into Cape Girardeau. On February 6, 1903, after a period of little activity the group was re-organized and became very active in promoting the Frisco line from St. Louis to Cape Girardeau.

In 1906 word came that International Shoe Company of St. Louis might consider a branch factory. The Commercial Club went to work and secured for Cape Girardeau the first branch factory the company established. Incidentally it has many branches now. Part of the money for the plant was raised by the Red Star real estate development. The Chamber also aided in providing funds for an addition. On June 14, 1917, by pro forma decree the club became a non-profit corporation "to secure by all legitimate means the greatest good for the greatest number of people of this city ... and adjacent territory." On August 10, 1926, the name became the Cape Girardeau Chamber of Commerce.

All activities toward a better community, but especially those of a commercial nature, have the support of this organization. Among the larger projects were connections

with the Missouri Pacific Railroad, promotion of good roads in the area, erection of Marquette Hotel, construction of the traffic bridge, building better rural-urban relations, creation of an Industrial fund, securing of Superior Electric Products Company plant, enlargement of Marquette Cement Manufacturing Company's facilities, and street and sewer extensions and improvements.

Today the Chamber of Commerce is an important part of the economy of the community, touching on all phases of the city's culture, business, and industries. The work of the organization is shown by the list of standing committees now functioning. In the Division of Business and Industrial Affairs there are committees on Agriculture, Aviation, Government Affairs, Highways and Transportation, Housing, Industrial Promotion, Publicity and Advertising, Wholesale and Manufacturing, and Retail Merchants Association. In the Division of Civic Affairs are those on Community Development, Conventions and Tourists, District Fair, Education, Flood Control, Military Affairs, Program and Entertainment, and Membership.

CIVIC "500" In January 1951, on the 150th anniversary of Lorimier's gift of Courthouse Park to the city, the Civic "500" club was organized by Ed Deevers who became the first president. Since that time the presidents have been Bill Kuykendall, Ben Dietrich, Bill Yount, and Ed Deevers again. There are approximately seventy-five members at the present time. The group has sponsored and assisted in a number of welfare and civic projects, but its outstanding feats were initiating plans for the proper observance of the sesquicentennial anniversary of the city's founding and the restoration of Courthouse Park to its intended use as a public facility.

COFFEE DRINKERS FRIENDSHIP CLUB Early in March 1948 Bill Charlins and John Wieser suggested to a group of men, who regularly assembled in a popular restaurant to drink coffee and talk, that there was opportunity for a group interested in helping under-privileged children. Out of this suggestion grew the Coffee Drinkers Friendship Club. The group became larger, but has been intentionally

limited to sixty. Al Sanders was the first president. Since that time the following have served: Charles Harris, R. O. Browning, Bob Wilhite, Waldo Withers, and for four terms, John L. Wieser.

Altogether the group has earned \$75,000 to \$85,000 by pick-up and automobile raffles, bingo games at Jackson Homecomings and District Fairs, annual Parade of Bands dances, real estate auctions, a coon-on-a-log contest, benefit ball games, shooting matches, and other means which has been expended throughout the district for charitable purposes. The club has cooperated with all other organizations interested in welfare work and has carefully avoided conflicts. But with the help of school principals many needy children have been located and assisted. They have been provided with food, clothing, and various equipment. A team formed by the Coffee Drinkers was especially helpful at the time of the tornado in 1949.

EXCHANGE CLUB The Exchange Club was chartered by the National Exchange under sponsorship of the Sikeston club on July 31, 1954, with 57 charter members. In its short life the club has sponsored a Babe Ruth League team, Dale Carnegie courses, an Air Scout Explorer Unit, and a boy to Boys' State. It has presented a Freedom Shrine to Central High School and another to Catholic High School and has participated in a number of civic movements.

To date the organization has elected the following presidents: Charles Knot, Neal C. Edwards, and R. C. Garner. The second-named has also been district governor.

JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE The Cape Girardeau Junior Chamber of Commerce was formed in the fall of 1935 and chartered by the state and national organizations in 1936. The presidents in order are the following: E. E. Miller, Clarence Suedekum, James A. Finch, Jr., Leo Rasche, Manning P. Greer, Jack Knehans, Willard Estes, Hal Lehman, Wayne Rust, J. L. Wieser, Walter H. Ford, Jim Swanson, John Cargle, Frank Kenyon, C. H. Bohnsack, Vernon Auer, Earl Kirchhoff, Luther Hahs, Dick Jones, Vernon Landgraf, and Norman Roberts.



A NIGHT GAME AT CAPAHA PARK missouri resources-massie

The Jaycees, as they are popularly called, always have important projects going. They have worked diligently for the development of Arena Park, Little League Baseball, Teen Town, the Polio ward at St. Francis Hospital, park shelters, street signs, the Jaycee Public Golf Course, traffic safety, and numerous other worthwhile programs. The club has won many state and national awards for its work, including top honors in 1955 for the Public Golf Course. E. E. Miller has been president, and twelve other members have been vice-president, of the Missouri Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Each year the presidents of all service clubs in the city serve as a committee under the auspices of the Junior Chamber of Commerce to select the "Outstanding Young Man of the Year" in Cape Girardeau. Willard Estes, K. P. Oldfield, John L. Wieser, Rush Limbaugh,Jr., Albert Spradling, Jr., Lieut. Tom Hansen, Jack Himmelberger, Paul Edwards, Maurice Dunklin, Stephen Limbaugh, and Vinson Rueseler have been so honored. Six of these have been

Jaycees. The Jaycee age limit is thirty-six, but the men invariably continue active in other organizations, in business, and in government positions.

KIWANIS The Cape Girardeau Kiwanis Club was organized by the Sikeston Club under the leadership of George W. Kirk and chartered with twenty-eight members in July 1942. The following have been presidents: Floyd L. Statler, Earl A. Collins, E. H. Scarlett, Roy A. Green, J. Henry Caruthers, Wayne B. Rust, Albert M. Spradling, Norval A. Randol, A. S. Reed, William H. C. Lehne, Linus W. Bartels, Archie H. McNeely, Leo A. Rasche, and David A. Graves. Five men of the local club have been Lieutenant Governors of Division Six. Dr. Earl A. Collins was governor, and Linus Bartels, secretary, of the Missouri-Arkansas District in 1952. Mr. Collins has just been hired as the secretary for the district.

Outstanding among the activities were reactivation and sponsorship of the Capaha Baseball Team through 1955, the grandstand in Capaha Park, the annual Chili Day, hot lunch program in the schools, Kids Day programs, park playground equipment, two State College scholarships, Korean orphan aid, scout troop, war bond drives, and many others. The group has sponsored six other Kiwanis clubs in the area.

LIONS CLUB The first Lions Club in Southeast Missouri was organized in the Elks' Building in Cape Girardeau on March 16, 1922. There were twenty-nine members by charter night on April 28. Of the original group Russell Dearmont, James Logan, Leon Bahn, Robert Beckman, Gus Walther, Robert Harrison, Oscar Hirsch, and Fred Springer are still active. Jack Knehans was the 1941-42 District Governor. The local club has been host to one state convention (1930) and several district conferences. Present membership is about eighty-five.

The Twenty-Fifth Anniversary booklet requires fifty pages to summarize the officers and activities of the club. The members have done many things. The outstanding project through the years has been the annual Pancake Day to



THE "GORDON C. GREENE" FORMERLY THE "CAPE GIRARDEAU"

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provide milk for all needy children in the schools. The current year's program is typical. It includes contributions to the Southeast Missouri Hospital addition and equipment, to the junior baseball league, rifle range at Camp Lewallen, boys to Boys' State, girls to Girls' State, camp scholarships, and home-to-school service for any shut-in pupils.

The following have been presidents of the club: Russell L. Dearmont, J. C. Logan, Dr. Paul Williams, Robert D. Harrison, Alvin Macke, J. B. Carpenter, James G. Thompson, Waldo Watkins, Leon Bahn, S. P. Dalton, R. L. Beckman, Tom Ferguson, Harold Hebbeler, Oscar Hirsch, G. C. Walther, L. J. Schultz, E. R. Harris, Dr. O. L. Seabaugh, James A. Finch, Jr., Lindsay Simmons, J. R. Hoffman, Joe L. Moseley, Byron Dormeyer, Ivan Fisher, Fred Springer, Dr. Ralph F. Popp, Francis B. Moore, Walter R. Edwards, Keith R. Tolliver, Jack Himmelberger, W. A. Clark, Paul Spitzmiller, Lehman Finch, J. Hugh Logan.

OPTIMIST CLUB The Optimist Club, "Friend of the Boy,"

started with a meeting at the Terminal Cafe on August 3, 1926, with thirty-three members. William H. Kiehne was the first president. Since that time A. P. Rueseler, William Vedder, Juel Mosley, J. Grant Frye, Al Brinkopf, John A. Ferguson, C. J. Strom, Guy A. Baynham, Albert Kempe, W. A. Buckner, Colby Cherry, E. W. Kassel, V. A. Kogge, Elmer C. Stehr, U. G. Pettigrew, J. E. Hempstead, John Popp, L. H. Strunk, O. F. Reed, A. W. Zimmer, Jr., Doyle Summers, R. R. Hill, W. G. Maier, David L. Hawkins, Oliver A. Hope, Julian Porritt, W. A. Maxton, Jack Wimp, William S. Shivelbine, and Lowery Miller have served.

At first the club found the going rough, but since has established for itself an important place in the community. There are now about seventy members. Like all good service clubs the Optimists have sponsored and supported too many things to even list. Some of the outstanding projects were a great variety of Boys' Week activities, Soap Box Derby, church basketball league, model plane meets, and affairs for under-privileged boys. Optimist stags, ladies' nights, bowling tournaments, outings, and inter-club get-togethers are renowned. The Club has sponsored three other Optimist Clubs: Jackson, Perryville, and the recent breakfast club in Cape Girardeau.

The local club was host to District Conventions in 1930, 1937, 1943, and 1950. Juel Mosley, U. G. Pettigrew, and L. H. Strunk have served as District Governors. The Club has been visited by four Optimist International presidents: V. Ernest Field, Fern Petty, Dr. Joseph W. Seay, and William Pierce. The following are life members: John Redwine, U. G. Pettigrew, John W. Popp, Dr. R. A. Ritter, Elmore W. Kassel, W. F. Maier, Gene Chicon, and Lowry Miller.

OPTIMIST BREAKFAST CLUB The Optimist Breakfast Club is Cape Girardeau's newest service group being the second Optimist and the sixth such men's organization in the city. It is the first to hold regular meetings during the breakfast hour. The club began functioning in April 1956, with twenty-six members. It was chartered July 14, 1956. Joseph J. Russell is president, Paul Lasater and James Miller, vice-presidents; William Winkler, secretary -



"ADMIRAL" EXCURSION BOAT DOCKED AT ST. LOUIS

missouri highway

treasurer; and Al Hoskin, program chairman.

ROTARY CLUB Dr. Rex Cunningham, Dr. C. B. Ruff, and Harry L. Albert became interested in bringing Rotary to Cape Girardeau. Hiram Martin and other Rotarians of St. Louis organized the group of twenty-five on February 6, 1919. On March 1 the 448th Rotary Club in the world and the first service club of any kind in Southeast Missouri was chartered, the forerunner of many in the city and district.

The club emphasizes high ethical standards in business and professions, community betterment, and fruitful fellowship among men. The numerous and important projects have included rehabilitation of crippled children, historical and highway markers, Boy Scouts, Rotary Foundation, aid to the hospital, traffic bridge, hotel, stadium, and about every civic project since the club started.

W. Ernest Walker was the first secretary and the first delegate to an International Convention. Benson Hardesty

served six years on Rotary International Committee on Classifications. Allen Oliver and Arthur Magill have been District Governors: the former was also a Rotary International Director. Honorary memberships have been voted to Allan Hinchey, W. S. Dearmont, and Walter W. Parker. John Stehr of Cape Girardeau was a Rotary Fellow in Scotland in 1955-56. Founder Paul Harris visited the club in 1934 and Rotary International President Angus Mitchell of England in 1949. W. E. Walker, Sr., and Bob Lamkin are the only charter members still active.

The following have been president: Rex E. Cunningham, I. Ben Miller, Liston E. Comer, Merit E. Leming, James A. Kinder, Harry L. Albert, Julian N. Friant, Arthur W. Harrison, Palmer Oliver, John F. Lilly, John P. Meyers, William F. Bergmann, Arthur C. Magill, A. Q. Carter, Harry B. Newman, Allen L. Oliver, Fred Naeter, Walter W. Parker, Fred A. Groves, William J. Kies, William F. D. Batjer, W. Ernest Walker, Charles W. Boutin, Harry I. Himmelberger, R. E. L. Lamkin, Edward L. Markham, Arthur F. Deneke, Vest C. Myers, Jean H. Ruff, A. J. Rasche, Leonard A. Byron, Rush H. Limbaugh, Allen M. Smith, Robert C. Holliday, Arnold Roth, James R. Moorehead, Felix E. Snider, Vinson E. Rueseler, William T. Doherty, and Bernard A. Walther.

WOMEN'S CLUBS

COUNCIL OF WOMEN'S CLUBS The Cape Girardeau Council of Women's Clubs was organized February 28, 1952, to serve as a clearing house for, and disseminate information to, member clubs and to encourage worthwhile movements for community betterment. Membership is open to representatives from any women's organization in the city. Miss Laura St. Ann Keller was the first president. She was succeeded in 1955 by Mrs. Jack L. Oliver.

JAYCEETTES The Women's Auxiliary of the Cape Girardeau Junior Chamber of Commerce, popularly called the Jayceettes, was organized November 16, 1953, by a com-

mittee of women selected by the Junior Chamber of Commerce. There were twenty charter members. Present membership is twenty-eight. Mrs. Earl Kirchhoff was the first president; Mrs. E. Lawrence Bahn, Jr., the second; and Mrs. Donald Z. Barklage the next. Mrs. Robert O. Hirsch is the present leader.

In addition to cooperating with the Junior Chamber of Commerce and participation in general community projects the group has provided dental care for needy children in the Cape Girardeau Public Schools and layettes for needy babies in Southeast Missouri Hospital.

NAUTICAL BELLES The Nautical Belles was organized in January 1955, the first club of the kind in Missouri, "to promote social understanding and moral development of members" all of whom are wives of riverboat employees. Original officers were; Mesdames James Harper, president; Albert Rodgers, vice-president; Harold Nothdurft, secretary; and Ralph Brockmire, treasurer. Other charter members were Mesdames Charles Barnes, Ira Crosier, Leon Frey, Lester Hengst, William Heuschober, Joe Hobbs, Alfred Kirtz, Lloyd Loftin, J. O. Sides, and Roy Ticer.

The group was chartered as a Missouri Federated Club on April 29, 1955. Mrs. L. H. Strunk was honor guest at the anniversary meeting January 24, 1956.

Funds have been raised with rummage sales, picnic stands, and bake sales for their numerous contributions to worthy civic endeavors including a Babe Ruth League team, a girl in the annual Sophomore Pilgrimage to Jefferson City, toys and supplies for reservation Indians, and others. The Belles sponsor Girl Scout Troop 46.

NAVY MOTHERS The Cape Navy Mothers Club No. 778 was instituted May 4, 1953, by State Set-Up Chairman Lilly Belt (now Boyd) with thirty-eight charter members. Commanders in order are Mesdames Alvin Sauer, Martin W. Werner, Mary Roth, and Lloyd Schuette.

The group conducts social affairs, carries on various fund-raising activities, contributes to a number of local civic

and welfare projects, and helps support three Hostess Houses serving Navy personnel when on shore leave. It sends Christmas and birthday greetings and gifts to sons in service and to veterans in the hospital at Poplar Bluff.

Recently the group sponsored a Civil Defense Banquet for representatives of forty-six women's groups to organize a Women's Civil Defense Council. Mrs. W. A. Ownbey was elected chairman of the Council. On June 25, 1955, the club entertained the various Navy Mothers Clubs in Missouri to arrange for an organization at the state level.

QUEST CLUB The Quest Club was organized in 1935 and became a full member of the Federation of Women's Clubs in 1947. The primary object is the improvement of the individual, but members serve loyally in a variety of community projects and organizations too numerous to mention. The club cooperates with the Council of Women's Clubs and the Council of Church Women. The major fund-raising device is the Christmas Cookie Swap. The highlight of the year is Guest Day with an especially fine program. The club awards a scholarship to the Egyptian Music Camp each summer.

One charter member, Mrs. A. J. Rasche, is still active. Presidents have been Mesdames Doyle Gaither, Paul Jenkins, A. J. Rasche, R. S. Duncan, Max Neville, Walter Moeller, Joe Lesem, D. B. Elrod, Homer George, Luke Kinder, Don Black, John Popp, and A. T. Utley.

TUESDAY CLUB The Tuesday Club was organized January 27, 1948, at the home of Mrs. L. H. Strunk, who was at that time Ninth District President. It was admitted to the Missouri Federation on March 22 and to the General Federation on April 7 of that year. There were twenty-two charter members.

The club promotes community betterment and self-education and cooperates with other organizations in many activities. Almost every year a style show or other function is carried on to provide funds for some worthy project.

Presidents of the club in the order of service are: Mes-
304

dames William H. Headrick, Garvey Bridgeman, Fred Springer, William H. Wescoat, Richard Brandt, Richard Hirsch, William Bryan, Carl G. Bierbaum, and Waldo Withers is president-elect. Mrs. Fred Springer and Mrs. William Wescoat have served on the Ninth District Board.

WEDNESDAY CLUB The Wednesday Club of Cape Girardeau was organized in 1902, making it the oldest such organization in the city. Mrs. George Alt, Sr., 436 North Frederick Street, is the only living charter member. It began as a literary study club but soon broadened its interests to include civic and social fields. Meetings have always been first and third Wednesdays each month.

The first president was Mrs. J. S. McGhee, wife of the Normal School president. In 1906 it became a Missouri Federated club and in 1908 a General Federated Club.

The organization had a large part in securing the Carnegie Library for Cape Girardeau. It has aided and contributed to a great variety of worthy community projects for more than half a century. In 1921 Mrs. W. W. Martin of the local group served as president of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs.

WELCOME WAGON NEWCOMERS Through the cooperation of the Chamber of Commerce and several local businessmen the Cape Girardeau Welcome Wagon Newcomers Club was organized in October 1954. Mrs. E. M. Olson and Mrs. William Clubb arranged for the first meeting. There were twenty charter members. The first year Mrs. Charles High, Mrs. Emery Gamblin, and Mrs. Leonard Schumacher served as president in turn. The present leader is Mrs. Gerald Flynn.

The major function of this group is to assist newcomers to Cape Girardeau to become acquainted in the community in various ways. The group also contributes to a number of civic projects. After two years' membership, one becomes ineligible and drops out to make way for a newer newcomer.

EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN The local branch of the American Association of University Women was formed November 6, 1922, with twenty-four members. Regina Friant, the prime promoter, became president; Kathleen Gillard, vice-president; Mrs. S. P. Dalton, secretary-treasurer; and Mrs. E. N. Thomas and Myrtle Knepper, directors. In 1923 Miss Knepper was honored by the group for her service to the organization. Miss Esther Knehans is the only charter member still active.

The group raises money by various means to further its program of encouraging and aiding girls to get an education. College Week activities, Fellowship projects, and contributions to the Washington Club House and Mary Rixman's visit to Germany as an Experiment in International Living are examples.

In May 1941 the local State College was approved for membership in American Association of University Women. In recent years the local branch has annually honored an outstanding senior woman of the school at a reception and given her a one-year complimentary membership.

In 1932 and 1951 the local unit was hostess to the A.A.U.W. State Convention. In 1953-54 a scrapbook "Our Town" was prepared for use in Overseas Information Centers. Miss Mavis L. Holmes is now president of the Missouri Division and Miss Jane Suddath is state bulletin editor.

ASSOCIATION OF INSURANCE AGENTS The Cape Girardeau Association of Insurance Agents was organized in July 1946 with Arnold Roth as president. There were thirteen charter members; there are fourteen members now. The present president is Bill Kiehne.

The object of the Association is to "support right principles and oppose bad practices in insurance underwriting." Locally the group has promoted fire prevention, additional fire stations, traffic safety, and driver education. In 1954

and in 1955 the organization was awarded plaques for being the most outstanding of such local groups in Missouri.

BAR ASSOCIATION Early lawyers, like the circuit-riding preachers, practiced in quite a circuit. The first locally were John C. Harbison, Anthony Haden, and James Evans. Only the last continued to practice here. Other early attorneys were Johnson Ranney, Nathaniel W. Watkins, Alexander Buckner, and Thomas B. English. In the post-Civil War period the list included, with year of admission: Jacob H. Burrough 1853, Linus Sanford 1860, Robert L. Wilson 1868, J. B. Dennis 1869, Louis Houck 1869, Wilson Cramer 1870, R. H. Whitelaw 1873, R. G. Ranney 1873, Samuel M. Green 1873, R. B. Oliver 1877, W. J. Roberts 1878, W. H. Miller 1879, Ed. D. Engelmann 1879, J. W. Limbaugh 1879, R. P. Wilson 1880, M. Cramer 1881, B. F. Davis 1883, J. A. Snider 1885, F. E. Burrough 1885, and Thomas D. Hines 1886. A fine array of legal talent has been available locally in the present century, including the firms of the Finches, the Knehanses, the Limbaughs, the Olivers, the Fryes, and Dearmont, Spradling, and Dalton.

The Cape Girardeau County Bar Association was formed March 2, 1907. Wilson Cramer, R. L. Wilson, B. C. Hardesty, and I. R. Kelso were the first officers. State Sen. R. B. Oliver was one of the chief organizers, and one of its presidents. Others prominent in the earlier years were his two sons, R. B. Jr., and Allen, and Benson Hardesty, Kenrick Burrough, Rush H. Limbaugh, James A. Finch, Albert Sprad-

ling, S. P. Dalton, Russell Dearmont, Oscar Knehans, Frank Hines, I. R. Kelso, and H. E. Alexander. Among the past presidents are James A. Finch, Jr., F. L. Jackson, Jack Knehans, and Elmer Strom. The constitution and by-laws adopted in the early 1940's gives the object "to advance the science of jurisprudence, promote the administration of justice, uphold the honor of the profession . . . , and encourage cordial intercourse among the members . . . !"

In 1930 the Missouri Bar Association met in Cape Girardeau; now only Kansas City and St. Louis have sufficient accommodations for the meeting. Two members, Allen L. Oliver and Rush H. Limbaugh, have been president of the

state association. Another, S. P. Dalton, is now Judge of the Missouri Supreme Court. There are now twenty-nine active members.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN On February 5, 1929, eight business and professional women of Cape Girardeau met with State Organizer Mrs. Russell Fenton of Joplin and formed a civic organization with Miss Kathryn McCarney (now Newman) as president. The Chamber of Commerce offered its facilities for meetings. Each year since the first a yearbook outlining the programs has been issued. The club emblem is Nike, the "Winged Victory" of Samothrace, a symbol of womanly courage, determination, and good will.

The club has aided with money and service about every major welfare activity in the community since 1929. It is particularly interested in the fund honoring public school teacher Alice P. Carroll which assists needy college girls. For fourteen years the group held annual public relations dinners with community leaders as guests. In 1956 the custom was revived. The group promoted organization of the local Council of Women's Clubs. In 1930 the club was hostess to the State Convention of B. & P.W. clubs. Present membership is nearing 100.

At its 25th Anniversary Meeting in 1954 the club named Mrs. Harry Newman as the Cape Girardeau "Woman of the Year!" In 1955 Mrs. Thomas G. Harris was so honored, and in 1956 Mrs. Jack Oliver. Each women's club in town is invited to make nominations for this honor by submitting a dossier of the nominee's qualifications and accomplishments, particularly as they contribute to the welfare of the community. All nominees are invited to the May meeting at which time the selection, made on the basis of the recommendations by an impartial outside judge, is announced.

Successors to Miss McCarney in the presidency have been: Dr. Anita Bohnsack, H. Marie Friant, Frieda Rieck, Margaret Powell, Helen Bedford, Ethel M. Cherry, Lenore Rafferty Mezger, Genofeva Deneke, Bernadette Hoche, A. Edythe Mange, Ross L. Crigler, Amanda Short, Beulah Riley,

Emma Steimle, Laura St. Ann Keller, Nina Mason, Anna V. Burns, Mavis L. Holmes, and Olive T. Taylor.

CAPE GIRARDEAU COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY The Cape Girardeau County Historical Society was organized on August 9, 1926, in the Courthouse at Jackson "to secure, rescue, and preserve the recollections . . . and . . . letters, diaries, papers, periodicals, and all other data . . . of early settlements and people of Cape Girardeau County . . . for future generations." The Society has promoted a number of historical projects and has gathered and organized a considerable amount of local source materials. There were eighteen charter members; membership now is about fifty. The following have been presidents: Robert Burett Oliver 1926-34, Amy Husband Kimmel 1934-36, John G. Putz 1936-45, Vest C. Myers 1945, Willis Knox 1945-55, Paul Mueller, Jr., 1955-56, and Earl A. Collins 1956 to date. There have been only five secretaries in the thirty years: John G. Putz, Mrs. C. L. Grant, Mrs. E. A. Mason, Mrs. Howard G. Cooke, and Ruben Schade.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS The Cape Association of Life Underwriters was formed in July 1955 and affiliated with the state and national organizations in its programs promoting better public relations and understanding of life insurance. Keeping its own members informed is a major function. A twenty-five week formal course for this purpose has just been completed. To date Frank Casey and Luther Hahs have been presidents.

NATIONAL SECRETARIES ASSOCIATION The National Secretaries Association (International) originated in and around Missouri in 1942. The purpose is to elevate the standards of the secretarial profession. The Girardot Chapter was organized April 24, 1946, with a membership of twenty-five and Mrs. Inez Lail as president. Since that time these have served: Madeline Bergmann, Mrs. Pearl Bush, Ona Wright, Helen Marshall (now Miller), Helen Randal, Francina Peters, Mrs. Ruth Cearnal, Mrs. Genofeva Deneke, and Mrs. Naomi State. Mrs. Helen Marshall Miller has served as treasurer and as president of the parent organization.

The local chapter publishes a quarterly bulletin Mississippi Murmurs. It has established the "Esther Sander Educational Fund" sponsored a delegate to Girls' State, and participated in a number of civic projects. The social event of the year is a big banquet called Boss Night.

PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATIONS The first Parent-Teacher Association in Cape Girardeau was organized on April 13, 1920, at Washington School with twenty charter members. Mrs. George L. Meyer was the first president. It had assisted in many school and community activities including sponsorship of the cafeteria and assisting in War Bond Drives and Ration Stamp distribution. The present membership of 225 is under the leadership of Mrs. Vernon Barringer.

Seventeen days later the second organization was formed by Miss Alma Schrader at Jefferson and May Greene schools on April 30, 1920. Until 1923 it served as a joint organization for Jefferson and May Greene schools. There were twenty-three charter members and Mrs. James A. Kinder was the first president. Mrs. Winston McSwain now directs the 322 members. In 1936 May Greene School formed a pre-school Parent-Teacher Association.

The College Elementary School organization began November 10, 1924, with forty charter members; now it has over 150. It operated the cafeteria from 1924 until 1949, promoted health examinations in the school, and contributed in many other ways. The pre-school P. T. A. was set up in 1937 with twenty-five members. It now has 100. The emphasis of this unit is on child study.

Franklin School's Association dates from 1927. Its membership has grown from 244 the first year to 428 now. It sponsored a cafeteria; Brownie, Cub, and Scout Troops; and Other activities. In 1955 at the time of her retirement the members honored Miss Nellie Krueger who had served as principal of their school for twenty-five years.

September 7, 1931, a Cape Girardeau Council of Parent-Teacher Associations to serve as a quarterly clearing

house for information was formed with Mrs. Leo Wagner as the president. Mrs. Jack Oliver is the president now. Mrs. Warren L. Mabrey was president of the Missouri Congress of Parents and Teachers in 1933-34.

Lorimier School's P. T. A. was formed October 14, 1937, with forty parents and thirteen teachers, including Miss May Greene and Miss Alice Carroll, principals of the old and the new Lorimier Schools respectively. There were 123 members the first year; 164 at present. In the meantime the school changed from eight grades to kindergarten and six grades. This association sponsored the cafeteria, provided milk for needy children, and helped with many other civic and wartime projects.

On April 22, 1953, the Central Junior High School P. T. A. was organized with Mrs. Russell Faust as President. In the short time membership has grown to 440. So far the group has engaged in three projects; a Play Day, Candy Sale, and Chili Supper.

Trinity Lutheran School has comparable organizations called Parent-Teacher Circle (1923) and Pre-School Unit (1937).

St. Joseph's School Association for nearly fifty years has served some of the purposes of a parent-teacher association for St. Mary's School, though its primary purpose was provision of funds for education. Father Eberhardt Pruente was the first president, John Vandeven, the secretary, and Joseph Barenkamp the treasurer. In 1954 St. Mary's Mother's Club was organized with Mrs. William Kiehne as president for parent-teacher contacts.

The Greater Cape Girardeau Catholic High School soon after its founding organized its Home and School Association. Joe Quatmann is the president.

One of the eight divisions of the Archdiocesan Society of Catholic women is the Home and School Association which serves the same purpose as a parent-teacher association. The one at St. Vincent's Grade School has been functioning formally for nearly a decade.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS, SOCIETY OF The Southeast Missouri Chapter of the Missouri Society of Professional Engineers was projected April 27, 1940, at a meeting of seventy-eight engineers from the region. On May 22, 1940, the Missouri Society approved Chapter No. 6. Three days later the twenty-three charter members elected Earl R. Schultz president. Since that time the following have filled the office: Fred D. Harris, F. M. Robbins, L. A. Byron, M. S. Gwinn, C. C. Wilkinson, George A. Penzel, R. B. Spencer, Ray Call, A. R. Baron, Frank Kieth, W. H. Ice, and L. B. VanCleave. Present membership is fifty.

The Society's function is to promote the profession and afford an opportunity for better acquaintance among the professional engineers in this area.

PATRIOTIC AND MILITARY UNITS

AMERICAN LEGION The Louis K. Juden Post No. 63 was organized August 18, 1919. The name honors a prominent Cape Girardeau contractor and farmer who became an intelligence officer with the 120th Infantry. While on a mission in Flanders in October 1918 he was the victim of a gas attack. The post proudly displays the cross which originally marked his grave in France. The post has had the following commanders: Harry Gaines, Arch A. Campbell, Alfred Hirsch, Palmer Oliver, Walton Mabrey, Victor Drum, Walter Oberheide, C. R. Gibbs, Nat M. Snider, Harvey McCoy, George W. Steck, B. A. Andrews, J. Grant Frye, J. Morton Thompson, H. V. Beal, Oscar C. Kaiser, Dr. I. W. Upshaw, A. T. Baldwin, Arnold Roth, A. S. Reed, Lawrence Snider, George Vandeven, True Taylor, Ivan L. Fisher, Archie Reid, L. A. Hitt, V. A. Chapman, Rush Limbaugh, Jr., Paul Spitzmiller, Sanford Jones, Jack Wimp, Joseph Grojean, William Wescoat, M. T. Dunklin, H. E. Carr, W. Glenn Bishop, and Robert Earley.

At first the unit met in the old Elks' Building and later
312

purchased a hall at 811 Broadway. In 1950 the building was greatly enlarged. There are now approximately 500 members. Except for a few years during World War II the post has sponsored the Fourth of July Picnic. The climax of this event was always the thirty-minute firework display. It has sponsored jointly with Groves Motor Company the Mainliners, a junior baseball team. Another favored project has been the American Legion Oratorical Contests. In 1954 the post publicly honored the 1500 or so Korean veterans in Cape Girardeau County.

AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY The American Legion Auxiliary was organized September 1, 1932, with fifty-seven charter members. Before Legion Hall at 811 Broadway was available the group met in the Elks' Building and then in Vandeven's Hall. This group has been primarily interested in welfare and rehabilitation work and has given money and assistance to a large number of projects in that general category especially those related to ex-servicemen. Each year it assists with the Legion's Independence Day Picnic to raise funds.

The first president was Mrs. H. P. Gaines; the current one is Mrs. Harry Andrews. Mesdames H. P. Gaines, R. K. Knox, Henry Haman, Champ Neville, and J. H. Cochran have served as District Presidents.

AMERICAN LEGION DRUM AND BUGLE CORPS In 1928 the local post organized a Drum and Bugle Corps which has assisted in many public functions in the whole area and brought many honors to the community. Later it adopted the name Missouri's Golden Troopers. After a suspension during World War II the unit was reactivated. The first uniforms were patterned after World War I issue, but the troopers are now resplendent in trim uniforms of Arabian sand beige. In the Legion contests it has won the state championship eight times. It placed fifth in the national contest in 1950. In 1953 the post sponsored a "Dream Contest" by bringing the best drum and bugle corps in the nation to perform in Houck Stadium.

CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION The Dan-

iel Sanford Chapter of the Children of the American Revolution had its first meeting November 10, 1933, in the home of its founder, Mrs. Clyde A. Vandivort. The chapter name honors a paternal ancestor of the founder. Marguerite Oliver Dearmont, Sally Dearmont, Marjorie Groves, David Oliver, William Palmer Oliver, and Lorraine Siemers were charter members. The present group numbers twelve. Miss Martha Vandivort, grand-daughter of the founder, has served as vice-president and president of the Missouri Children of the American Revolution.

The objects are to promote historical interest, the observance of patriotic holidays, and good citizenship. Eligibility depends on direct descent from some person who assisted in the American Revolution. At nineteen years of age membership automatically transfers to the Daughters of the American Revolution or the Sons of the American Revolution.

The following have served as presidents in order: Marguerite Dearmont, Lorraine Siemers, Sally Dearmont, Ruth Anna Zoelsmann, Marjorie Groves, Robert Beckman, Riley Deal, Mary Clack, Ruth Gene Leming, Ruth Ann Bauerle, Judith Hunter, Martha Vandivort, Carol Kenyon, and Genie Vandiver. Mesdames Clyde A. Vandivort, R. B. Potashnick, Robert Beckman, Jackson Hunter, Jack Oliver, and James A. Waller are Daughters of the American Revolution members who have served as Senior President.

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA The Cape Girardeau Committee of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America in Missouri, one of three in the state, was formed March 5, 1926, at the home of Mrs. Robert Burett Oliver who was elected its first chairman. Dames C. A. Vandivort, John S. Kochitzky, Allen L. Oliver, and Thomas H. Beadle have served since. Mrs. Stephen B. Hunter served on the State Board. There are ten active members now.

The Society's purposes are patriotic, historical, and educational. The members have marked graves of early patriots, assisted American soldiers in Alaska, and performed many services promoting the war effort. An out-



THE MISSOURI FLAG

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standing recent achievement of the Missouri Society is restoration of the Bolduc House in Ste. Genevieve.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN COLONISTS The Thomas Sanford Chapter of the Daughters of the American Colonists was organized in March 1935. Mrs. C. A. Vandivort, the organizing regent, was elected chapter regent. The name honors an ancestor of hers, Thomas Sanford, who was fighting Indians as early as 1675.

Eligibility is dependent on lineal descent from a man or woman who rendered civil or military service to the colonies prior to July 4, 1776. The objects are to instill patriotism, to encourage education, to memorialize those men and women who made this country a nation, and to properly mark historic spots.

The chapter placed beautiful stone steps, which were dedicated May 30, 1952, at the south entrance to Old Lorimier Cemetery bearing the following inscription: "OLD LORIMIER CEMETERY The First Cemetery in Cape Girardeau. Daughters of the American Colonists, Thomas Sanford Chapter, dedicated these steps to the Memory of the Early Settlers 1793-1795."

In 1937 the state convention was held in Cape Girardeau. Mrs. C. A. Vandivort and Mrs. Frederic A. Groves have been honored by being elected state regents. Mrs. R. L. Beckman, Mrs. R. B. Potashnick, and Mrs. Donald C. Metcalfe have also served as state officers. There are now twenty-seven resident and fourteen non-resident members.

Mesdames Frederic A. Groves, R. L. Beckman, C. J. Payne, Lois McKinnis, A. B. Siebert, W. E. Walker, and Misses Laura St. Ann Keller and Margaret Powell have also served as chapter regents.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION Large-
ly through the efforts of Miss Mary H. Fee and Mrs. Mary Hunter Giboney Houck, who was named organizing regent in 1899, the Nancy Hunter Chapter 575 of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized February 12, 1901.

The charter was received July 2, 1901. The name comes from an ancestor of several of the local members who had rendered aid to revolutionary soldiers in battles near her home.

The original officers were: Regent, Mrs. Mary Houck; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Mabel Ellen Hunter Haw; Secretary, Mrs. Mary Harris Blomeyer; Treasurer, Mrs. Virginia Hunter Houck; Registrat, Mrs. Jennie Allen Wilson; Historian, Mrs. Maria Mount Green. Mary Helen Fee, Mrs. Julia Allan Black, Mrs. Clara Whitesell Hunter, Mrs. Lucy Hunter Bird, Mrs. Mary B. Moore, and Mrs. Mary Hunter Pierce were charter members also.

The organization has sponsored or cooperated in many civic and patriotic activities. Notable among them are the pagoda over the graves of Louis and Charlotte Lorimier, marking the site of "The Red House" and the plaque in the post office honoring the eight known revolutionary soldiers buried in the county.

Mrs. John S. Kochtitzky was chairman of the state committee which arranged for granite markers at Caruthersville, New Madrid, Sikeston, Benton, Cape Girardeau, Perryville, Ste. Genevieve, and Kimmswick outlining the route of Missouri's oldest road, "El Camino Real!"

Mrs. Robert Burett Oliver was the committee chairman who designed the Missouri flag with the aid of Mary Kochtitzky and secured its adoption in 1913. Previous to that date there was no official flag for the state.

Several local members have served as state and national officers. Mrs. R. L. Beckman and Mrs. James Waller have held state positions. Mrs. W. F. Oehler is State Historian. Mrs. Robert Burett Oliver was a state regent, as was Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, who is now President-General, the highest office in the organization.

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS The Disabled American Veterans of Cape Girardeau County, the sixteenth such unit in the state, was organized October 4, 1955, with thirteen charter members. Charles Bowerman, Norman

Wensky, Frank Maevers, Herbert Glueck, Kenneth Cruse, and William Middleton were the promoters. The official charter was presented on November 1, 1955, by National Junior Vice-Commander Robert McFarland to Commander Norman Wensky and his staff. The unit is affiliated with the state and national organizations of disabled veterans.

The post works to assist disabled veterans in the area directly by relief and rehabilitation and by promoting a better understanding of their problems on the part of the public. Its Forget-Me-Not Program for raising funds is similar to Buddy Poppies of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION The local members of this patriotic organization are enrolled in the Missouri Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in St. Louis. The primary purpose is to promote pride of country and good citizenship. For several years the Missouri Society has awarded medals to students outstanding in leadership and citizenship chosen by the university, the state colleges, and selected high schools. The local State College participates, the latest recipient being Howard Reed in 1956.

Allen L. Oliver served as President-General of the National Society in 1946-47.

UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY The Cape Girardeau Chapter 629, originally called the Cape Girardeau County Auxiliary of the Daughters of the Confederacy, was organized at the old Riverview Hotel in June 1891 by southern women from Cape Girardeau, Jackson, and Sikeston. It is now a part of the national organization. Mrs. Louis Houck was an active promoter and became the first president. The purposes are to honor Confederate soldiers and to present a true history of the War between the States. An original purpose was to assist Confederate veterans and their widows and children.

The local chapter had a big part in securing the Confederate Home at Higginsville. Since Missouri was not a part of the Confederacy her southern soldiers were not eligible for pensions like Confederate soldiers from other states.

For a long period the annual U. D. C. ball was one of the social highlights in the community. A large children's chapter was active for many years. Another activity is the marking of soldiers' and daughters' graves on Memorial Day. A major project was the erection in 1931 of the Confederate Monument on Morgan Oak Street near the bridge.

A number of local members have served as state officers, the latest being Mrs. O. C. Sheets. Mrs. Nat M. Snider is the present president.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS The Lloyd Dale Clippard Post 3838 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars was installed with forty-five charter members September 20, 1942, by a ritual team from St. Louis. The first commander was Arthur W. Adams; the present one is Calvin Vogelsang. Lloyd Dale Clippard was the first fatality from Cape Girardeau County in World War II.

The group rented quarters until 1949 when it bought a lot on Highway 61 North and erected a meeting hall. In 1951 an addition much larger than the original building was made and an adjoining lot provided for parking.

The VFW Slogan "Honor the Dead by Helping the Living" is carried out by the post's service to veterans and widows and orphans of veterans. By the sale of Buddy Poppies it helps support the National Home for dependents of deceased members at Eaton Rapids, Michigan. The local unit sponsors a Boy Scout Troop and an Explorer Post.

There is now a membership of 334 who have rendered military service outside the United States representing the Spanish American War, World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict.

LADIES' AUXILIARY OF VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS
The Ladies' Auxiliary to the Lloyd Dale Clippard Post 3838 was inaugurated June 6, 1943, with twenty-three charter members. Mrs. P. A. McGuerty was the first president. The Auxiliary participates in local civic programs, assists in maintaining a home for children of deceased veterans in Eaton Rapids, Michigan, co-sponsors the annual Buddy

Poppy sale to raise funds, visits patients in veteran's hospitals, sponsors a Girl Scout Troop, and assists the post in many of its activities.

The present membership is about eighty. The president is Mrs. Marvin Arsta.

FRATERNAL ORDERS

BEN HUR The Ben Hur fraternal and insurance organization, with headquarters in Crawfordsville, Indiana, was established in Cape Girardeau April 14, 1913. O. C. Burton was the first chief; Mrs. Hobart Blake is the present one. There were thirty-five charter members of which only Louise Vanzandt remains active. At Present there are 368 adult members and 174 juniors in the local chapter called Antioch Court No. 62. Ben Hur contributes to many worthy causes outside its own membership.

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS In 1868 fourteen circus performers organized the "Jolly Corps" and pledged to give all possible mutual assistance. Out of this grew the great order of Elks now numbering well over a million members. A lodge number 639 was formed in Cape Girardeau over a half century ago. On April 16, 1907, it dedicated a building at 117 Themis Street which served for lodge activities and many community gatherings. The building burned on November 28, 1938. Not long afterward the lodge became inactive. The Original cornerstone may still be seen in the foundation of the building now occupying the site.

After considerable effort on the part of some seventy-seven men, led by Wier M. Barcus, Max O. Shipley, and J.R. Mahan, the Grand Lodge on July 19, 1953, chartered the Elks anew and assigned the original number, 639. The 175 members use a hall at 725A Broadway. James T. Naham was made Exalted Ruler. Carl B. Wright followed him in this office. The local lodge participates fully in the work of the state and national organizations. It is especially interested in



KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS HALL

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youth activities, being co-sponsors of Little League Baseball; in assisting veterans; in the rehabilitation of crippled children; and scholarships for outstanding students. Locally the group supplies eyeglasses to needy school children and Christmas baskets to indigent families.

ELKS' LADIES About a year after the reactivated Order of Elks began to function in Cape Girardeau the Elks' Ladies was started in the early spring of 1954. Thirty wives attended the meeting and elected Mrs. Carl B. Wright president. Since that time Mrs. W. S. Mantle and Mrs. S. P. Bollinger have filled the office. Any wife, mother, or widow of an Elk twenty-one years old is eligible for membership.

The objects are to establish closer and better relationships between the feminine relatives of local Elks, to assist in entertaining and social affairs of the Cape Girardeau Lodge No. 639 B. P. O. Elks, and to assist in fundraising activities of the local lodge for benevolent pur-

poses.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS The St. Vincent's Council No. 1111 Knights of Columbus was organized April 29, 1906, with fifty-two charter members. It affiliated with the parent organization founded March 29, 1882, in New Haven, Connecticut, for mutual aid and assistance and educational, charitable, religious, and welfare work. The record of such work is impressive. For many years the local group used the third floor of the Sturdivant Bank Building for a hall. In September 1932 Columbus Club Association was formed to erect a building for the Knights of Columbus. Late in 1935 the Council approved their recommendation to purchase the Klostermann home at 318 South Spanish Street. In 1936 the present hall was erected on the site. Some of the fine woodwork in the old home was salvaged and used in the new hall. The building includes an assembly room, lounge, kitchen, bowling alleys, apartment for the building manager, and other conveniences for the membership. A large screened porch affords a fine view of the river. The hall serves a great variety of parish and community affairs.

St. Vincent's Council has participated in all the Knights of Columbus general projects, and many others on a local scale. Since 1925 it has sponsored Scout Troop Number 1. The Labor Day Picnic and Bowling League Tournaments are special activities. The Council celebrated its golden Jubilee April 21-22, 1956.

The following brothers have been Grand Knights of the Council: Joseph Fuerth, Joseph Toebe, Joseph E. Schmuke, R. F. Witchterich, John P. Meyers, C. F. Betton, John F. Lilly, Maurice Bohnsack, George C. Roberson, A. P. Behrens, A. W. Zimmer, Jr., Edward F. Vaeth, Edward L. Schindler, C. V. Heady, Adolph J. Jarosik, Joseph J. Sciortino, Ennis W. Clippard, Loren F. Snerly, Melvin J. Sunderman, Clarence C. Hagan, and Dudley G. Ruopp, D. C. C. V. Heady was selected Worthy State Deputy in 1954 and 1955.

MASONIC BODIES A small group of Masons, including some from Unity Lodge No. 6 in Jackson, were chartered as



THE MASONIC TEMPLE

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St. Mark's Lodge No. 93, A.F. and A.M., on October 14, 1847. Installation of officers by Past Grand Master J. W. S. Mitchell on November 13 was in the Baptist Church on Lorimer Street. The first Master was W. R. Dawson. W. B. Wilson governed the body with mildness and gentleness for twenty-three years; F. A. Kage for seventeen. Forty-two others have wielded the gavel for the craft.

In 1888 the Lodge purchased Turner's Hall (Opera House) from the Turner Society for \$3,000; it had cost \$20,000 to build in 1868. But rehearsals and performances of the theatrical troupes interfered with the work of the Lodge so it decided to build the present temple southeast of the Broadway-Spanish intersection. The cornerstone was laid November 5, 1891, and the building dedicated and occupied on St. John's Day, June 24, 1892.

The temple serves St. Mark's Lodge No. 93; the Wilson Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons chartered October 11, 1872; the Cape Council No. 20 of Royal and Select Masters founded

October 6, 1876; the Cape Girardeau Commandery No. 55 chartered April 22, 1890; and two associated groups, the Order of the Eastern Star and the White Shrine of Jerusalem.

The Blue Lodge membership exceeds 500; with the other York Rite bodies it is about 800. Two local members have been Grand Masters: Wilson Brown in 1853-54 and George W. Walker in 1936-37. William B. Wilson, Fred A. Kage, William H. Huters, George W. Walker, Curtis J. Neal, James A. Kinder, and Harold O. Grauel have filled other exalted stations in the Grand Bodies.

ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR St. Mark's Chapter No. 167, Order of the Eastern Star, a subordinate chapter of the Grand Chapter of Missouri, was instituted September 27, 1900, by a group from the Campbell chapter. Of the twenty-five charter members only Mrs. Ida (Schulz) Sample survives. Mrs. Emma L. Shelton was the first Worthy Matron and F. A. Kage the first Worthy Patron.

The order is made up of wives, mothers, daughters, widows, and sisters of Master Masons. Though not an official part of the lodge the chapter has functioned under the protection of St. Mark's Lodge No. 93, A. F. & A. M. It has grown steadily until in recent years it stands in the first fifteen of the more than five hundred chapters in the state.

Mrs. E. A. Caton, Mrs. G. B. Schulz, and Mrs. W. M. Ferguson served as Grand Chapter officers. Mrs. Conrad Johnson is the present Worthy Matron; E. T. Niswonger the Worthy Patron. Mrs. J. E. Meyers is District Deputy Grand Matron for the chapters at Cape Girardeau, Jackson, Marble Hill, Whitewater, and Zalma.

WHITE SHRINE OF JERUSALEM Calvary Shrine No. 8, White Shrine of Jerusalem, is an advanced degree of adoptive Masonry. Eligibility requirements are the same as for the Order of the Eastern Star. The Supreme Shrine was incorporated October 23, 1894, and Calvary Shrine No. 8 was chartered February 14, 1920, to serve Cape Girardeau and nearby towns. The first Worthy High Priestess

was Mrs. Lulu Brennecke; the first Watchman of Shepherds was Sykes Rodgers. There were one hundred thirty charter members, of which thirty remain active. The oldest is senior past Worthy High Priestess Mrs. Pearl Caton. Mrs. Alice Schulz served as president of the Missouri White Shrine club in 1949. Present membership in the group is around 370.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS The Cape City Odd Fellows Lodge No. 63 was instituted October 21, 1853. J. F. Scheiffer was Noble Grand and Z. M. LaPierre Vice-Grand. The first members initiated were R. E. McNeely, Amzi R. Alton, D. E. Y. Rice, and Jacob Ingram.

The lodge ceased functioning in 1862 because of the war. It was reorganized August 6, 1872, with J. M. Cluley Noble Grand. There were forty-two members, but there are no records as to how long it continued.

Cape City Lodge No. 675 was started June 21, 1904, with Peter B. Lang the Noble Grand and has continued to the present. A second lodge No. 885 was organized April 23, 1928, but in 1930 it combined with the previous one.

Wroe Bonifield is the present Noble Grand. Membership in 136. The group has frequently sponsored wrestling and boxing matches, among other activities, to raise funds for benevolent purposes.

REBEKAHS Cape Rebekah Lodge No. 609 was instituted with twenty charter members on March 5, 1908, by a staff from Charleston. John Atkinson is the only Charter member still active. The first Noble Grand was Mrs. Iva Grissom. Following her came Addie Pate, Lena McCarver, Mable Rodgers, Alice Kluge, Verdie Nations, Pearl Dishman, Annie Hines, Edith Bock, Nora Sachse, Lena Scivally, Louise Vanzandt, Viva Gerhardt, Blanche Dalton, Mary Hunt, Nellie Huey, Gertrude Willett, Opal Poston Perkins, Madge Boswell, Mildred Smith, Gladys Haman, Ora Burch, Flora Ulrich, Faye Harper, Opal Blumer, Beulah Meisenheimer, Grace Miller, Elizabeth Blaylock, Vanira Adkins, Alice Dacy, Jo Pickens, Ora Withers, Mary Flemens, Louise Sykes, and Martha Faust.

The lodge is an affiliate of Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

P. E. O. SISTERHOOD The significance of the initials, P. E. O., is one of the secrets of the sisterhood. But its good works is not. The national organization stresses education for women. It has a student loan fund that is near a million dollars, provided a Memorial Library on Iowa Wesleyan campus at Mt. Pleasant, and owns and operates Cottey College, an outstanding junior college for women at Nevada, Missouri, and promotes international scholarships for peace. There are eighteen chapters in this district including three in Cape Girardeau.

The local P. E. O. chapters created the movement that resulted in the Child Welfare Program, promoted the organization of Parent-Teacher Associations, sponsored a chautauqua and lyceum course, and supported many other civic and educational projects.

Chapter BI in Cape Girardeau was organized March 27, 1911, by Mrs. Mattie Waters Kinder who became its first president. Mrs. Lola Lufcy is the present leader. Chapter FY was organized March 10, 1934, with Mrs. Dorothy Moseley as president. Mrs. Dorothy Kneehans holds that position now. Chapter GF was formed October 22, 1935, with Mrs. Antoinette Meyer as president. Mrs. Marguerite Patrick is president this year.

Mrs. Lottie B. Duckworth has served as State President and Mrs. Mabel F. Kaiser who has served as State Corresponding Secretary is now State Organizer. The state conventions were held in Cape Girardeau in 1926 and again in 1953.

MISCELLANEOUS

AMERICAN RED CROSS The charter of the Cape Girardeau Chapter of American Red Cross dated May 28, 1917, is signed by President Woodrow Wilson. D. N. Stafford was 326

the first chairman.

In 1920 the Chapter employed Bonnie Malott as Executive Secretary. She was succeeded by Gladys Roberts (now Simmons). In January 1921 Grace Rodgers became the county's first health nurse. She was succeeded in 1922 by Mrs. Mary Caruthers. But most of the work then as now was done by volunteers.

After a period of inactivity the Chapter was reactivated in 1925 with Russell L. Dearmont as chairman. Mrs. Lelia Storm directed most of the work as a volunteer and from 1937 to 1945 as paid Executive Secretary. A full schedule of activities was carried on during World War II, to which was added the assisting of servicemen and their families and the very extensive Blood Bank Program.

Madeline Bergmann was Executive Secretary from May 1945 to July 1947. A member of the staff, Inez M. Slagle, then accepted the position. Present headquarters are in Farmers and Merchants Bank Building. J. Gordon Lynn is the current chairman. Dr. W. W. Parker served recently as Missouri's only representative on the Advisory Board of the Midwestern Area.

Regular activities are financed by local contributions; disaster expenditures by the national organization. Approximately \$325,000 has been expended for tornado and flood relief in Cape Girardeau County.

The Junior Red Cross began operating through the schools in 1920. Youngsters make gifts and favors for hospitalized veterans and the local polio ward as well as needy children all over the world. A number of them have attended the junior training programs.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA Boy Scouting began in 1908 in Cape Girardeau when a "troop" was organized by Normal School Coach Frank F. Schulte using material just secured from Boy Scouts of England, just organized by Lord Baden-Powell. From 1908-10 the Wolf, Fox, and Quail Patrols included Senne Wilson, Carrel Stein, Harold Linson, Tom Danks, Jean Ruff, Byron Lane, Gordon Allison, and

Earl, Leo, and Louis Schultz. The national organization was chartered February 8, 1910.

From 1915 to 1918 another troop functioned under leadership of Samuel A. Kruse and later A. C. Nielson. It met in the Elks' Building on Themis Street and among the members were George Seibert, Ralph Popp, Elmer Pott, Ted Regenhardt, Morris Coley, and Elmer Strom. From these early organizations came the Boy Scout movement in Cape Girardeau.

The first area organization, following a short-lived Cape Girardeau Council, was the Miss-Cape-Scott Area Council in 1924 with six troops having 95 boys. W. E. Walker was council president; A. C. Nielson scout commissioner. R. B. Oliver, Jr., was leader of the Cape Girardeau Council. A camping program was carried on at various locations. From 1927 to 1930 the area organization ceased to function.

The Southeast Missouri Council of fourteen counties was formed in 1930 with Rush H. Limbaugh as president. Since that time Girardeans W. W. Parker, Allen L. Oliver, and Harry B. Newman have served among the ten presidents of the council.

In 1936 Camp Lewallen on St. Francis River was acquired and its development started. It now has over 350 acres and excellent and varied accommodations for more than 200 boys and leaders at one time.

At the end of 1955 there were in the Area 183 active units with 15 additional in process of organization. Participating boys number 4,242 and the volunteer adult leaders 1,716. The Shawnee District which included Cape Girardeau has 16 Cub Packs, 24 Scout Troops, and 5 Explorer Posts.

In 1926 C.E. Middleton became the area's first professional scouter. Lyle Holm is the present executive directing the work of five professional assistants.

COUNTRY CLUB In 1919 over a hundred Girardeans banded together to purchase 107 acres of land on and a

round Cape Rock from St. Vincent's College to preserve the historic area for public use. Early in 1921 the idea of a Country Club grew out of this action. An interested group met in the Commercial Club's offices on March 1, 1921, at the invitation of Harry L. Albert. The Country Club was organized there with W. H. Harrison as president. One of the first acts was the purchase of eighty acres of the St. Vincent's tract for \$7,500.

On July 29, 1921, the \$15,000 clubhouse and grounds were dedicated. Before long the membership limit of 100 was removed and facilities for several activities other than golf were provided. The clubhouse is often used for community affairs.

After considerable financial difficulty during the depression years the club was reorganized under trust agreement dated July 12, 1943, and control vested in a Board of Trustees. Fred A. Groves, who had been officially connected with the club since its beginning, was named chairman.

GARDEN CLUBS Cape Girardeau has seven active clubs affiliated with the National Council of State Garden Clubs and the Federated Garden Clubs of Missouri. Representatives of the seven make up the Council of Garden Clubs of Cape Girardeau which sponsors the very successful annual Rose Festival and Garden Pilgrimage.

A recent outstanding project of the Council is the Rose Display Garden in the northwest corner of Capaha Park where more than 600 roses are labelled and arranged in beds to show how each variety thrives here. The display has been designated an official Rose Display Garden by the All American Rose Selection Committee and recently won for the Cape Girardeau Council the State Civic Achievement Award and the 1956 Kellogg Award for Civic Achievement from the National Council of State Garden Clubs.

The area supports a very great variety of flowering plants, and the city is deservedly called "The City of Roses," an achievement largely due to the efforts of the garden clubs.

The Cape Girardeau Garden Club, organized in 1931, is the

oldest. Mrs. O. L. Seabaugh was the first president. She was also state president 1937-39 when that organization began publishing Garden Forum, the printing being done by the Missourian Printing Company for a time. The group was very active in promoting the Springdale Bird Sanctuary on Cape Rock Drive and Juden Creek.

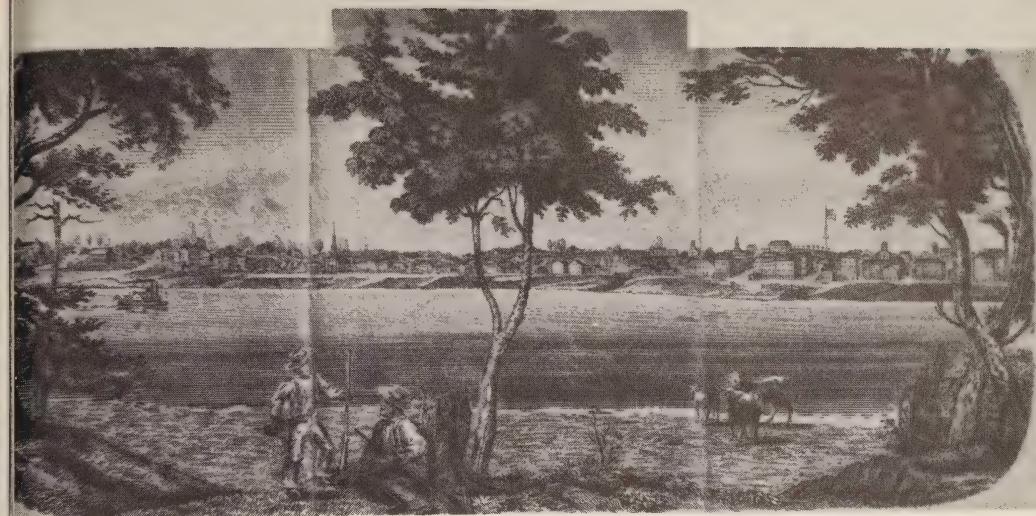
The River Hills Garden Club started in 1936 and the two originated the annual rose festival and pilgrimage, cooperated closely in such projects as plantings in the parks and schoolgrounds and along Ten Mile Garden, as well as the general promotion of beautiful gardens and lawns in the city.

After twelve more years a third club, largely daughters of women in the other two, was named Town and Country Garden Club. In December 1952 the Rose Hill Garden Club and the Wayside Garden Club became numbers four and five. In 1955 the last two, Village Gardeners and Hill and Dale Gardeners, began to function.

ROSE SOCIETY The Cape Girardeau Rose Society was organized by Mrs. Thomas G. Harris in April 1939 with Earl Schultz as president. Mrs. Bernard Walther is the present leader. There were nineteen charter members; now there are about thirty-five. The purpose is to promote study and understanding of roses and foster rose growing in the city. The local group is affiliated with the National Rose Society.

The members of the Society have been directly responsible for much beautification by planting in their own gardens and in some public places, and indirectly by giving encouragement and instruction to others desiring to do so. Of course they have supported the garden clubs' efforts to have "City of Roses" adopted as the official slogan of the city. The society was instrumental in having a picture of a rose on the city automobile license emblems.

SEMO BOOSTERS CLUB The SEMO Boosters Club was organized in 1952 largely through the efforts of K. P. Oldfield and C. P. Harris. It has since been incorporated to



VIEW OF CAPE GIRARDEAU - 1864

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promote athletics at State College and throughout Southeast Missouri. Presidents have been C. P. Harris, Eddie Bock, Dean Vandiver, John Wescoat, and Dr. C. T. Herbert. The group generally supports all athletic groups by sending delegations to out-of-town games, by welcoming returning teams, by giving a motion picture camera to State College Physical Education Department to record games for analysis and study, by showing pictures of big games to the club, and other activities.

TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION The Cape Girardeau County Tuberculosis Association was organized in 1937 with Dr. M. H. Shelby as president. Since that time Dr. Frank Hall, Dr. Avery P. Rowlette, Mrs. C. A. McWilliams, Mrs. Fred Naeter, and Mr. R. O. Hawkins have served. In 1950 Robert Waeltz was employed as executive secretary. Since 1951 Mrs. L. H. Strunk has filled the position on a part time basis. The major income producing activity is sale of Christmas Seals. The program, carried out in cooperation with the Cape Girardeau County Medical Association, the County Court, and other organizations, includes education, chest ex-rays for adults, patch tests for school children, and case finding. For a number of years the Association employed a full time nurse to carry on the work. Plans are being made to install a 70-mm ex-ray unit at the Southeast Missouri Hospital to ex-ray the chest of every patient admitted.

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INDEX

- Abbey, Daniel 42
Abbington, Rev. Robert 105-6
Abbot, Rev. J. A. 105, 109
Abbott, Ruth 186
Abel, Rev. John A. 113
Abernathy, Mrs. John 91
Able, Ezekiel 218
Academic Hall 144, 153, 190, 207;
 illus. 143; old 49, 144, 142; *illus.* 45
Adams, Arthur W. 319
Adams, Benjamin H. 277, 278
Adams, Rev. E. T. 100
Adams, Park H. 278
Adams and Hoffman 277
Adkins, Mrs. Vanira 325
"Admiral" *illus.* 301
agriculture *see* farming
Air Force Reserve 61
airplanes, model 197, 300
airport, municipal 58, 82, 150, 266, 284;
 bonds 80; *illus.* 81
Aladdin Skydome 188
Albert, Harry L. 186, 301, 302, 329
Albert, J. & S. 260
Albert, John 71, 74
Albert, Lee L. 234
Albert, Leon J. 71, 143, 257, 286
Albert, Sebastian 268
Albert Hall 143
aldermanic government 78
Alexander, H. E. 307
Alexander, Rev. J. C. 101
Alexander, Rev. J. P. 106
Alexander, Rev. William 101, 106
Alice K. Schulz Hospital 160
Allen, Rev. J. T. 101
Allen, Thomas 256
Allison, Gordon 327
Allison, R. F. 149
Alsworth, Rev. J. L. 109
Alt, Mrs. George, Sr. 305
altitude 200
Altman, J. J. 129
Alton, Amasa (Amzi R.) 71, 325
Amat, Fr. T. 88, 140
American Association of University
 Women 306
American Gauze and Cotton Company
 215
American Legion 170, 312-3; Auxil-
 iary 313; baseball team 193
American Optical Company 216
 334
American Red Cross 326-7
American Revolution 18, 29, 30; sol-
 diers 317
American White Cross Laboratories
 216
amusements 151, 175-8, 192-8, 252,
 291, 330
Anderson, Rev. Barnwell 95
Anderson, Thomas 92
Andrews, B. A. 312
Andrews, Mrs. Harry 313
Andrews, Rev. E. G. 96
Andrews, Rev. H. M. 106
Andrews, Lyman B. 127
Andrews, L. F. 127
Andrews, Mr. & Mrs. R. B. 104
anniversaries 190-2
Anthony, John 214
Anti-Horse Thief Association 291
Antill, Fr. E. A. 88, 140
Antioch Baptist Church 95
Apple Creek 11, 24, 200, 211
Apple Creek Church 108
Aquamsi House 228
Arcade Nickelodeon 188
Archery Club 197
Arena Building 170, 181, 244; dedica-
 tion 122
Arena Park 170, 179, 181, 244, 284,
 297; *illus.* 181
Argus 276
Arkebauer, G. G. 130
Arkly, James B. 133
Army Reserve Center 60
Arndt, Rev. D. Elmer 123
Arnsperger, Rev. Ferdinand 103
Arsta, Mrs. Marvin 320
Arthur, Rev. Samuel 110
arts 182-90
Ashley, William 218
assessor, city 77, 79
Associated Committee of Historic
 Cape Girardeau 86, 292-3
Association of Insurance Agents 306
Atchison, Rev. C. J. 101
athletics *see* sports
Atkinson, John 325
attorney, city 76; county 83, 84
Aubuchon, S. D. 148
Audio-Visual Center 144, 154
automobiles and trucks 241, 242, 226,
 270; licenses 330

INDEX

- Auer, Vernon 296
aviation 197, 266-8; instruction 150
- Babe Ruth Baseball League 193-4, 296, 303
- Baggott, Mrs. Mary 149
- Bagnell, Elmer E. 116
- Bahn, August 113
- Bahn, Mrs. E. Lawrence, Jr. 303
- Bahn, Leon 298-9
- Bahn, W. C. 243
- Baker, John 183
- Baker, Rev. Samuel 94
- "Bald Eagle" illus. 251
- Baldwin, A. T. 312
- Baldwin, E. D. 133
- Baldwin, Thomas 71
- Balinger, Rev. D. J. 119
- Ball, Carlton 183
- Balle, Rev. A. H. 106
- Ballew, Mrs. Agnes 91
- Ballew, Thomas 70
- balls 319; for Grant 48
- bands (musical) 185-6, 190
- bandstand 169, 186
- Banks, Thomas 186
- Bank of Missouri 230
- Bank of Robert Sturdivant 230-1
- Bank of Southeast Missouri 231, 232
- banks 230-4
- Baptist association 92
- Baptist Church, Jackson 92
- Baptist Headlight
- Baptist Student Center 148; illus. 93
- Baptists 90-98
- Bar Association 307-8
- Barbieri, Fr. M. 137
- Barcus, Wier M. 320
- Bard 279
- Barenkamp, Joseph 311
- Baret, Rev. T. C. 109
- Barham, Rev. C. J. 105, 106
- Barker, Charles 62
- Barklage, Mrs. Donald Z. 303
- Barks, James A. 72
- Barks, Mrs. M. M. 123
- Barnes, Mrs. Charles 303
- Barnett, Tom P. 282
- Baron, A. R. 312
- Baron, Adolph 60
- Barrett, Rev. R. M. 94
- Barringer, Rev. C. E. 118, 120
- Barringer, Mrs. Vernon 310
- Barroll, C. E. 276
- Bartels, Linus W. 298
- Bartels Store 189, 213
- bartering 218-20, 229
- Bartholomew, Rev. A. 109, 127
- baseball 193-4, 236, 303, 321, 297; illus. 297; junior 313
- basketball 194-5, 300
- Bateman, Rev. T. D. 109
- Batjer, F. D. 302
- Batten, Rev. J. L. 101
- Battle of Cape Girardeau see Cape Girardeau, Battle of
- Bauerly, Ruth Ann 314
- Baugh, Margaret 152
- Baughn, Rev. F. D. 97
- Bauman, Jesse M. 275
- Baxter, Rev. J. A. 105
- Baynham, Guy A. 300
- Beadle, Mrs. Thomas H. 314
- Beal, Harold V. 56, 312
- Beardsley, Rev. Arthur 110
- beauty schools 150
- Beck, Arnold 42
- Beck, W. 130
- Becker, W. 130
- Beckman, Ray E. 72
- Beckman, Robert L. 298-299, 314
- Beckman, Mrs. Robert L. 314, 316
- Beckwith, Mrs. William 123
- Beckwith Archaeological Collection 145
- Bedford, Helen 146, 308
- Behrens, A. P. 322
- Bell, Rev. G. F. 198
- bell, Baptist church 93
- bell, Presbyterian church 109
- Belmont Branch Railroad 256, 258
- Bemberg, Rev. Fred 113
- Ben Hur 320
- Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks 320
- Benjamin and Bartels 252
- Bennion, Donald B. 116
- Berberich Delivery Company 229
- Berg, Kathryn 280
- Bergland, Mrs. Erna Thilenius 58
- Bergman, Madeline 309
- Bergmann, Mary 327
- Bergmann, W. F. 243, 302
- Bernthal, Rev. Al 107
- Berry, A. W. 243
- Berry, Richard 260

INDEX

- Berryman, Rev. J. C. 101
Berthiaume, Marie 24
Bertling, Fred W. 243
Bertling Church 107
Bertrand, Rev. J. A. 105
Bethany Baptist Chapel 95
Bethel Assembly of God Church 114
Bethel Baptist Church 91
Betton, C. F. 322
Betton, Rev. W. W. 106
Beyer, G. M. 130
Bible Baptist Church 94
bicentennial of Cape Girardeau 192
bicycles 240; races 196
Bierbaum, Carl G. 305
Big Bend Church of God 114
Big Inch pipeline 164, 185
Big Square 180, 269
Bilbrey Brothers 278
bingo games 198, 296
Bird, Mrs. Lucy Hunter 317
birds, sanctuaries 166-7, 171, 174, 330
Bishop, W. Glenn 312
Bitner, H. C. 265
Black, Mrs. Don 304
Black, Rev. 95
Black, Rev. Frank 106
Black, Mrs. Julia Allan 317
Black, W. D. 242
Black, Walter 228
Blackburn, Rev. Leroy 94
blacksmiths 28, 211, 226
Blair, Robert 32
Blair, Thomas 98
Blake, Mrs. Hobert 320
Blanchfield, Rev. R. 119
Blattner, Charles 113
Blaylock, Mrs. Elizabeth 325
Bledsoe, Isaac 32
Bleibtreu, Rev. Ed. 113
Block, Zalma 227
Blood Bank Program 327
Blomeyer, A. D. 242
Blomeyer, Mrs. Mary Harris 317
Bloomfield Rock Road 240
Blount, Dr. Daniel 106
Blount, Rev. Harry 120
Bluebird Trail 171
Blumer, Mrs. Opa; 325
Blunt, Rev. Ben 118
B'Nai B'Rith Lodge 114-5
B'Nai Israel Synagogue 114-5
336
- boards and commissions 79
Bock, Eddie 331
Bock, Mrs. Edith 325
Bogges, Rev. Olin 101, 122
Bohannan, Rev. & Mrs. E. G. 117
Bohle, Henry 113
Bohnsack, Dr. Anita 308
Bohnsack, C. H. 296
Bohnsack, Maurice 322
Bohrod, Aaron 183
Bolen, Homer R. 146
Bollinger, George Frederick 38, 212
Bollinger, Mrs. S. P. 321
bonded debt, city 80
Bone, Mr. & Mrs. Eldon C. 228
Bonfield, Wroe 325
Bonney, D. V. 247
Boone, Daniel 18, 64
Booth, Gen. Evangeline 121-2
Borum, Rev. S. S. 97
Boss Night 310
Boston Grocery 286
Boswell, Mrs. Madge 325
Bouillier, Fr. John 86, 88
Bougainville *see* Lorimier, Charlotte
Boulder Crest 168, 284
Boutin, Charles 287, 302
Bowerman, Charles 317
Bowhunters 198
Bowlins, The 42
bowling 196, 300, 322; with cannon-balls 48
boxing 196
Boy Scouts of America 327-8
Boyd, Mrs. Lilly Belt 303
Boyt, Col. Russell 60, 62
Bradley, Capt. 27, 28
Bradley, Samuel 28
Brameltt, C. R. 232, 233
Brand, Fev. Fred H. 118
Brandt, J. C. 146
Brandt, Mrs. J. C. 186
Brandt, Richard C. 288, 289
Brandt, Mrs. Richard C. 305
Brandt, William C. 288
Brandts, Fr. John 137
Brayton, Rev. G. F. 94
Brenecke, Mrs. Lulu 325
Brewer, Rev. Norman F. 118
breweries 214
brick and tile 206, 213
brick house, first 275

INDEX

- bridge, covered 212
 bridge, Mississippi River 242, 244-5,
 255, 295; illus. 245
 Bridgeman, Mrs. Garvey 305
 Brincefield, I. G. 281
 Brinkmeyer, Rev. Henry 104
 Brinkopf, Al 300
 Broadway Electric Theatre 188
 Broadway Hotel 228
 Broadway School 134
 Broadway Theatre 188-9
 Brock, Uriah 166
 Brockmire, Mrs. Ralph 303
 Brodtmann, Carl 113
 Brooks, A. J. 41
 Brooks, James F. 286
 Brothers of the Brush 192
 Brown, Dr. P. 275
 Brown, Rev. R. S. 109
 Brown, Robert 275, 280
 Brown, Wilson 127, 324
 Browning, R. O. 296
 Brownwood and Northwestern Rail-
 road 262
 Bruening, Helene 130
 Bruihl, Charles F. 43-4
 Brummer, Martin 236
 Buckner, Alexander 166, 307
 Buckner-Ragsdale Store 115, 227;
 building 149, 272
 buckskin see deerskins
 "Buddy Poppies" 319-20
 budget, city 80
 Buedry, Fr. J. F. 88
 Bueltemann, Rev. Charles A. 104
 Bueltemann, Christian 102
 Bugg, Rev. C. Raymond 94
 Bull, Thomas 90, 91
 Bunny Bread 216
 Burch, Mrs. Ora 325
 Burfordville 30; mill 126, 175, 212;
 illus. 29
 Burk, J. F.
 Burks, Rev. 105
 Burks, Fr. T. 88
 Burneson, Mr. & Mrs. R. W. 183
 Burns, Anna V. 309
 Burns, Robert 275
 Burrough, F. E. 307
 Burrough, Jacob H. 141, 307
 Burrough, Ida 142
 Burrough, Kenrick 307
 Bryan, Mrs. William 305
 Bryan, William M. 288-9
 Burrough home 50
 Burton, Howard 116
 buses 247-8; city 270
 Bush, Mrs. Pearl 309
 business see finances, merchants,
 trade
 business colleges 149-50
 Business and Professional Women
 308-9
 Butchers and Bloom 211
 Buxton, Val 116
 Byrd, John 70
 Byrd Settlement 126
 Byrd's Creek 30, 211
 Byerly, C. C. 148
 Byrne, Fr. P. V. 140
 Byron, Leonard A. 302, 312
 C & H Bus Line 248
 Cabildo 64
 Cagleco Sports Wear 215, 216
 "Cairo" ferry 255
 Call, Ray 62, 312
 Calvin, Rev. Otway 110
 Camp Lewallen 328
 camp meetings 98
 Camp Strong 41, 46
 Campbell, Arch A. 312
 Campbell Mattress Company 216
 Campbell, Rev. F. Y. 94
 Campbell, Stephen 41
 Cannaday, Rev. D. E. 105
 Cannon, Rev. & Mrs. B. E. 117
 Cannon, Fr. C. 140
 Cannon, Rev. E. J. 88
 cannon salute 31
 Capaha Arrow 279
 Capaha Ball Club 176, 193, 298
 Capaha Bridle Club 198
 Capaha Bluffs 12, 14, 85;
 illus. 13
 Capaha Parade 180
 Capaha Park 114, 164, 169, 179, 181,
 193, 196, 197, 251, 298; illus. 57, 297
 Capahas 14, 15
 Cape Armature Company 216
 Cape Central Airways 150, 267
 Cape Choraliens 185
 Cape City Guards 54
 Cape Council No. 20 Royal and Select
 Masters 323-4
 Cape County Immigration Society 291
 337

INDEX

- Cape County Herald 279
Cape Lens Company 216
Cape Manufacturing Company 216
Cape Mattress Company 216
Cape County Memorial Park Cemetery 166
Cape County Milling Company 212
Cape County Post 280
Cape County Park and Fair Ass'n 169
Cape Crive-In Theatre 189
Cape Exchange Bank 232
Cape Frozen Food Center 216
Cape Furniture Manufacturing Co. 216
Cape Girardeau 45, 49, 50-4, 293; battle of 50-4; beginnings 14, 19, 20, 31-3, 35, 65; boundaries 16, 21, 32, 65, 67, 68; District 26, 29, 36, 63, 125, 200, 201; illus. see list in front; incorporations 31-2, 67-8, 68-9, 72; Liberty ship 58; location 11, 19, 35, 44, 46; map 16, 21; steamboat 251
Cape Girardeau Academy 127-8
Cape Girardeau Academy for Boys 109
Cape Girardeau Airport Board 266-7
Cape Girardeau and Chester Railroad 264
Cape Girardeau and Southwestern Railway 262
Cape Girardeau "Blues" (softaball) 194
Cape Girardeau Business College 149
Cape Girardeau Commandery No. 55 324
Cape Girardeau County 11, 82-3
Cape Girardeau County Historical Society 309
Cape Girardeau County Medical Journal 161
Cape Girardeau County Society for Crippled Children 136
Cape Girardeau Eagle (Union Ser.) 46
Cape Girardeau Flying Service 267
Cape Girardeau Garden Club 329-30
Cape Girardeau Guardsmen 47
"Cape Girardeau Indians" airplane 58
Cape Girardeau Institute 149
Cape Girardeau-Jackson Hack Line 247
Cape Girardeau-Jackson Interurban Railway Company 269-70
Cape Girardeau Library Association 150
Cape Girardeau Male and Female Academy 127
Cape Girardeau Memorial Park Cemetery 173
Cape Girardeau Memorial Co. 216
Cape Girardeau Mission 102
Cape Girardeau News Company 278
Cape Girardeau Northern Railroad 265
Cape Girardeau Office Training School 149
Cape Girardeau Railway Company 260
Cape Girardeau Street Railway Company 268
Cape Girardeau Symphony Orchestra 185, 187
Cape Girardeau Teachers Credit Union 236
Cape Girardeau Telephone Company 286-7
Cape Girardeau's Business 279
Cape Hotel 228
Cape LaCroix Creek 85-6, 174, 211, 294; marker 173, 293, 294; illus. 87
Cape Lime and Marble Co. 206-7
Cape Neon Sign Company 216
Cape Plating Company 216
Cape Ready-Mix 216
Cape Rock 16, 17, 171-2, 218, 254, 329; Drive 171-2, 244, 284, 330; illus. 167; Park 17, 171-2, 284; illus. 17
Cape Sand Company 216
Cape Special Road District 171-2, 174, 243-5
Cape Talk 276
Cape Transit Corporation 270
Cape Tribune 279
Cape Vault Company 216
card parties, benefit 198
Cargle, John 296
Carnahan, A. S. J. 279
Carnegie Corporation 152
Carnegie Public Library 136, 151, 169, 305; illus. 151
carnivals 178, 182
Carondelet, Baron de 19
Carpenter, Rev. H. E. 113
Carpenter, J. B. 299
carpenters 28, 211, 226
Carper, Rev. N. H. 106
Carr, H. E. 312
Carrington, W. T. 135
Carroll, Alice P. 136-7, 308, 311
Carroll, Glenn 189
Carson, Rev. A. B. 94

INDEX

- Carter, Mrs. H. K. 62
 Carter, A. Q. 302
 Carter, Gen. George W. 50, 52, 54
Caruthers, Mrs. Mary 327
 Caruthers, J. Henry
 Casebolt, A. M. 276
 Casey, Frank 309
 Casquins 14, 15
 Cassilly, E. B. 127
 Catholic High School 128, 129-30, 194,
 296, 311
 Catholic institutions and slaves 69
 Catholic organizations 322
 Catholics 85-90, 98
 Caton, Mrs. E. A. 152, 324, 325
 cave dwellers 49
 Cavender, Col. John S. 43
Cearnal, Mrs. Ruth 309
 celebrations 190-2
 cement plant *see* Marquette Cement...
 cemeteries 24, 34, 156, 165-7, 170, 249,
 293, 294, 316; *illus.* 293
 Cemetery Association 34, 166
Censor 275
 Centenary Methodist Church 99, 100,
 101, 102, 124; *illus.* 101
 centennial of Cape Girardeau 190-1
 Central Junior High School 134, 270, 311
 Central High School 52, 134, 135, 171,
 270, 278, 279, 296; *illus.* 135; Tigers
 194, 195
 Central Materials Company 216
 Central Packing Company 216
 Central Tank Company 216
 Cercos, Fr. H. 137, 138
 Cerre, Gabriel 20
 Chalk Bluff, Arkansas 41
 Chamber of Commerce 229, 266, 279,
 282, 294-5, 308
 Chambers' Commercial College and
 Manual Writing School 148
 Chancellor, Harold C. 228
 Chandley, Rev. J. A. 106
 Charlings, Bill 295
Chapman, V. A. 146, 312
 Chappel, Rev. Raymond 119
 Chappell, Rev. William F. 94
 charter, city 156
 Chase, Alberta 161
 chautauquas 178, 326
 Cheney, Mrs. Frances A. 141
 Cheney, Lucius H. 141, 145, 166
 Cheney Hall 144
 Cherokee movement 255
 Cherokee Rifle Club 197
 Cherry, Ethel M. 308
 Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway
 256, 264
 Chicago fire 77
 Chicon, Gene 300
 Children of the American Revolution
 313-4
 Chili Day 298
 Christ Episcopal Church 109-11
 Christ Evangelical and Reformed
 Church 113
 cholera 156
 Church, Frank 178
 Church of Christ 115
 Church of God 115-6
 Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day
 Saints 116-7
 Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ 117
 Church of the Nazarene 117
 churches 85-124, 191; basketball league
 194; first 293; mission 92; regulations,
 early 91-2
 city administration 71-84 *see also*
 government
 City and County Softball League 194
 city council 68-9, 75, 76, 77, 79, 87, 243
 city-county relations 82-4
 city departments 79
 city hall 82
 City Hotel *see* St. Charles Hotel
 "City of Roses" 329, 330
 city officers 71-3; salaries 76-7
 City Patrol Board 75
 City Planning Commission 244
 city workhouse 72
 civic clubs 292-302
 Civic "500" 295
 Civic Music Association 186
 Civil Defense 49, 57, 61-2, 171, 304
 Civil War 38, 44-55, 74-6, 138-9, 157,
 239, 255, 256, 272, 276, 286; federal
 occupation 44-54, 180-1; forts 170-1;
 government 74-76; internees 128;
 refugees 135
 Clack, Mary 314
 Clark, Rev. C. C. 101
 Clark, Rev. E. T. 101
 Clark, George B. 277
 Clark, George Rogers 18, 28
 Clark, Rev. John H. 92, 94
 Clark, W. A. 299

INDEX

- Clarke, C. B. 142
Classroom Teachers Ass'n 147
clays 206, 213
Cleland, Rev. Laurence W. 94
clerk, city 79; county 83
Cleino, Bertie 183
"Cleveland Cliffs" illus. 253
climate 200
Clippard, Ennis W. 322
Clopton, Rev. J. J. 110
Club House see Community House
Clubb, Mrs. William 305
Cluley, Miss H. 132
Cluley, John M. 42, 132, 325
coaxial cable 287, 290
Cobb, John S. 41, 133
Coca-Cola Bottling Company 216
Cochran, Mrs. J. H. 313
Coerver, William H. 72
Coerver's Drug Store 164
Coffee Drinkers Friendship Club 295
Coker, A. S. 277, 280
Coker, J. A. 276
Coker and Honey 280
Cole and Webbs Market 97
Coley, C. P. 149
Coley, Morris 328
collector, city 79; county 84
College Elementary School 310
College High School 194, 195
College Message 279
College Museum 144, 154
College Pilot Training Program 266
Collins, Earl A. 184, 298, 309
Colonial Dames of America 314
Columbus Club Association 322
Comer, Liston E. 302
Comet 281
commandant 35-6, 64-5
Commercial Club 264, 294-5, 329
commercial schools 140
Commercial Tank Lines 247
commission government 77, 78-9, 81
Common Pleas Courthouse see
 Courthouse
communications 271-90
Community 279
Community Building (Club House) 114, 190
Community Chorus 185
Community Concert Ass'n 186-7
Community Teachers Ass'n 147
Community Theatre 183-4
Confederates, hospital 102; Monument 55, 319; treatment of 44-5; troops 39-42
Congers, Pope 42
Consolidated School of Aviation 266, 267
Continental Southern Coaches 248
Continental Trailways 248
Cook, Charles D. 274
Cook, John D. 127
Cooke, Mrs. Howard G. 309
Cooperative Music Ass'n 186
coopers 205-6
Conklin, Rev. A. W. 98
Conley, Lewis H. 60
copper 14
corduroy roads 239-40
Corsier, William 251-2
Cotner, Barrett 266
cotton 203, 215, 200, 250; illus. 219
Cotton Belt Railroad 256, 294
council-manager government 80-1, 284
county-city relations 82-4
Courthouse 44, 70, 71, 82, 94, 144, 169, 226, 257, 284, 286, 293; illus. 75
Courthouse Park 33, 55, 57, 168-9, 186, 295; illus. 75
courts 70-1; circuit 70; city 77; Common Pleas 70; Quarter Sessions 31, 70, 293; illus. 71; Record 77; United States District 71, 84, 272
Cousin, Barthelemy 24, 26, 28, 32, 65, 211-2
Cousoult, Rev. Orville 96
Cowen, Rev. J. F. 108
Cowden, Emma E. 142
Cox, Rev. & Mrs. J. L. 117
Craftsman Printing Company 217
Crain, Rev. William 99
Cramer, George H. 42, 71, 73
Cramer, M. 307
Cramer, William 214
Cramer, Wilson 307
Craig, James 41
Craig, Peter 37
Craig, White 41
Cravens, Rev. W. F. 95
credit unions 235-6
Crenshaw, Rev. 118
Crewdson, Rev. Ira D. 113
Crigler, Ross Lloyd 152, 308
Crippled Children, Society for 161-2
Crippled Children's Service 84

INDEX

- Crockett, David 21
 Crocker, Rev. G. A. 97
 Crocker, J. N. 135
 crops 202-4
 Crosier, Mrs. Ira 303
 Croslin, Rev. J. C. 97
 cross 173
 Cross, George 278
 Cross, William 110, 133
 Crowe, Rev. Jack 116
 Cruse, Kenneth 62, 318
 Cuddy, Rev. P. 88
 Culler, L. M. 227
 Cullman, Rev. 118
 Cunningham, Dr. H. L. 161
 Cunningham, Rex E. 301, 302
 Curry, Rev. J. W. 106
 Cushing, Elizabeth 183
 Cypress Island 28
- Dacy, Mrs. Alice 325
 Daily Tribune 279
 Dale, Rev. J. A. 97
 Dalton, Mrs. Blanch 325
 Dalton, Mr. & Mrs. L. L. 104
 Dalton, S. P. 299, 307-8
 Dalton, Mrs. S. P. 306
 dance 182
 "Daniel E. Miller" captured 41
 Daniels, Rev. C. C. 94
 Daniels, Col. Edward 41, 46-47
 Danks, Tom 327
 Darling, Fr. Willis 90
 D'Aubin, Mons. 18
 Daugherty, Abraham 37
 Daugherty, Rev. R. H. 102
 Daughters of the American **Colonists** 316
 Daughters of the American Revolution 316-7
 Davies, Rev. F. 107
 Davion, Fr. Ambrose 16, 85
 Davis, Rev. 111
 Davis, Rev. Albert
 Davis, B. F. 307
 Davis, Garah 27
 Davis, George W. 105
 Davis, Greer W. 280
 Davis, Jefferson 42
 Davis, P. H. 71, 127
 Davis, Dr. Patrick Henry 275
 Davis, Rev. Philip 99
 Davis, S. W. 277
- Davis, Rev. Thomas 99
 Davis Electric Company 215, 217
 Dawson, W. R. 323
 Day Transfer Company 246
 Dean, E. B. 227
 DeAndries, Fr. 86
 Deal, Riley 314
 Dearmont, Marguerite Oliver 314
 Dearmont, Russell 298-9, 307, 327
 Dearmont, Sally 314
 Dearmont, Washington S. 144, 145, 146, 302
 DeBourg, Fr. William 86
 Decker, Bruce 228
 deerskins 218-9
 Deevers, Ed 295
 Deimund, Otto 104
 DeLassus, Charles 31, 36
 Delawares 18, 20, 21, 26
 Democrat 275, 277, 278
 Dempsey Grocery Company 252
 Deneke, Arthur F. 302
 Deneke, Mrs. Genofeva 308, 309
 Denishawn Dancers 284
 Dennis, J. B. 307
 Dennis Scivally Park 284
 Dennison, M. A. 286
 depressions 33, 232, 257
 DeSoto, Hernando 14, 15, 85
 Deutscher Volks Freund 280
 Dickens, Charles 227
 Dickneite, Fr. Rainierius 88
 Dickson, Rev. J. K. P. 101
 Dietrich, Ben 295
 Dippold, Brothers Manufacturing Company 217
 Dittlinger, Dr. 242
 Dittlinger, Michael 42, 132
 Disabled American Veterans 317-8
 Dishman, Mrs. Pearl 325
 distilleries 211, 214
 District Fairs *see* fairs
 District Teachers Ass'n 136
 Dobbins, Edward 127
 Doby, Rev. S. C. 106
 Dockery, Fr. G. H. 88, 140
 Dockins, Rev. J. C. 118
 doctors 158
 Dodge, Gen. Henry 37
 Dodge, Rev. Josiah 91
 Doesselmann, Carl 107-8
 Doggett Park 174
 Doherty, William T. 146, 302

INDEX

- Domenech, Fr. Michael 137
Donnybrook 176
Dormeyer, Byron 299
Dougherty, Ralph 86, 137
Dougherty, William 29-30
Douglass, Rev. Calvin A. 106
Douglass, Robert S. 153
Downing, Fr. D. J. 88
Doyle, E. M. 196
Doyle, Rev. F. L. 118
Doyle, Leo 257
Drake, H. E. 279
dramatics 183-4
drays 74, 268
Dreamland Theatre 188
Dreher, Fred 183
drive-in theatres 189; illus. 289
drives 171-3
Drope, Rev. E. E. 120
Drum, Edward L. 72
Drum, Victor 312
Drum and Bugle Corps 313; illus. 59
Duckworth, Albert S. 146
Duckworth, Adm. Herbert 58
Duckworth, Mrs. Lottie B. 326
Duckworth Scientific Collection 145
dugouts 205, 210, 249
Dumphy, Fr. P. R. 88
dumps for waste 163
Duncan, Mrs. R. S. 304
Dunklin, Maurice T. 61, 297, 312
Dunlap, Mary C. 227
Duram, John 261
Dutch, Ezra J. 108, 131
Dutcher, C. H. 145
Duvall, Rev. T. John 94
Duyra, Rev. J. P. 88
- Eagle, Cape Girardeau 46-48, 275-6;
Jackson 280; Union Series 275
Eagle's Nest 275, 293
Earl, Rev. H. G. 120
Earley, Robert 312
earthquake 275
Eastern Star, Order of 323
Ebanues, Tom 62
Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church
102
Eckelmann, Robert 62
Eckhardt, Otto 180
Eddlemon, Michael S. 42
Edge, Rev. Benjamin 99
Edmundson, Rev. Joseph 99
- education 125-48; higher 137-48; see also schools
Education Supervisor, State 84
Educational Outlook 279
educational organizations 306-12
Edwards, Hanna 91
Edwards, Rev. Matthew 120
Edwards, Neal C. 296
Edwards, Paul 297
Edwards, Walter R. 299
Eggemann Feed and Produce 217
Eichenberger, Rev. Jacob 104
Eighth Missouri Cavalry 41
Eisenhaur, Rev. M. O. 106
El Camino Real 238-9, 286, 317;
marker, illus. 25
electric service 164, 282; illus. 213
Eleventh Missouri Volunteers 47
Elfrink Truck Lines 246-7
Elks 320; building 152, 320; ladies'
auxiliary 321-2
Ellis, Alfred P. 131
Ellis, Charles G. 32, 226
Ellis, Rev. John W. 104
Ellis, Solomon 32
Ellis Hotel 127, 151
Ellis-Wathen-Ranney House 167-8, 293;
illus. 67
Elyson, Rev. George S. 94
Elrod, Mrs. D. B. 304
Employment Security, State 84
Engelberta, Sister 158
engineer, city 77, 79, 80, 164
Engineers, Corps of 84
engineers' society 312
Engelmann, E. H. 231
Engelmann, Edward D. 71, 78, 307
English, Thomas B. 307
Enrolled Missouri Militia 42
epidemics 156
Erb, Newman 262
Erlbacher, Eddie 243
Erlbacher Machinery and Transporta-
tion Company 217
Erlbacher Materials Company 216
Esicar's Old Hickory Smokehouse 216
Esquire Theatre 189
Estes, Willard 296-7
Evans, James 307
Evening News 277
Ewing, H. C. 141
Exchange Club 193, 296
excursions 191; boat, illus. 301

INDEX

- explorers 11-16
explosion of the "Sea Bird" 138
exports 201, 220, 222, 249
Expositor 275
- Fagan, Mr. 141
Fain, Rev. G. C. 102
Fair Board 170, 181
fairgrounds, south of town 44; Gordon-
ville Road 77, 181; see also Capaha
Park, Arena Park
Fairmont Cemetery 166
fairs 180-2, 190, 283, 284, 296; illus.
181, 191
Faris, Rev. William M. 109, 128
Farley, Belmont 147
farm agent, county 202
Farm and Home Savings Ass'n 235
Farmcrest Dairy Products 217
Farmers and Merchants Bank 234;
building 327; illus. 235
Farmers Hotel 228
farming 30, 33, 200-4, 220; production
202-4
Farrar, George W. 141
Faust, Mrs. Martha 325
Faust, Mrs. Russell 311
Federal Building see Post Office
Federal Bureau of Investigation 84
Federal Materials Company 208, 216
Fee, Mary H. 316, 317
Feely, Fr. I. X. 88, 140
Feleicitas, Sister 158
Felix, Dr. Hugo 166
Fenton, Mrs. Russell 308
Ferguson, John A. 300
Ferguson, Mrs. Louise Curry 149, 324
Ferguson, Rev. O. J. 105
Ferguson, S. B. 286
Ferguson, Tom 299
ferries 74, 255; illus. 255
Fesler, Rev. C. C. 106
festivals 92, 175
Field, V. Ernest 300
field athletics 195-6
Fields, Rev. 98
Figari, Fr. H. 88, 137
filling stations 226, 242
Fin, Fur and Feather Club 197, 291-2
finances, city 76, 79
financial institutions 224, 229-36
Finch, James A. 307
- Finch, James A. Jr. 296, 299, 307
Finch, Lehman 299
Fink, Mike 249
fire department 72-3, 76, 79, 109;
bonds 80; chief 79
firewood inspector 73
First Assembly of God Church 117-8
First Baptist Church 92-4, 95, 96-7, 98,
148
First Christian Church 111-3; illus. 111
First Federal Savings and Loan Ass'n
234
First National Bank 232-3; illus. 233
First Pentecostal Assembly 118
First Wisconsin Cavalry 46-7, 276
Fish, Chief (Indian) 22
Fisher, Rev. Earl 120
Fisher, Ivan L. 299, 312
fishing 197, 199-200
Fitzgerald, Eileen 152
flag, Missouri 317; illus. 315
flatboats 205, 249-50, 253
Flemens, Mrs. Mary 325
Flentge, A. J. 228
Fleshman, Rev. & Mrs. C. E. 117
Fletcher, Thomas C. 257-8
Flinn, M. 137
Flinn, Rev. William 109
Flint, Timothy 108
floods 96, 118, 137, 327; control 254
Fluhrer, Carl 148
Fluhrer, Charles Frederick 148
flying see aviation
Flynn, Mrs. Gerald 305
Fontainebleau, Treaty of 63
football 190, 194
Ford, Rev. S. H. 94
Ford, Walter H. 72, 296
Foreschle, Rev. Jacob F. 104
Forrest Hills Memorial Garden
Cemetery 166
fortifications 43, 48-50, 293; fort A 49,
180, 213; illus. 39; fort B 50, 52, 141;
site, illus. 45; fort C 49-50; illus. 51;
fort D 44, 48-9
Fort D Park 49, 62, 170-1; illus. 53
Foster, E. B. 236
Foster, Jim 189
Foster, Samuel 91
Fountain Spring 21; see also Indian
Park
Four Square Church 118-9

INDEX

- Fourth of July Picnics 313
Fox, Burwell 146
Fox, Mrs. Helen Coerver 152
Foy, P. L. 275
Franke, Rev. Arno H. 113
Franklin House 228
Franklin School 134, 270, 310
"Franklins" baseball team 193
fraternal orders 320-6
"Fremont Rangers" 42
Freeze Threshing Machine Co. 214
French, colonists 19, 29; explorers
14, 15; regime 64-5
"Frenchman's Store" 17, 19
French's Floating Palace 176
Frey, Mrs. Leon 303
Friant, H. Marie 308
Friant, Julian N. 302
Friant, Regina 306
Friday Lee Roy 62
Frisco Railroad 214-5, 225, 256, 261,
263-5, 269, 286, 294; station and train,
illus. 265
Frommel, Fr. P. 140
Frye, John Grant 56, 300, 312
Fuerth, Charles 88
Fuerth, Joseph 322
furs and fur trade 200, 201, 210, 218-9
- Gaines, Rev. George 105
Gaines, Harry 312
Gaines, Rev. T. W. 106
Gaither, Mrs. Doyle 304
Gale, C. T. 71
Gamblin, Mrs. Emery 305
gambling 66, 175
Gamelin, Antoine 27
garages 226, 242, 243
garbage disposal 163
Garber, Arthur 62
garden clubs 329-30
gardens 167-8, 172, 182
Gardiner, J. J. 127
Garner, R. C. 62, 296
Garraghty, Edward 42
Garrison, Rev. M. A. 106
gas 165
Gastion, Rev. J. F. 106
"Gateway to the Ozarks" 244
Gauss, Rev. O. W. 109
Gehrs, John H. 152
Gem Theatre 188
General Baptist Church 93, 94-5
344
- General Sign Company 216
Genet invasion 19
Genung and Smith 278
George, Mrs. Homer 304
Gerardeau see Cape Girardeau
Gerhardt, J. W. "Bill" 187, 264
Gerhardt, Mrs. Viva 325
German-American Bank 231
German bands 184
German immigrants 38, 56, 88, 102,
103, 108, 113, 150, 176, 204, 291
Gibbs, C. R. 312
Giboney, Alexander 29, 74, 255
'Giboneys, The 165
Giddings, Rev. Salmon 108
Gilbert, Rev. Otto J. 113
Gillard, Kathleen 306
Gells, Fr. 90
Gilroy, John 261
Gilroy, Patrick 44
Girardean 279
Girardo see Cape Girardeau
Girardot, Sieur Jean B. 16, 72, 218
Girardot see Cape Girardeau
Girardot, Colombia 16
Girardot Investment Company 228
Glachsbart, Rev. Herman 108
Glaize, Rev. Samuel 99
Glascock, Charnell 98
Glenn, D. A. 232, 243
Glueck, Herbert 318
Gobel, Rev. Elmer 115
Gockel, Anton 247
Gockel, Gus 248
Gockel, William 247-8
Godwin, John 267
Goetsch, Gustav 183
Goetz, Joseph 88
Goldsmith, Rev. N. G. 94
golf 196, 297
Good Hope Hotel 228
"Good Intent Fire Company" 73
Goodale, C. T. 135
"Gordon C. Greene" illus. 299
Gospel Center 119
government 30, 63-84; agencies 83-4;
documents 154
Goyert, Fred 279
Grace Methodist Church 102; pro-
posed, illus. 103
graduation exercises 132
Graf, Joseph 61
Gramling, E. M. 227

INDEX

- Gramling, Mrs. E. M. 162
 Grand Army of the Republic 54-5
 Grand Theatre 188
 Grant, Mrs. C. L. 309
 Grant, Gen. U. S. 48, 227
 Grauel, Harold O. 183, 324
 Gravel Road Fund 76
 Graves, David A. 298
 Graves, Rev. J. A. 109
 Gray, Charles 251
 Gray, Rev. J. F. 99
 Gray, William E. 142
 Great Southern Coaches 248
 Greater Cape Girardeau Catholic High School *see* Catholic High School
 Green, Rev. David 91
 Green, Rev. J. S. 94
 Green, Mrs. Maria Mount 317
 Green, Robert 70
 Green, Roy A. 298
 Green, Samuel M. 307
 Green, Thomas Parish 92, 94
 Green and Franklin 277
 Green Brothers 277
 "Green Pastures" 284
 Green Tree Hotel 228
 Greene, Anne 110
Greene, George 277
 Greene, George H. 132
 Greene, Rev. L. F. 106
 Greene, May 110, 135-6, 147, 311
 Greer, Manning 72, 296
 "greffier" 26
 Greyhound Lines, Southeastern 248
 Grieb, E. W. 269
 Grisom, Mrs. Iva 325
 Grojean, Joseph 312
 Groseilliers and Radisson 14
 Grove, F. M. 132
 Groves, Frederic A. 243, 244, 302, 329
 Groves, Mrs. Frederic A. 316, 317
 Groves, Marjorie 314
 Groves Motor Company 193, 313
 Gruelle, Wallace 276
 Gruenewald, Rev. Frank 104
 Guemmer, Rev. H. 107
 guerillas 41, 46, 47
 Guething, John 70
 Guill, E. A. 269
 Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railroad 256
 gunboats approach 49
 gunsmiths 23, 28, 211, 226
 Gwinn, M. S. 312
 Haarig "Aces" baseball team 193
 Haas, Anton 168
 Haas, Henry H. 72, 152
 Hackman, Rev. William H. 104
 Haden, Anthony 32, 307
 Hadley, Gov. 55
 Haertel, F. 130
 Hagan, Clarence C. 322
 Hahs, Luther 147, 296, 309
 Haile, Lemon 43
 Hake, Rev. W. S. 113
 Halberstadt, Rev. W. L. 101
 Hale, Rev. Jesse 99
 Hall, Dr. Frank 331
 Hall, Jemima 91
 Hall, Rev. S. A. 118
 Haman, Christian 102
 Haman, Mrs. Gladys 325
 Haman, Mrs. Harry 313
 Haman, Heinrich 102
 Haman, Henry 102, 232
 Hamilton, A. V. 135
 Hamilton, Mrs. W. J. 124
 Hamilton, William M. 276
 Hammond, Vernon A. 113
 Hampton, Rev. B. Wade 113
Hampton, D. D. 280
 Hampton's Bakery 216
 handball 196
 Handy, Rev. J. C. 101
 Handy, Noah 127
 Hankemeyer, Rev. Henry 103-4
 Hanover Grade School 107
 Hanover Lutheran Church 107
 Hansen, Lieut. Tom 297
 "harangue" by Lorimier 22
 Harbison, John C. 307
 Harbor Department 77
 Harbison, John C. 126
 Harbison, Mrs. Louise Ranney 153
 Hardesty, Benson C. 292, 301, 307
 Hardison, Rev. S. A. 106
 Hardin, Rev. J. H. 112
 Hardlee, Dr. J. H. 157
 Harmon, Jim 183
 Harms, Rev. Eugene 108
 Harper, Mrs. Fay 325
 Harper, Mrs. James 303
 Harrell, Rev. Robert L. 113
 Harris, C. P. 330-1
 Harris, Charles 296
 Harris, Clyde D. 187, 233, 244
 Harris, E. R. 299

INDEX

- Harris, Rev. Elam 110
Harris, Fred D. 312
Harris, Rev. J. N. 106
Harris, John T. 142
Harris, Mrs. Thomas G. 308, 330
Harris, William P. 42
Harris Field 266
Harrison, Arthur W. 186, 302
Harrison, C. L. 62, 78, 152, 244;
 library 154
Harrison, N. C. 132
Harrison, Robert 298-9
Harrison, William H. 208, 269, 329
Harrison family 166, 215
Harry Newman Utility Plant illus. 213
Hart, W. G. 278
Hartel, Rev. William 104
Hart's Bread 216
Harvey, Rev. J. D. 115
Hassinger, G. C. 197
Hatchel, Rev. J. L. 120
Hathaway, Abner 28
Hauenschild, Henry 234
Haw, Rev. J. Linn 105
Haw, Rev. M. T. 101
Haw, Mrs. Mabel Ellen Hunter 317
Haw, Rev. Uriel 99
Hawkins, David L. 300
Hawkins, Mrs. R. O. 331
Hayden, Anderson 62
Hayden, Dr. Belemus 29
Hayes, Christopher 70
Haynes, Rev. W. A. 113
hayrides 198
Hays, Rev. W. J. 101
Hays Hotel 228
Hazen, Earl 183
Head-Light 279
Headrick, Rev. S. C. 105
Headrick, Mrs. W. H. 305
Headrick Brothers 217
Heady, C. V. 322
Heady, Rev. Floyd E. 118
health affairs 155-63
health agencies 161
healthdepartment 79, 162-3, 165; facil-
 ties 157; officer 79; services 80
Hearn, Rev. Fred A. 106
Heaton, Viola 161
Hebbeler, Harold 299
Hebron Church 92
Hecht, Louis 114
Hehner, Rev. Edward S. 104
- Heidel, Rev. George E. 104
Heil, Mrs. Christine Wheeler 146
Heim, Fritz 187
Hely, Edward 95
Hely's Baptist Chapel 95
Hely's quarry 95, 208
Hemperley, Robert F. Sr. 248
Hempstead, J. E. 300
Henderson, Rev. 95
Henderson, George 131
Henemann, B. 130
Hengst, Mrs. Lester 303
Hennessy, Fr. R. 140
Henry, N. B. 147
Henry, Rev. Nelson 99
Henson, Alma 121
Herald (Jackson) 281
Herbert, Dr. C. T. 331
Herde, Fr. Julius 88
Heron, Rev. Chas. L. 115
Herr, Ben F. 275
Heslar, Rev. George W. 104
Heuschober, Mrs. William 303
Heyer, Rev. H. 103
Hinchlee, Rev. Thomas W. 106
Hickey, Fr. J. W. 88, 140
hickory tree "cannons" 31
Hicks, Rev. J. C. 106
Hicks, Rev. W. E. 97
Higgins, Rev. 118
Higgins, Rev. Charles 110
High, Mrs. Charles 305
high school graduates 133-4
Highway Department, Missouri 84
Highway Patrol 84
Highway Weigh Station 84
highways see roads
Hilcrest Golf Club 196
Hildebrand, Samuel A. 42
Hill, J. E. 248
Hill, Lloyd 248
Hill, Robert R. 146, 300
Hill, Mrs. Robert R. 186
Hill, Samuel A. 127
Hill, Rev. W. H. 98
Hill, Rev. Walt E. 106
Hill and Dale Gardeners 330
Hilpert, George 154
Himmelberger, Harry I. 302
Himmelberger, Jack 297, 299
Himmelberger, John H. 208
Himmelberger, Mrs. John H. 152

INDEX

- Himmelberger-Harrison Building 231, 232, 272, 288; *illus.* 273
 Himmelberger-Harrison Manufacturing Company 215, 217
 Hinchee, Allan H. 279, 302
 Hinchee, Mrs. Allan H. 152
 Hines, Mrs. Annie 325
 Hines, Frank 307
 Hines, Thomas D. 307
 Hinote, Jane 202
 Hipes, William 189
 Hippodrome 188
 Hirsch, Alfred 312
 Hirsch, Oscar C. 288, 298-9
 Hirsch, Ralph L. 290
 Hirsch, Mrs. Richard 305
 Hirsch, Robert O. 280
 Hirsch, Mrs. Robert O. 303
 Hirsch, Will 72
 Hirsch Broadcasting Company 288-90
 historical society 309
 Hitt, L. A. 312
 Hobbs, Mrs. Joe 303
 Hoch, Rev. C. 103
 Hoch, Rev. H. 103
 Hoche, Bernadette 308
 Hoffman, D. L. 277
 Hoffman, J. R. 299
 Holliday, Rev. Robert C. 102, 302
 Holm, Lyle 328
 Holman, Rev. Russell 94
 Holmes, Mavis L. 306, 309
 Holt, Rev. Archie N. 106
 Holt, Rev. Ivan Lee 100, 101, 104
 Holy Family Catholic Church 88, 90
 Holy Family School 128, 130
 Home Guards 42, 56, 57
 Home Demonstration Agent 202
 Home of the Birds 174
 homemakers' clubs 202, 284
 Hope, Dr. Daniel H. 161
 Hope, Margaret Love 135
 Hope, Oliver A. 62, 300
 Hopkins, Fr. E. M. 88, 140
 Horrell, B. M. 127, 212
 Horrell, Rev. Thomas 109
 horse shows 182
 Hosea, Walter 235
 Hoskin, Al 301
 hospitals 157-60
 hotels 226-9
 Houck, L. B. 278
 Houck, Mrs. L. B. 152
 Houck, Louis 104, 141, 143, 151, 165-6, 227, 258-63, 307; *port.* 259
 Houck, Mrs. Louis (Mary Hunter Giboney) 151, 258, 260, 261, 316-7, 318
 Houck, Mrs. Virginia Hunter 317
 Houck Collection of Statuary 145
 Houck Field House 124, 144
 Houck Physical Education Building 144, 174
 Houck Stadium 145, 174, 179, 191, 196, 207; *illus.* 145, 195
 Howard, Dr. W. N. 161
 Howard, Fort 37
 Hoxie Branch Railroad 264
 Hoy, Rev. H. C. 101
 Hubble, Rebecca 91
 Hubble Creek 11, 30, 211
 Hueschen, Rev. O. R. 107
 Huey, Mrs. Nellie 325
 Huff, Irvin and Bertha 119
 Huffman, Rev. Powhattan 118
 Huffman, Rev. William 97
 Hughes, Rev. Oscar 118
 Hughes, Rev. Walter 120
 Humbert, H. H. 228
 Humphreys, Rev. Lewellyn 109
 Hunt, Mrs. Mary 325
 Hunter, Rev. Charles 104, 106
 Hunter, Mrs. Clara Whitesell 317
 Hunter, Mrs. Jackson 314
 Hunter, John J. 243
 Hunter, Judith 314
 Hunter, Stephen B. 292
 Hunter, Mrs. Stephen B. 314
 hunting 197, 199-200
 Hunting and Fishing Club 197
 Hunze, Capt. 180
 Hunze, Mrs. Antonette 102
 Hunze, Ben 243
 Hunze, Frederick 102
 Hurd, Jesse A. 116
 Hutchinson, Sallie and Julia 286
 Huters, William H. 324
 Huters Brothers Mill 213
 Hutson, N. J. 173-4
 Hutzfield, Fred A. 278
 Hypes, Dr. M. B. 160-1
 Ice, W. H. 312
 ice storms 200-1
 Idan-Ha Hotel 228-9, 273

INDEX

- "Idlewild" steamer 264
 Illinois Central Railroad 256
 income, farm 203; personal 223
 incorporation of city 31-2, 67-8, 68-9,
 72
 Independence Centennial 78
 Independent Order of Odd Fellows 325
Independent Patriot 280
 Indian Creek 11
 Indian Park 21, 27, 170, 293
 Indian trade 16-19 *passim*.
 Indians, activities 22; councils 22, 168;
 farming 201; homes 22; manufacturing
 210; mission 85; relations to Lor-
 imier 27; remedies 155; sports 192-3; jail 70-1, 109
 trade among 18; trade with 16, 17, 18,
 19; wars 37; miscellaneous 12, 14, 15,
 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28,
 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 64, 65, 66, 170,
 174, 180, 199, 210, 211, 226, 239
 "Indians" *see* State College "Indians"
Indicator (Oak Ridge) 281
 Industrial Arts Building 144
 Industrial Fund 295
 industries 199-217
 influenza 157
 Ingram, Jacob 325
 inspections 79, 80, 162-3
 insurance agents 306, 309
 International Shoe Company 96, 196,
 215, 217, 294; illus. 215
 "Internationals" baseball team 193
 Irion, Rev. Christian 113
 Iron Mountain Railroad 225, 256, 260,
 263, 265
 Ironton, bid for college 141
 Isbell, Rev. J. E. 105
 Island No. 10 43, 47
 Isle of Orleans 30
 ISCO Credit Union 236
 Italians 95
Items (Jackson) 280
 Ivers, John 71, 255, 256
 Izaak Walton League 197

 Jackson, F. L. 307
 Jackson, James A. 278, 279
 348
- Jackson, Rev. T. J. 96
 Jackson 30, 32, 33, 47, 52, 65, 86, 154,
 156-7, 172, 206, 207, 257, 275
 Jackson Branch Railroad Company
 258
 Jackson Courier 280
 Jackson Eagle 280
 Jackson Gravel Road 240
 Jackson Herald 279, 281
 Jackson Items 280
 Jackson, Perryville and Chester
 Railroad 263
 Jackson Review 280
 Jacoby, Rev. Philip W. 106
 James, Rev. T. F. C. 110
 Jaquith, Ada 142
 Jauch, Rev. Darrel 95
 Jayceettes 302-3
 Jaynes, A. C. 255
 Jefcoat, Rev. C. O. 119
 Jeffers, W. L. 39, 41, 46
 Jefferson, Thomas 30
 Jefferson School 134, 136
Jeffersonian 280
 Jeffries, Rev. Walter 118
 Jeffries, Col. William 207
 Jehovah's Witnesses 119-20
 Jenkins, Mrs. Paul 304
 Jeredot *see* Cape Girardeau
 Jews 114-5
 "John R. Roe" steamer 47
 John S. Cobb School 134, 152
 Johnson, Rev. A. J. 120
 Johnson, B. F. 146
 Johnson, Mrs. Conrad 324
 Johnson, Rev. Jesse 118
 Johnson, L. A. 159
 Johnson, Rev. P. J. 95
 Johnson, S. G. 117
 Johnson, Rev. Thomas 71, 91
 Johnson, William 280
 Johnson, Winifred 146
 Jones, Amanda 97
 Jones, Charlie 97
 Jones, Dick 296
 Jones, Sanford 312

INDEX

- Jones Printing Company 217
 Jordan, Rev. E. A. 113
 Jordan, Rev. J. S. 94
 Joseph, L. S. 232, 268
 Joyce, T. E. 135
 Juden, G. W. 71, 93
 Juden, John 92
 Junior Chamber of Commerce 193,
 196, 296, 302-3
 Justi, Henry 42
 Justi Post No. 173 54-5
- K F V S, Hill 288, 290; News 290:
 radio 135, 288; television 289-90;
 tower, illus. 289
 K G M O radio station 289
 Kage, Fred A. 291, 323, 324
 Kaiser, Mrs. Mabel F. 326
 Kaiser, Oscar C. 312
 Kasey, Rev. Pendleton A. 104
 Kassel, Elmore 186
 Kassel, Louis 236
 Keaton, Rev. Ida Mae 114
 keelboats 249, 250, 253
 Keithley, Rev. J. W. 101
 Keller, Mrs. D. J. 86
 Keller, F. A. 243
 Keller, Laura St. Ann 302, 309, 316
 Kellerman, Rev. H. H. 107
 Kelly, Rev. J. 99
 Kelly, Rev. J. T. 98
 Kelso, I. R. 171, 293, 307
 Kelso, Mrs. I. R. 171
 Kempe, Albert 300
 Kent, Sadie T. 146, 153-4
 Kent Library 144, 150, 153-4; illus.; 153
 Kenyon, Carol 314
 Kenyon, Frank 296
 Kiefer, Rev. & Mrs. Preston 122
 Kiehne, Bill 306
 Kiehne, Mrs. William 311
 Kiehne, William H. 300
 Kies, Fred E. 280
 Kies, Rev. Frederick 280
 Kies, J. G. 280
 Kies, William J. 161, 266, 302
 Kiehl, Frank 312
 Kilgore, Rev. E. G. 101
 Kimbel Truck Lines 245-6
 Kimmel, Amy Husband 174, 309
 Kimmel, G. G. 132
 Kimmel, Adm. Husband 57
 Kimmel, J. Q. A. 135
- Kinder, James A. 152, 153, 302, 324
 Kinder, Mrs. James A. 310
 Kinder, Mrs. Luke 304
 Kinder, Mrs. Mattie 326
 kindergartens 134
 King, James 255
 Kingdom Hall 119
 Kingshighway 238, 286, 317;
 marker, illus. 25
 Kinney, Rev. Laurence F. 123
 Kirchhoff, Earl 296
 Kirchhoff, Mrs. Earl 303
 Kirk, Alfred 145
 Kirkendoll, Rev. C. P. 105
 Kirkman, Rev. 105
 Kirsche, Rev. G. 107
 Kirtz, Mrs. Alfred 303
 Kiser, Mrs. Emma Clack 149
 Kistler, Rev. Adolphus 109
 Kitchen, S. G. 256
 Kiwanis Club 298
 Klarsfeld, Victor L. 189
 Kleiser, Fr. Sosthenes 90
 Klostermann home 322
 Kluge, Mrs. Alice 325
 Kneehans, Mrs. Dorothy 326
 Kneehans, Esther 146, 306
 Kneehans, Jack 296, 298, 307
 Kneehans, Rev. John H. 104
 Kneehans, Oscar 307
 Knepper, Myrtle 306
 Knights of Columbus 322; hall, illus.
 321
 Knoll, Rev. Robert 107
 Knote, Charles 296
 Knowd, Fr. James 88, 140
 Knox, Mrs. R. K. 313
 Knox, Willis 309
 Kochitzky, Mrs. John S. 314, 317
 Kochitzky, Otto 243
 Koelle, Rev. John 102, 103
 Koeneke, Rev. William 103
 Koenig, Rev. Frederick 104
 Koenig, Otto 154
 Koenig, Rev. W. H. 108
 Koennemann, Christian 113
 Koop, Fr. J. H. 88
 Krahn, Henry A. 130
 Kramp, C. 130
 Kretzmann, Rev. C. 107
 Kroehnke, W. 130
 Krueger, Clara 147
 Krueger, Nellie 310

INDEX

- Kruse, Samuel Andrew 146, 328
Kugler, Rev. Theodore E. M. 113
Kuykendall, Bill 295

Labor Day Picnic 322
Lacey, Alfred T. 52, 71, 230; home 52
Lacey, Rev. W. H. 106
Lachiene, Canada 16, 17
LaCruz see Cape LaCroix
Lacy see Lacey
Laidlaw, John 135
Lail, Mrs. Inez 309
Lamb, Charles 146
Lamkin, R. E. L. "Bob" 302
Lampe, Mrs. Selma Eggers 152
Lampley, Glenn W. 60
Land, August 113
land see soil
land grants 20, 26, 28, 29, 32, 37, 65;
titles questioned 65
Landgraf, Vernon 296
Landrum, Rev. S. S. 112, 113
Lane, Byron 327
Lane, Rev. D. D. 88
Lang, Peter B. 325
Langston, Rev. A. J. 97, 98
Lansmann, Joseph 88
Lanza, Mario 187
LaPierre, Adelaide 146, 292
LaPierre, Z. M. 325
"Laramie's Station" 17, 18
Laray and Hoffman 278
Larson, Rev. E. A. 119
LaSalle, Robert de la Cavalier 15-6, 63
Lasater, Paul 300
Lasco, Fr. F. 88
Latch, Rev. Fred 95
Lathrop, Rev. Carleton 110
Latimer, Mrs. Emma Barnes 149
law enforcement 65-6, 72-3
Lawson, A. W. 135
Lawson, Ernest W. 278
Lawson, Rev. J. F. 109
Layton, Fr. J. A. 88, 140
Leach, Rev. F. B. 99
LeBaron, Norman 116
Ledbetter, Rev. V. R. 118
Ledbetter, William M. 277
Lee, Mrs. 90
Lee, Rev. Russell 116
Leech, A. D. 141
Leech Store, illus. 219
legal profession 226, 307-8
350
Lehman, Rev. F. E. 107
Lehman, Hal 296
Lehmann, Rev. A. 107, 108
Lehmann, Rev. Reinhart 113
Lehne, William H. C. 298
Leming, Merit E. 72, 104, 143, 243,
269, 302
Leming, Ruth Gene 314
Leming Hall 143
Leming Lumber Company 217
LeSage, Fr. M. J. 88, 140
Lesem, Mrs. Joe 304
LeTourneau Mission 123
Levan, Rev. T. F. 88, 140
Lewis, Agnes 121
Lewis, Carl 62
Lewis, George H. 166
Lewis, Merriwether 21
Lewis, Rev. P. M. 106
Lewis, Thomas H. 243
Leyhe, Frank 251
Leyhe, William "Buck" 251
Liberty Airdrome 188
libraries 150-4; Carnegie 92, 136;
151-2, 169, 305; illus. 151; Kent 144,
153-4; illus. 153; Riverside 154;
tax rate 80
licenses 80
Lichtenberger, Rev. Arthur 123
Lickey, Harold 147
life underwriters 309
Lightner, Levi L. 131, 214
Lilly, John F. 302, 322
Limbaugh, Frederick 70, 126
Limbaugh, Jefferson W. 142, 307
Limbaugh, Rush H. 292, 302, 307, 328
Limbaugh, Rush H. Jr. 297, 312
Limbaugh, Stephen 187, 297
lime 207
limestone 206-9
Lincoln, Abraham 249
Lindemann, Clement 88
Lindoerfer, J. F. 130
Linn, Rev. J. 88, 140
Linson, Harold 327
Lions Club 174, 298-9
liquor control, state 84
liquor, sale of 44, 74, 226, 257
literary societies, college 142
Little, Rev. 98
Little Family Theatre 188
Little League Baseball 321
Little Theatre 174

INDEX

- Littleten Shoe Company 215
 livery stables 226, 247, 268
 Livestock Shipping Ass'n 202
 loan firms *see* savings and loans
 Lobeck, Rev. Henry 108
 location of Cape Girardeau 11, 19, 35,
 44, 46; militarily 44, 46
 Loftin, Mrs. Lloyd 303
 Logan, Gen. Ben 27
 Logan, Blanch Gray 146
 Logan, Hugh 299
 Logan, James C. 243, 298, 299
 Logan, John 24, 27
 Lorberg, Aileen 184
 Lorberg, Mr. & Mrs. M. G. Jr. 183
 Lorenz, Cecil A. 134
 Lorimier, Agatha 24
 Lorimier, Antoine 17
 Lorimier, Archibald 24
 Lorimier, Charlotte 23, 24, 33, 249, 294,
 317; epitaph 34; family 23-4; grave
 317; *illus.* 293
 Lorimier, Claude-Nicolas 17, 21
 Lorimier, Claude-Nicolas, Jr. 17
 Lorimier, Guillaume de 16
 Lorimier, Jeanne (Guilbaut) 16
 Lorimier, Lisette 24
 Lorimier, Don Louis 16-37 *passim*,
 167, 170, 200, 211, 249, 255, 294, 317;
 appearance 23; *illus.* front., char-
 acter 26-7; charges against 31;
 commandant 35-6, 64-5; commission
 19-20; death 33-4; epitaph 34; estate
 sold 67; family 23-4; grave, *illus.* 293;
 judge 70; *port. front.*; title 19
 Lorimier, Louis, Jr. 23, 24
 Lorimier, Louis III 24
 Lorimier, Marie Louise 24
 Lorimier, Marselette 24
 Lorimier, Odile 24
 Lorimier, Steinbach 24
 Lorimier, Thomas 17
 Lorimier, Verneuil 24
 Lorimier, Victor 24
 Lorimier, William 23
 Lorimier Pagoda 317; *illus.* 293
 Lorimier School 92, 136, 141, 311;
 illus. 133
 Lorimier School (new) 134, 136-7, 311
 "Lorimont" 20
 lots, sale of first 32
 Louisiana 15, 63
 Louisiana Purchase 30, 31, 36, 86, 131,
 271; transfer 23-4, 31, 65
 Louisiana State Capitol 207
 Louisiana Territory 30
 Louisiana, Upper 35, 64
 Love, Rev. F. M. 105, 106
 Loving, Rev. J. R. 106
 Lowe, Rev. L. D. 101
 Lowenbaum Manufacturing Co. 215,
 216
 lowlands 12, 13, 35, 238, 239, 250, 262
 Ludwig, Rev. Theodore 104
 Lucy, Mrs. Lola 326
 lumber 211
 Lusk, B. F. 281
 Lutheran churches 107-8, 133
 Lutheran schools 107-8, 128, 130, 311
 lyceums 326
 Lynn, J. Gordon 327
 Lyric Theatre 188
 Mable, Rev. Anthony 95
 Mabrey, Walton 312
 Mabrey, Mrs. Warren L. 311
 Magnolia Millwork 217
 Malloy, Rev. A. A. 88
 Marquette Cement Manufacturing Co.
 215, 217, 209
 McBride, George W. 228, 242
 McBride, Thomas 111
 McCallister, Rev. Raymond 123
 McCarthy Construction Co. 152, 154
 McCarver, Mrs. Lena 325
 McChesney, F. L. 135
 McClark, Harry 95
 McClatchey, Sam 251
 McClean, John 227
 McClean, Moses 214
 McCollum, Mrs. Cathryn 149
 McConnell, Lincoln 121, 124
 McCombs, U. M. 227
 McCoy, Harvey 312
 McCullough, E. E. 135
 McDaniel, Rev. J. C. 105
 McDonald, Rev. E. 88
 McDonald, Rev. J. Frank 106
 McDonald Company 216
 McElroy, Rev. S. A. 109
 McFarland, Rev. C. A. 106
 McFarland, Rev. John 99
 McFarland, M. S. 280
 McFarland, Robert 318
 McFerron, Joseph 32, 70, 126, 226, 271

INDEX

- McGerry, Fr. J. F. 88, 137, 140
McGhee, J. S. 145
McGhee, Mrs. J. S. 305
McGill, Fr. J. 140
McGinty, Rev. H. H. 94
McGinty, Dr. T. J. 159
McGuerty, Mrs. P. A. 319
McHale, Fr. P. 140
McIlhany, Rev. Bernard A. 109
Macke, Alvin 299
McKee, Rev. H. N. 113
McKendree Chapel 98, 99-100, 284;
 Association 100; illus. 99
McKenzie, Rev. W. C. 105, 106
McKinney, Rev. M. B. 115
McKinnis, Mrs. Lois 316
McLane, Col. W. H. 43
McLean, W. Alex 221
McLeary, H. S. 135
McMurtry, Rev. 111
McNeely, Archie H. 298
McNeely, Mr. & Mrs. Don 183
McNeely, Eugene T. 142
McNeely, Jerry 183
McNeely, R. E. 325
McNeil, Rev. H. B.
McNeil, Gen. John 50, 51
McNeill, Rev. F. 88
McPike, Rev. T. A. 106
McSwain, Mrs. Winston 310
McWilliams, Mrs. C. A. 331
McWilliams, C. M. 202
McWilliams, Fr. J. J. 88, 140
Madison, Rev. James 105, 106
Maechle, Rev. Reinhold E. W. 113
Maevers, Frank 318
Magill, Arthur C. 146, 209, 302
Maguire, F. A. 280
Mahan, J. R. 320
Maier, W. G. 300
mail service 84, 252, 268, 271-3, 284;
 illus. 273
Main Street, illus. 219, 227, 231
Main Street Levee District 164
"Mainliners" baseball team 193
Malone, W. S. 280
Malott, Bonnie 327
Maltas, Rev. Charles 110
"Man of the Year" 297-8
Mange, A. Edythe 308
Manor, Mrs. Ruth 116
Mantle, Mrs. W. S. 321
Mantz, Ernst 107
manufacturing 199-217
 352
map of Cape Girardeau, illus. 21
Maple, Rev. J. C. 94
Maple Avenue Methodist Church 104-5
marble 11-12, 206-9
Marble City Guards 39, 275
Marble City Hotel 227
Marble City Mill 212
Marble City News 276
Marchman, Rev. C. P. 101
Mardorf, Rev. Conrad 104
markers, historical 173, 284-5, 293;
 see also individual names
Market Master 77, 156
Markham, Edward L. 302
Marmaduke, Gen. John S. 41, 50, 52, 53,
 102
Marquette, Jacques 15
Marquette Cement Manufacturing Co.
 169, 197, 206, 208-9, 229, 253;
 illus. 205, 207, 295
Marquette Hotel 229, 288, 295;
 illus. 273
Marsh, Col. 44, 48
Marshall, R. V. 278
marshall, city 72
Marten's Hotel 228
Martin, D. H. 265
Martin, Hiram 301
Martin, John B. 127
Martin, Fr. J. J. 88, 140
Martin, Mrs. W. W. 305
Mashchoux (Indians) 36
Masnau, Fr. J. J. 140
Mason, Mrs. E. A. 309
Mason, Edgar 71
Mason, Nina 309
Masonic bodies 91, 322-5; building
 277; illus. 323
Massey, Rev. Mrs. Sarah 115
Masterson, Ethel M. 134
Mathews, Rev. E. G. 109
Matthews, Lyman 233
Matthews, William 112
Mattison, J. A. 208
Maule and Regenhardt 144
Maurer, Daniel 113
Maurer, Gussie 185
Maurer Hotel 228
Maxton, W. A.
Maxwell, Rev. S. R. 113
May Fellowship Day 124
May Greene School 134, 136, 270, 310
Mayes, Rev. Edgar G. 98
Maynard, Rev. R. B. 119

INDEX

- mayor 68, 71, 72, 76, 77, 79
Meadows, Rev. D. O. 106
medals, military 56, 58
medical profession 160-1, 226, 331
Medical Society, Cape Girardeau
 County 160-1, 331
medicine shows 176-7
Meisenheimer, Mrs. Beulah 325
Melzer, Rev. F. H. 108
Memorial Columns 169, 251; illus. 57
Memorial Hall 144
Menard and Peyroux 18
Mendenhall, Rev. Alphon 113
Menefee, Joseph 272
Menuhin, Yehudi 187
merchants 24, 47, 200, 218-29;
 licenses 74; nicknames 252;
 regulations 73-4
Mercury 280
Mereno, Pedro 14
Messer, Thomas S. 143
Metcalfe, Mrs. Donald C. 316
Methodists 95, 98, 98-106, 112
Meyer, Fr. Aloysius 88
Meyer, Mrs. Antoinette 326
Meyer, G. L. 186
Meyer, Mrs. George L. 310
Meyer, J. 88
Meyer-Albert Grocer Co. 212, 252
Meyers, Mrs. J. E. 324
Meyers, John P. 302, 322
Meyr, Joe 280
Mazger, Mrs. Lenore Rafferty 152, 308
Miami 37
Middleton, C. E. 328
Middleton, William 318
Mid-State Steel Products 216
military affairs 34-62; organizations
 312-20; reserves 55, 56, 59-61, 84;
 service, Civil War 38-39
militia 23-4, 36, 42, 239
Mill Street Pentecostal Church 120
Miller (quarryman) 207
Miller, Clara Drew 186
Miller, E. E. 296, 297
Miller, Mrs. Ernest W. 62
Miller, Mrs. Grace 325
Miller, H. R., firm 252
Miller, Helen Marshall 309
Miller, I. Ben 302
Miller, James 300
Miller, Lowery 300
Miller, Rev. Stanley
- Miller, W. H. 307
mills, flour 24, 28, 205, 211-31, 250,
 268; illus. 29; wind 49
mineral products 20, 206, 220
Mingo Area 197
Ministerial Alliance 121, 122-3
Ministers, Conference of 122
Minnen, David 114, 115
Minton and Shelton 277
Minton House 128
Minute Men, Cape Girardeau County 56
Miss-Cape-Scott Council 328
Missionary Baptist Church 97
Mississippi River 11, 12, 14, 15, 30, 57,
 165, 174, 206, 208, 249, 250-5; book
 collection 153; dam (proposed) 254;
 illus. 17, 209, 245, 253, 255, 331;
 navigation 73-4
Mississippi River Parkway 241, 284
Mississippi Valley Globe 277
Mississippi Valley Printing Co. 217
"Missouri" meaning 249
Missouri agencies 83-4
Missouri and Arkansas Railroad 262
Missouri Audubon Society 171
Missouri Bankers Association 190
Missouri Barge Construction Co. 217
Missouri Cash-Book 279, 280
Missouri Cultivator 277-8
Missouri Democracy 276
Missouri Electric Works 214
Missouri flag 317; illus. 315
Missouri Gazette 274
Missouri Herald 274, 275, 280
Missouri, Illinois and Texas Railway
 257-8
Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic As-
 sociation 196
Missouri Pacific Railroad 256, 265-6,
 295
Missouri Park 170, 294, 216
Missouri State Guard 40
Missouri State Militia 42; Third
 Cavalry 41
Missouri State Teachers Ass'n 136
Missouri Utilities Company 164, 270;
 Newman Plant, illus. 213
Missouri Volunteers 42
Missourian Art Exhibition 183
Missourian Building 122, 282-3; illus.
 mural 122; illus. 283
Missourian Printing Company 215,
 217, 279, 282, 330

INDEX

- Missouri's Golden Troopers 313;
 illus. 59
- Mitchell, Charles N. 277
- Mitchell, G. E. 270
- Mitchell, J. W. S. 323
- Mitchim, J. Frank 277
- Model Airplane Club 197, 300
- Model Railroaders Club 197
- Moeller, Mrs. Walter 304
- money 218, 229-36
- Monroe, Rev. C. M. 113
- Monteith, John 141
- Montigny, Fr. Francois Joliet de 16, 85
- Montgomery Ward Store 213
- Moon, Julia 51
- Moon, Martha 142
- Mooney, Rev. Wellborn 101
- Moonshine, Capt. (Indian) 22
- Moore, Mr. (editor) 276
- Moore, Francis B. 299
- Moore, Rev. George 110
- Moore, Henry Stephen 6, 104, 106
- Moore, J. L. 264
- Moore, Fr. John S. 90
- Moore, Fr. M. V. 140
- Moore, Mrs. Mary B. 317
- Moore, Rev. V. A. 96, 98
- Moorehead, James R. 302
- Moothart, G. W. 149
- Morgan, George 23
- Morgan, Rev. J. A. 105
- Morning Sun 279
- Morrison, D. L. 132
- Morrison, James 37
- Morrison, John W. 274
- Morrison, T. J. O. 141
- Morrison family 242
- Morton, Rev. C. H. 109
- Moseley, Mrs. Dorothy 326
- Moseley, Joe L. 299
- Mosley, Mrs. Edward 184
- Mosley, Juel 300
- Moss, Rev. & Mrs. S. Frank 117
- motels 229
- Mother Hubbard Club 292
- motion pictures 188-9; free 284
- Mound Builders 12, 199
- Mount, Rev. C. E. 109
- Mount Tabor Church (new) 104
- Mount Tabor School 126
- movies see motion pictures
- Moynihan, Fr. Myles 90
- Mueller, Paul, Jr. 309
- 354
- Mueller, Rev. R. J. 107
- mule race, illus. 191
- Municipal Airport see Airport, Municipal
- Municipal Band 185-6; tax rate 80
- Municipal Baseball League 193
- Munson, Rev. 109
- mural, tile, illus. 283
- Murdoch, Lindsay 42, 43, 45
- Murphy, Fr. T. J. 88
- Murray, Fr. J. J. 88, 140
- Murtaugh, Fr. James A. 173-4
- Murtaugh Park 173-4
- music 184-7
- Myers, Vest C. 184, 302, 309
- Myers and Snead 252
- Myers Hall 144
- Naeter, Fred 122, 168, 281-5, 302
- Naeter, Mrs. Fred 331
- Naeter, George 122, 281-5, 292
- Naeter, Harry 282
- Naeter, Nora 187, 145
- Nagel, Rev. H. C. 113
- Nahan, James T. 320
- Nance, Rev. W. Ralph 115
- National Community Service Award 284
- National Guard 55, 59-60, 84, 170, 185,
 armory, illus. 61
- National Secretaries Ass'n 309-10
- Nations, Mrs. Verdie 325
- Nautical Belles 303
- Naval Reserve Training Center 60-1,
 267
- Navarro, Angelo 138
- Navy Mothers 303-4
- Neal, Curtis J. 324
- Needham, J. A. 43
- Negro Masonic Hall 133
- Negroes 95, 268, 278; churches 87, 90,
 95, 97-8, 105-6, 117; library 152;
 roustabouts 252; school 130, 132, 133,
 188; slaves 29, 38, 44, 45, 52, 53, 69,
 93, 100, 102, 138, 212, 226
- Neimans, Rose 130
- Nelson, Rev. W. F. 94
- Nenninger Packing Company 216
- Neville, Mrs. Champ 313
- Neville, Mrs. Max 304
- New Bethel Baptist Church 95-6
- New Era 277
- New Hope Baptist Church 96

INDEX

- New Johnson House 227
 New Lorimier Cemetery 166
 New Madrid 14, 36, 43, 85; District 20, 64; Expedition 36-7
 newcomers club 305
 Newman, Harry B. 302, 328
 Newman, Mrs. Kathryn McCarney 308
 Newmeyer, E. H. 146
News 276, 278
 newspapers 274-85
 Newton, Rev. Samuel 105
 Nichols, R. W. 246
 Nichols Transfer Company 246
 Nicolas, Fr. Alphonso V. 90
 Nielson, A. C. 328
 Niermann, F. W. 130
 Niermann, W. G. 130
 Niswonger, E. T. 324
 Niswonger, Rev. O. D. 105
 Nochidoches Trail 238
 Nora Naeter Fan Collection 145
 Norberg, Theresa 159
Normal American Journal of Education 279
 Normal School see State College
 North Cape Mission Sunday School 106
 Norton, Richard C. 111, 145, 146
 Nothdurft, Mrs. Harold 303
 Nugent, Fr. F. V. 88, 140
 Nussbaum, H. A. 243
 Nussbaum, Weldon 186

 Oakes, Rev. D. W. 106
 oath of allegiance 47, 139
 Oberheide, Frank 113
 Oberheide, Walter 234, 312
 O'Brien, Edmond 42
 Odd Fellows, Independent Order of 325
 Odin, Fr. J. 86, 88, 137
 O'Donoghue, Nell 110
 Oehler, Mrs. W. F. 317
 officers, city 79
 Ogden, Isaac 211
 Ogle, William 32, 226
 "Oil Trough Bottom" 220
 Old Courthouse (St. Louis) 207
 Old Lorimier Cemetery 24, 34, 156, 165-6, 170, 249, 293, 294, 316; illus. 293
 Old Opera House see Opera House
 Old Turner Hall 53
 Oldfield, K. P. 297, 330
 Oldfield Dairy 217

 Oliver, Allen L. 302, 318, 328
 Oliver, Mrs. Allen L. 314
 Oliver, Charles C. 279, 280
 Oliver, David 314
 Oliver, Jack L. 314
 Oliver, Mrs. Jack L. 302, 308, 311
 Oliver, Robert Burett 307, 309
 Oliver, Mrs. Robert Burett 314, 317
 Oliver, Robert Burett, Jr. 328
 Oliver, William Palmer 302, 312, 314
 Olson, Mrs. E. M. 305
 O'Malley, Fr. G. A. 88, 140
 140th Infantry 56, 57, 59-60
 O'Neal, Billie 183
 Opera House 113, 150, 151, 177, 188, 226, 281, 293, 323; illus. 179
Optimeter 279
Optimist 278
 Optimist Breakfast Club 300-1
 Optimist Club 299-300
 oratorical contests 313
 orchards 204
 orchestras 184, 187
 Order of the Eastern Star 324
 ordinances 79
 Orear, Rev. E. H. 101
 organizations 291-331
 orphan placement 284
 Orpheum Theatre 188
 Osages 15, 19
 Osteopathic Hospital 160
Our Young People 110
 Outdoor Memorial Theatre Committee 186
 Overby, Rev. J. M. 105
 Owen, Rev. E. D. 94
 Owens, Rev. M. 98
 Ownbey, Mrs. W. A. 304
 Ozark Airlines 267-8
 Ozark Highlands 11, 200, 224, 225, 238, 250

 P. E. O. Sisterhood 326
 Pabor, Rev. Louis 108
 packets see steamboats
 paint ores 208
 Painter Brothers 214
 Palsgrove, Jack and Betty 185
 Pancake Day 298
 Pankey, Robert H. 118
 parades 48, 54, 57, 59, 178-80, 190, 191-2, 198; torchlight 78
 Parent-Teacher Ass'ns 136, 310-2, 326

INDEX

- Paris, Treaty of 30
Park Hotel 228
Park Theatre 188
Parker, Rev. L. A. 106
Parker, R. W. 265
Parker, Rev. Samuel 99
Parker, Walter W. 99, 145, 146, 292,
 302, 327, 328
parking 82; meters 80
Parks, Rev. M. S. 106
Parks, Rev. P. L. 98
parks 79, 82, 167-75, 212; tax rate 80
Parks Air Lines 267-8
Parrish, Mrs. Joseph 58
Parrott, James A. 41
Pate, Mrs. Addie 325
Patrick, Rev. H. Louis 123
Patriot 274-275
patriotic organizations 312-20
Patterson, Andrew 37
Patterson, John 28, 211
Patton, Mrs. Clara 122
Patton, Rev. Franklin 109
Patton, Dr. W. C. 72
Patrick, Mrs. Margaret 326
"patty rollers" 69
Payne, Mrs. C. J. 316
Pearce, Louise 146
Pearson, Chris 279
Peckham, James 43
Penco, Fr. A. 140
Penny, Margaret 24
Penny, Thomas B. 276
Penny, W. D. 276
Penny, William 262
Penzel, George A. 60, 62, 244, 312
Pequin, Fr. Joseph 137
Perkins, Opal Poston 325
Peterman, Mrs. Sallie 228
Peters, Francina 309
Peterson, Mr. & Mrs. 96
Peterson, B. H. 43
Peterson, Rev. Hobert 97
Peterson, Rev. R. D. 106
petroleum products 225
Pettigrew, U. G. 300
Pettit, Richard E. 116
Petty, Fern 300
Peyroux and Menard 18
Phelan, Elizabeth 183
Phillips, Rev. B. L. 106
Phillips Lumber Company 104
Philomena, Sister 158
356
- Pickawillany 17
Pickens, Mrs. Jo 325
Pickens, Mayme E. 134
Pierce, Mrs. Mary Hunter 317
Pierce, William 300
Pierpont, Harlan P. 71
"Pigeon's Roost" 275
Pinckney Treaty 30
pioneers, amusements 192-3; condi-
 tions of living 11-34, 38, 125, 210
pipelines 253-4
Pipkin-Boyd-Neal Company 216
plants, wild 201
Plavijanich, Walter T. 60
Plummer, Col. J. B. 41, 47
Plunkett, Rev. John 110
Poe, Harry E. 246
Poe, Isaiah 98
Poe, Simon 98
Polack, Theodore N. 142
Polack, Rev. G. 107
Polack, Rev. W. G. 108
police 79, 162; chief 79; department
 72; station 82
Polio Center 158, 297
Pollack, Jake 114
Ponder, A. R. 269, 286
Ponder, W. A. 279
Ponder's Store, illus. 231
Ponet, Rev. W. P. 88
ponies 27
Pope, Fr. Joseph A. 90
Popp, John 300
Popp, Mrs. John 304
Popp, Dr. Ralph F. 299, 328
Porritt, Julian 300
Porter, Gen. 41
Porter, Chris 246
Porter, Rev. Dale 95
Porterfield, Dr. John D. 72, 161
postal service 84, 268, 271-3, 284;
 illus. 273; inspector 84
Potashnick, R. B. 266
Potashnick, Mrs. R. B. 314, 316
Pott, Elmer 328
Pott, W. F. 130
Potter, H. F. 276
pottery 206, 213
Powell, John W. 43
Powell, Margaret 308, 316
Powers, Charles A. 278
Prentiss, Gen. B. M. 48
Presbyterian Church 108-9, 127, 132,
 148

INDEX

- Prescott House 228
 Preston Neon Sign Company 216
 prices, early 221-2
 Price's raid 54
 Priest and Waters 275
 primeval forest 12-3
 Primo, Clyde 266
 Primo, Ralph 266
 Princess Theatre 188
 printers 274-85
 prisoners of war 47; in courthouse 48
 Probst, Rev. K. V. 105
 Probst, Pyrtle E. 116, 117
 proclamations 77-8, 190
 produce 220-1
 production 199-217
 Products Engineering Company 217
 Professional Engineers 213
 professional organizations 306-12
 Proffer, Marvin 280
 Progress 278
 Prost, Merlin 60
 Prost Bus Line 248
 Provines, William C. 132
 Pruente, Fr. Eberhardt 90, 129, 166, 311
 public library see libraries
 public works 74, 79
 Pure Ice Company 217
 Putz, John G. 184, 309
 quarries 143, 144, 208; illus. 205
 Quatmann, Joseph 311
 Quest Club 304
 Quinn, Michael 28
 Quinn, Fr. W. M. 140
 races 182; bicycle 196; horse 22;
 illus. 191, 195
 Radford, Benjamin 48
 radio 189-90, 254; amateur 289;
 stations 288-90
 Radisson and Groseilliers 14
 raffles 198
 Ragland, Rev. Leo 96
 Ragland, William 142
 Ragsdale, Rev. J. B. 97
 railroads 214-5, 224-5, 252, 256-66;
 illus. 265
 Ramsey, Andrew 28-9, 126
 Ramsay, Andrew, Jr. 37
 Randol, Enos 91
 Randol, Helen 309
 Randol, John 32, 98
 Randol, Medad 37
 Randol, Norval A. 60, 72, 298
 Randol's Creek 91
 Ranney, Mrs. Cressie Chambers 152
 Ranney, Johnson 307
 Ranney, R. G. 307
 Ranney, William C. 142, 180, 256
 Rasche, A. J. 302
 Rasche, Mrs. A. J. 123, 124, 304
 Rasche, Leo A. 296, 298
 Raschini, Fr. J. 137, 138
 Rauh, John 183
 Reavis, G. H. 135
 Rebekahs 325
 Recker, Verena E. 149
 reconstruction period 76
 Red Cross 326-7
 Red House 20, 21, 26, 170, 317
 Red Star Baptist Church 96-7
 Red Star subdivision 294
 Redwine, John 300
 Reed, A. S. 298, 312
 Reed, Howard 318
 Reed, O. F. 300
 Reed, Mrs. O. F. 123
 Reed, T. P. 112
 Reese, M. 130
 Reeves, Timothy 42
 Reformation Day 123
 refugees from battle 51
 Regenhardt, Edward F. 264
 Regenhardt, Ted 62, 328
 Regenhardt, William 43
 Rehahn, Rev. C. 107
 Rehg, Leonard 287
 Reid, Archie 312
 religion 85-124, 173, 191, 226;
 services 14, 189
 remedies 155
 Reinhardt, Siegfried 183
 Renfroe, R. W. 280
 Renfroe, Robert 274
 Renfrow, Jane 69
 Renfrow, Gen. Louis H. 58
 Republican 278, 281
 Reserve Officers Training Corps 56
 Retail Merchants Association 295
 retailing see trade
 Review 278; Jackson 280
 Reynolds, James 212
 Reynolds, John 91
 Reynolds, Mrs. O. L. 185
 Rhea Optical Company 216

INDEX

- Rialto Theatre 189
Rice, Rev. D. E. Y. 108, 109, 127, 166,
 325
Rice, Dan 176
Rice, Mrs. M. M. 127
Rice, Rev. Spotwood 106
Richard's Cape Lime 207
Ricky, Jesse Beard 183
Rider, R. R. 141
Rieck, Frieda 187, 308
Riedel, Rev. Erhardt 108
Riggs, Jeptha 146
Riggs, Mrs. Jeptha 124
rights of deposits 30
Riley, Beulah 308
Riley, Marshall 96
Ririe, Bruce F. 116
Risher, John 28, 32, 211, 212
Ritter, Dr. R. A. 300
River Hills Garden Club 330
river traffic 224, 233, 249-55, 268;
 steamboat lines 251-3
Riverview Hotel 53, 227-8, 292
Riverside Regional Library 154
Rixman, Mary 306
roads 237-45; Civil War 47;
 illus. 13, 87, 167, 173, 241
Robbins, F. M. 312
Roberts, George L. 61
Roberts, Norman 296
Roberts, R. G. 307
Robertson, A., and Son account 221
Robertson, Rev. Charles 110
Robertson, George C. 322
Robison, E. L. 266
Rock Levee Road 240
Rockwood Park 169
Rodeheaver, Homer 124
Rodgers, Mrs. Albert 303
Rodgers, Grace 327
Rodgers, Mrs. Mable 325
Rodgers, Sykes 325
Rodibaugh-Cargle Lumber Co. 217
Rodney, Frank 112
Rodney, Louis 24, 45
Rodney, Martin 24
Rodney, Mary 24
Rodney, Thomas 24, 127, 227
Rodneys, The 165
Rogers, Chief (Indian)
Rogers, Rev. J. L. 114
Rogers, Rev. Mrs. J. L. 114
Rogers, Samuel 111
358
- roller skating 196
Roos, Rev. Henry E. 104
Rozier, C. C. 141
Rozier, Henry L. 287
Rozier, Leo 60
Rosati, Fr. 86
Rose Display Garden 169, 329
Rose Festival and Garden Pilgrimage
 168, 329-30
Rose Hill Garden Club 330
Rose Society 330
Roseborough, Rev. J. W. 109
roses 172-3, 329-30; illus. 173;
 slogan 329, 330
Ross, Rev. A. M. 94
Rotary Club 161, 301-2
Roth, Arnold 302, 306, 312
Roth, Mrs. Dorothea 123, 124
Roth, Kasper 107
Roth, Ludwig 108
Roth, Mrs. Mary 303
Rowlette, Dr. Avery P. 331
Roxy Theatre 188
Royal Arch Masons 323
Royal Theatre 188
Ruchmann, August 113
Rueseler, A. P. 300
Rueseler, Vinson 297, 302
Ruff, Dr. C. B. 301
Ruff, Dr. Jean H. 187, 302, 327
Ruhl, R. H. 43
rummage sales 198
Ruopp, Dr. Dudley G. 322
Russell, Rev. 97
Russell, James 280
Russell, Joseph J. 300
Russell, Mary 110
Russell, Rev. R. L. 101
Russell, William 126
Rust, Wayne B. 296, 298
Ryan, Fr. Abram J. 139
Ryan, Fr. S. V. 140
Ryan, Fr. W. 140
- saddle shops 214
Sadler, Alene 147
St. Charles District 63, 64
St. Charles Hotel 48, 226, 275, 276, 293;
 illus. 227
St. Cosme, Jean Francois 16, 85
St. Francis Basin 12
St. Francis Hospital 129, 158-9;
 illus. 157

INDEX

- St. Francis River 220
 St. James African Methodist Church
 105
 St. Joseph's School Association 312
 St. Louis and Gulf Railroad 262, 264
 St. Louis and Iron Mountain see
 Iron Mountain Railroad
 St. Louis and San Francisco see
 Frisco Railroad
 St. Louis-Cape Bus Line 248
 St. Louis District 63
 St. Louis-New Orleans Telegraph Co.
 285
 St. Mark's Chapter No. 167 324
 St. Mark's Lodge No. 93 322-4
 St. Mary's Catholic Church 88, 90, 158
 St. Mary's Cemetery 166
 St. Mary's Grade School 88, 128,
 129, 159
 St. Mary's High School 129
 St. Mary's of the Barrens 137, 140
 St. Mary's Parish Credit Union 236
 St. Mary's Truck Line 246
 St. Michael's Trail 238
 St. Vincent's Church 20, 86-7; illus. 89
 St. Vincent's College 28, 69, 100, 128,
 137-40, 148, 150, 172, 196, 279, 329;
 illus. 139
 St. Vincent's Convent 128
 St. Vincent's Council, Knights of
 Columbus 322
 St. Vincent's Grade School 86, 128-9, 311
 St. Vincent's Male Academy 137
 St. Vincent's Young Ladies' Academy
 128
 Ste. Genevieve 264, 271; District 18,
 63, 91, 201
 Saline Creek 18
 salt 14, 206
 Salvation Army 121-2
 Salzbeger, Al 228
 Sample, Mrs. Ida Schulz 324
 San Ildefonso, Treaty of 30, 64
 Sanctifiers 95
 sand and gravel 208
 Sander (Esther) Educational Fund 310
 Sanders, Al 296
sandstone 207
 Sanford, Linus 307
 Sanford, Thomas 316
 Sandwich sign for soldier 46
 sanitarian 162-3
 Sasche, Mrs. Nora 325
 Sauer, Mrs. Alvin 303
 savings and loans firms 234-6
 sawmills 205
 Saxon immigrants 107
 Scarlett, E. H. 298
 Schade, Leo L. 280
 Schade, Ruben 309
 Schaefer, Ernst 113
 Schaeffer, William B. 232, 233, 243
 Schaffner, Tal P. 285
 Schaller, Rev. John 108
 Scheich, L. C. 141
 Scheiffer, J. F. 325
 Schmidt, Fr. 158
 Schmitz, H. G. 246
 Schmuke, Joseph E.
 Schnierle, Rev. Michael 104
 Schoen, Fr. Theon A. 90
 Schonhoff's Dairy 217
 Schooler, Rev. Don E. 102
 Schooling, H. W. 147
 schools 125-50, 226; buildings 279;
 illus. 139, 135; commercial 148;
 early 125-8; parochial 128-30;
 public 81, 109, 131-7, 147; pupil
 transportation 270; special 148-50
 Schrader, Alma 136, 152, 310
 Schrader, Anton 108
 Schrader, Dietrich 102
 Schreiner, A. P. 43
 Schubert Choral Club 184, 186
 Schuchert, C. F. 185
 Schuchert, Dr. Clarence 185, 186
 Schuermann, Fr. Henry F. 90
 Schuette, Mrs. Lloyd 303
 Schulte, Frank F. 327
 Schultz, Earl R. 312, 328
 Schultz, Louis J. 135, 299, 328
 Schulz, Dr. G. B. 160, 161
 Schulz, Mrs. G. B. (Alice K.) 160, 324,
 325
 Schulz, George Leonard 183
 Schulze, Rev. H. 103
 Schulze, Rev. Wesley O. 104
 Schumacher, Mrs. Leonard 305
 Schumacher, Fr. Robert A. 129
 Schumann-Heinck, Mde. 284
 Schutt, Rev. E. C. 107
 Schutz, Rev. William 104
 Schwab, Norman 147
 Schwab, Rev. T. 107
 Schwpker, J. W. 286
 Schwpker, Joseph 88

INDEX

- Science Hall 144, 153; proposed 146
Sciortino, Joseph J. 322
Scivally, Dennis M. 171, 244
Scivally, Mrs. Dennis (Lena) 325
Scott, Ann 183
Scott, J. B. 135
Scott County Road 240
Screen Arts 217
Scripps, Rev. John 99
Scripps, William 99, 214
Scripps family 166
Scruggs, Rev. J. P. 94, 96
Scully, Mark F. 145
"Sea Bird" explosion 138
Seabaugh, Dr. O. L. 299
Seabaugh, Mrs. O. L. 330
Seavers, Charles 28, 211
Seay, Dr. Joseph W. 300
Second Baptist Church 97-8
Second Illinois Light Artillery 43
Security State Bank 232
Seeleys, The 98
Seesing, John 267
Seibel, Walter O. 130
Seimers, H. L. 243
seismograph station 145
Selective Service Board 84
SEMO Boosters Club 330-31
SEMO Softball League 194
Senecas 21
Serena, Joseph A. 112, 145, 146, 240
service establishments 225-36
servicemen see veterans
sesquicentennial of Cape Girardeau 191-2, 295
settlers see pioneers
Seven Up Bottling Company 216
Sewell, William 92
sewers 78-9, 83, 163-4
Sexton, Rev. W. H. 106
Shaul Manufacturing Company 217
Shaughnessy, Fr. John 90
Shawnee District, Boy Scouts 328
Shawnees 18, 20, 21, 26, 27
Shaylor, R. W. 278
Shea, Martha 146
Sheets, Mrs. O. C. 319
Sheety, Fred 261
Shelby, Gen. Joseph 41, 50, 52, 54
Shelby, Dr. M. H. 331
"Shells" baseball team 193
Shelton, Mrs. Emma L. 324
Shepard, Rev. W. I. 98
360
Sheppard, Elisha 43
Sheppard, Sally 24
sheriff 83, 84
Sherwood, Rev. Adiel 94
Shipley, Max O. 278, 320
shipyards and docks 254
Shirrell, Rev. Collie 116
Shirrell, Rev. J. H. 115-6
Shivelbine, William S. 186, 300
shoe factories 96, 196, 215, 270, 294;
 credit union 236; illus. 215
shooting matches 175-6, 198
Short, Amanda 308
Shoultz, Rev. Joe V. 114
Shouse, Frances 159
showboats 176-7; illus. 177
shows 175-92
Shubel, Rev. B. L. S. 105
Siberell, Rev. Horace 113
Sibley, Gerry 248
Sides, Mrs. J. O. 303
sidewalks 83
Siebert, Mrs. Anna B. 124, 316
Siebert, George 328
Siemers, Lorraine 314
Sievers, Rev. Bernardt 108
silica sand 208
Silvera, Hernando de 14
silverware saved 44
Silvius, T. J. 276
Simmons, Mrs. Gladys Roberts 327
Simmons, Lindsay W. 299, 243
Simpson, Jeremiah 29
Sink Hole, Battle of 37
Sisters of the Swish 192
Sitze, James M. 149
Sitze's Business College 149
Six-Months Militia 42
Sixth Missouri Infantry 55-6
Sixth Missouri Volunteers 55
Slagle, Inez M. 327
Slaney Manufacturing Company 216
Slaughter, Mrs. Callie 104
slaves 29, 38, 44, 45, 52, 53, 69, 93, 100,
 102, 138, 212, 226
Sloan, Hiram 127
Sloan's Creek 254
Slover, Leon A. 105
smallpox 156
Smith, Allen M. 302
Smith, Edmund 105
Smith, Rev. G. 99
Smith, Rev. Hazel 119

INDEX

- Smith, Henry 276
 Smith, Rev. & Mrs. J. E. 117
 Smith, Fr. Joseph 90
 Smith, Rev. M. A. 106
 Smith, Mrs. Marie Hoffman 236
 Smith, Mrs. Mildred 325
 Smith, Rev. O. L. 113
 Smith, Fr. T. J. 140
 Smith T, John 211
 Snarly, Loren F. 322
 Snider, Felix E. 154, 184, 302
 Snider, J. A. 307
 Snider, Lawrence 312
 Snider, Nat Miller 312
 Snider, Mrs. Nat Miller 319
 Soap Box Derby 300
 social life 151, 175, 177-8, 252, 291
 Social Security Office 84
 soft drinks 214, 216
 softball 194
 soil 200-1, 206
 Soil Conservation Office 84
 Sonnenschien, William F. 90
 Sons of Veterans 55
 Sousa's Band 184, 284
 South Cape Methodist Church 104
South Missourian 274
Southeast Baptist 277
Southeast Democrat 275
 Southeast Missouri Bible Foundation
 see Baptist Student Center
 Southeast Missouri Cancer Conference 161
 Southeast Missouri Commercial College 149
 Southeast Missouri Council, Boy Scouts 328
 Southeast Missouri District Track Meet 196
 Southeast District Fair see fairs
 Southeast Missouri Hospital 159-60,
 299, 303, 331; proposed, illus. 159
 Southeast Missouri Medical Society 160, 190
 Southeast Missouri State College
 see State College
 Southeast Missouri Teachers Ass'n 147
 Southeast Missouri Teachers Credit Union 236
 Southeast Missouri Telephone Company 287
 Southeast Missouri Transit Co. 248
 Southeast Missouri Trust Co. 231, 232
Southeast Missourian 188, 217, 277,
 281-5
Southeast Savings and Loan Ass'n 234-5
Southeast Weekly Bulletin 217, 278
Southern Advocate... 275, 280
Southern Democrat 278, 280
Southern Gazette 278
Southern Trailways 248
 Southside Baptist Church 96, 98
 Southside Softball Park 194
 Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. 287
 Spanish-American War 55
 Spanish regime 18-31 *passim*, 65, 218,
 271; administration 65-6; districts
 63; explorers 14
 Spann, Rev. J. R. 101
 Sparks, Rev. W. E. 106
 Spears, Edward 37
 Spencer, R. B. 312
Spice-Box 278
 spies 46
 Spitzmiller, Paul 299, 312
 Spivey, Rev. L. M. 101
 sports 151, 175, 192-8, 330
 Spradling, Albert 187, 297-8, 307
 Springdale Bird Sanctuary 171, 330
 Springer, Fred 298, 299
 Springer, Mrs. Fred 305
 Spurlock, Rev. William H. 106
 Stack, Rev. W. J. 88
 Stafford, D. N. 233, 326
 Standard Oil Company 242
 Stanley, Rev. Clifford 110
 Star-Vue Drive-In Theatre 189, 196
 Starkweather, Jack 62
 State, Mrs. Naomi 309
 state agencies 83-4
 State College 50, 56, 57, 77, 112, 124,
 128, 133, 140-6, 147, 148, 153, 165,
 179, 183, 187, 190, 196, 197, 258, 269,
 306, 331; athletics 194, 195, 196;
 buildings 207; campus 174; illus. 45,
 143, 145; graduate degree 142-3;
 licensing teachers 143
 State College "Indians" 194, 195, 196
 State Guard 39-40
 State Normal School see State College
 State Teachers College see State College
 Stateler, Rev. L. B. 99

INDEX

- Statler, Floyd L. 298
Statler, Rev. Fred J. 106
Statler, Rev. Harley 98
Statler, Hinkle 72
Statler, Dr. W. K. 161
Statue of Liberty (replica) 169
stave mills 205-6
steamboats 205, 212, 250-5, 286;
 captains 251-2; "graveyard" 93;
 illus. 251, 301; individual 251; lines
 251-3; traffic 224, 233, 249-55, 268
Steck, George W. 312
Steele, Rev. Guy L. 113
Stehr, John 302
Stehr, W. C. 300
Steimle, Emma 309
Stein, Carrell 327
Stein, Vogelsang and Lane Mill 212-3
Steinbach, Daniel F. 24, 32, 86
Steinbach and Reinecke 28
Stevenson, William J. 42
Stewart, Rev. B. W. 106
Stewart, Rev. Laverne 115
Stiver, Mrs. C. E. 123
Stockton, Tom 274
Stoddard, Amos 31
Stoffregen, Rev. Frederick 102, 104
Stokes, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph H. 127
Stoll, Jacob 113
Stoll, Phillip 113
Storm, Mrs. Lelia 327
Stotts, Rev. Miles H. 104
streets 79, 82, 83, 164; commissioner
 73; lighting 82, 164, 284; paving 73, 164
streetcars 268-70
Strange, Tubel E. 274
Strom, C. J. 300
Strom, Elmer 307, 328
Strom, R. W. 166
Strong, Camp *see* Camp Strong
Strunk, Louis H. 236, 300
Strunk, Mrs. L. H. 303, 304, 331
Sturdivant, Robert 166, 169, 230, 274,
 285
Sturdivant State Bank 231, 232; build-
ing 286, 322; illus. 231
Suddath, Jane 306
Suedekum, Clarence 296
Suedekum, Edna 130
Suedekum, W. F. 243
Sugar Creek Creamery 217
Sugg, Capt. 41
- Sullivan, Dennis 126
Summers, Doyle 300
Sunday, Billy 121, 124, 178, 292
Sunday School Softball League 194
Sunderman, Melvin J. 322
Sunny Hill Dairy Farms 217, 247
Sunny Hill Poultry Company 217
Sunset Terrace 159
Superior Electric Products Co. 215,
 217, 295
Surety Savings and Loan Ass'n 234
Sutton, Dr. Charles 187
"Swamp Rangers" 39, 41
Swanson, Jim 296
Swartz, Rev. Raymond 113
Swick, Ralph 62
Swift, Rev. C. H. 113
swimming 197; pool 82, 284
Sykes, Mrs. Louise 325
syndic 64
- Tacke, Adolph 44
Tacke, Alfred 43
Tankersley, Jasper N. 277
Tanner, Rev. Jacob 103
tanneries 214
Tate, Rev. C. F. J. 94
Tatum and Cross Company 214
Taylor, Charlie and Laurie 123
Taylor, Rev. Evelyn 118
Taylor, Rev. H. L. 106
Taylor, Rev. J. H. 102, 110
Taylor, Marie 183
Taylor, Olive T. 309
Taylor, True 159, 312
taverns *see* hotels
taxes 75, 80, 83; state collection 84
teachers' associations 136, 147, 196,
 310-2, 326
"Teachers" baseball team 193
Tecumseh 15
Teen Town 297
tele-communications 285-90
telegraph 285-6
"Telegraph" School 286
telephone 286-8
television 189-90, 287, 289-90;
 tower, illus. 289
Ten Mile Garden 172-3, 244, 284, 330;
 illus. 87, 173
"Tennessee Belle" illus. 251
tennis 196

INDEX

- terminals, river 254
 territorial period 65-7
 "Tigers" see Central High School
 Tigers
 Tlapek, John J. 266, 287
 tobacco 203, 214, 219-20
 Todd, Rev. Russell 110
 Toebe, Joseph 322
 toll roads 240, 286
 Tolliver, Keith R. 299
 tornadoes 59, 87, 100, 116, 128, 131,
 138, 275, 296, 327
 towboats 253-4; illus. 209, 245
 Town and Country Garden Club 330
 towncrier 274
 "traces" 238
 traders 16-19, 238
 Trask, George 127
theatres, motion picture 188-9
 Thebes Terminal Railroad 264
 Theodore Stanley Basketry Collection
 145
 Thiele, J. W. 261
 Thilenius, Col. George C. 43, 44, 71, 77,
 213, 231, 256
 Thilenius Mill 213
 Thilenius Winery 204; illus. 203
 Third Street Methodist Church 106
 Thomas, Mrs. E. N. 306
 Thompson, James G. 299
 Thompson, J. Morton 312
 Thompson, Jefferson 40, 41, 46, 47,
 48, 52
 Thorn, Hetty 23
 Thorn, Solomon 23, 28, 211
 Thornton, Robert P. 61
 Thurman, Wayne 183
 Tibbs, Jack 260
 Tibbs, William 104
 Ticer, Mrs. Roy 303
 Tiedeman, D. F. 133
 Tierney, Rev. John 110
 ties, railroad 206
 Tiger 279
 timber 13, 204
 Times (Whitewater) 281
 Timon, Fr. J. 37, 86, 88
 tinsmiths 226
 Tipton, Samuel 29
 Todt Sheet Metal Company 217
 track athletics 195-6; illus. 195
 trade 24, 47, 200, 218-29; regulating
 73-4; women in 308-9
 traffic conditions 82, 270
 Trail of Tears State Park (proposed)
 174-5, 255, 284
 Training School 144, 154; old building
 144
 transportation 237-70
 travel see transportation
 Traver, Rev. Edward 101
 Travis, Rev. John 98
 Treadwell, Rev. E. E. 106
 treasurer, city 77
 Treasury Department (U. S.) 84
 Tressenriter, C. D. 278
 Tribune 279
 Trinity Lutheran Church 107-8, 133
 Trinity Lutheran School 128, 130, 311
 Triplett, Rev. J. N. 106
 Tri-State Transit Company 248
 Trotter, David 36
 troupes, theatrical 177-8
 trucks 252; lines 245-7
 Trudeau, Gov. Gen. 22
 Tuberculosis Ass'n, Cape Girardeau
 County 331
 Tucker, Rev. & Mrs. J. Paul 117
 Tucker, Rev. J. W. 106
 Tucker Truck Lines 216
 Tuesday Club 394
 Turk, Rev. E. Z. 96
 Turner's Hall 112, 142; see also
 Opera House
 Turner Society see Turnverein
 Turnverein 150, 151, 177, 323
 Twain, Mark 142, 227, 252
 Twentieth Illinois ... 48
 Twin Trees Park 171
 Tywappity Bottom 86, 91
 Twilight Baseball League 193, 194
 Uhl, Caspar 43
 Ulrich, Mrs. Flora 325
 Ulrich, Wesley 115
 Union Aid Society 133; Hall 105
 Union forces 42-44; see also Civil War
 Union Mill 212
 Union Monument 55, 169
 Union sympathizers 45
 United Daughters of the Confederacy
 190, 318-9
 United States agencies 83-4
 United States Army Corps of Engineers
 84, 254
 United States District Court 71, 84, 272

INDEX

- United States Navy Band 185
Upshaw, Dr. I. W. 312
utilities, public 163-5; plant, illus. 213
Utilities Park 172
Utley, Mrs. A. T. 304
- V-12 Program 56
Vaeth, E. F. 146, 322
Van Amburgh, James H. 135
Van Cleave, L. B. 312
Vandeven, George 312
Vandeven, John 311
Vandiver, Dean 331
Vandiver, Genie 314
Vandiver, Willard D. 145
Vandivort, Martha 314
Vandivort, Clyde A. 244
Vandivort, Mrs. Clyde A. 314, 316
Van Frank, P. R. 227
Vansant, Abner 131
Vanzandt, Mrs. Louise 320, 325
Vedder, William 300
Veiled Prophet's Parade 180
Vernon Norman Company 217
Verrina, Fr. A. 140
Veterans for Foreign Wars 319;
 Ladies' Auxiliary 319
veterans' organizations 312-3;
 317-8; 319-20
Veterans' Service, State 84
vice, early day 175
Vick, Rev. Ben V. 115
Vieh, Wilhelmina 186
Vigo, Francois 27
Village Gardeners 330
Vincennes 18, 27, 28
vinyards 204
Virginia Asher Business Women's
 Council 292
Virginia's Warrior's Trail 238
Vocational Rehabilitation Office 84
Vogel, A. J. 242
Vogelsang, Calvin 319
Vogelsang, Robert 234
Vogelsanger, J. A. 286
Vogelsanger Hardware 252
Vote, Mr.
- Waddle, Rev. H. E. 118
Wade, David 28, 211
Waeltz, Robert 331
Wagner, Rev. A. 107
Wagner, Mrs. Leo 311
364
- Wagner and McFerron 280
Waldrip, Rev. M. N. 101-2
Walker, Dix 281
Walker, George W. 324
Walker, Rev. Jesse 98
Walker, W. E. 328, 301, 302
Walker, Mrs. W. E. 316
Wall, John A. 277
Waller, Mrs. James A. 314-7
Walther, Bernard A. 302
Walther, Mrs. Bernard A. 330
Walther, Elizabeth 184
Walther, Gus 298-9
war bonds 56, 57-8
War of 1812 37
War with Mexico 38
Ward, Samuel J. 39, 41
Ware, Rev. W. N. 105
warehouses 212, 254, 268
Warren, Rev. D. B. 112, 113, 114
Warren and Bierwith's Woolen Mill
 164
washing machine factory 214
Washington Female Seminary 127-8
Washington Monument 206-7
Washington School 134, 270, 310
Watchtower 119
water 206; sports 197
Waters, Thomas W. 255
waterways, inland see river traffic
waterworks 164-5
Wathen, Ignatius R. 127, 168, 212, 230
Watkins, Gen. Nathaniel W. 40, 180, 307
Watson, Rev. Gilbert 94
Watson, John C. 71
Watson, W. S. 127
Watkins, Waldo 299
Watts, Rev. H. S. 101
Wayside Garden Club 330
weapons, concealed 66
Weck, F. 130
Wednesday Club 305
Weekly Sentinel 278
Weekly Tribune 279
Weidt, Charles 277
Weigel, E. F. 141
weigher, city 77
Weikermann, W. F. 130
weiner roasts 198
Weiss, E. H. 243
Weisser, Rev. Ralph E. 113
Weissinger, Rev. W. 107
Welborn, Gladys E. 134

INDEX

- Welcome Wagon Newcomers 305
 Welfare Office, County 84
 Wells, Rev. John H. 113
 Wensky, Norman 317-8
 Wente, H. 130
 Werner, Mrs. Martin W. 303
 Wescoat, John 331
 Wescoat, William H. 312
 Wescoat, Mrs. William H. 305
 Wesner, Fr. Thomas J. 90
 West Missouri Volunteers 42-3
 West Point Military Academy 24
 West Side Church of God 120
Western Eagle 275
Western Magazine 277
Westliche Presse 277
 Weston, Rev. Joda 96
 Westrich, Dr. R. F. 161
 Wetzel, Rev. R. C. 114
 Wharf Fund 76
 Whart Master 77
 wheelbarrow factory 215
 Wheeler, C. E. 267
 Wheeler, Thomas F. 261, 286
 Wheeler, William 262
 wheelwrights 211
 Whiston, Rev. B. H. 113
 White, Rev. A. R. 95, 96
 White, Edwin H. 274
 White, R. L. 278
 White Shrine of Jerusalem 324
 Whiteford, J. A. 135
 Whitelaw, R. H. 307
 Whitelaw, Rodney G. 72
 Whiteside, James P. 279
 Whitfield, Rev. O. W. 96
 Whittaker, G. W. 269
wholesaling 224-5, 250
 Whybark, S. W. 43
 Wickham, Herbert F. 60
 Wieser, John L. 62, 295, 296-7
 Wilcox, O. Louis 186
 wild life conservation 197
 Wilder, Rev. August 108
 Wilfinger, Rev. Frank S. 113
 Wilhelmi, Rev. John P. 104
 Wilhite, Bob 296
 Wilkening, Rev. William 104
 Wilkes, Dr. B. A. 159
 Wilkins, Rev. W. D. 106
 Wilkinson, C. C. 312
 Wilkinson, Daniel F. 149
 Wilkinson, James 23
 Wilkinson, Joel 280
 Willett, Mrs. Gertrude 325
 Willett, Rev. J. O. 94
 Willis, Rev. Boyt A. 106
 Willett, Rev. J. O. 94
 William Shivelbine Music Collection
 153
 Williams, Rev. & Mrs. Adron R. 118
 Williams, Rev. C. L. 106
 Williams, John A. 251
 Williams, Dr. Paul 299
 Williams, Dr. Phil 161
 Williams, William 98
 Willis, Rev. Ed. 96
 Willmess, Fr. Francis S. 90
 Wilson, Rev. & Mrs. B. L. 117
 Wilson, Charles G. 72
 Wilson, Charlie Bill 44
 Wilson, Ellen 142
 Wilson, H. G. 132
 Wilson, Rev. J. A. 105
 Wilson, Mrs. Jennie Allen 317
 Wilson, R. K. 280
 Wilson, R. P. 307
 Wilson, Richard 58
 Wilson, Robert L. 307
 Wilson, Senne 327
 Wilson, Dr. William B. 156-7, 323, 324
 Wilson, Col. William B. 58
 Wilson, William N. 43
 Wilson Chapter of Royal Arch Masons
 323
 Wimp, Jack 300, 312
 windmill 213; illus. 39
 winecellars 204
 wineries 204, 214; illus. 203
 Winkler, William 300
 Winstead, Rev. E. D. 95
 Winston, Rev. 105
 Wise, Edward 261
 witches among Indians 15
 Witcherich, R. F. 322
 Withers, Mrs. Ora 325
 Withers, Waldo 296
 Withers, Mrs. Waldo 305
 Wittrock, Rev. William 107
 Wobus, Rev. C. D. 113
 Woelke, William 102
 Wohlman, Rev. W. H. 116
 Wolfe, Rev. William H. 104
 Wolverton, F. E. 184
 "Woman of the Year" 308
 women's clubs 302-5, 313

INDEX

- Women's Council of Clubs 152
women's organizations 319, 302-5,
 313
Women's Relief Corps 55
Wooden, Miss E. 132
woodyards 205
woolen mill 164, 214
Workmen's Compensation Office 84
World Community Day 124
World Day of Prayer 124
World War I 55-6
World War II 57-8
wrestling 196
Wright, Rev. B. L. 105
Wright, Carl B. 320
Wright, Mrs. Carl B. 321
Wright, Herbert S. 159
Wright, Ona 309
Wright, Rev. Thomas 99
Writers' Guild 184
Wulfers, Charles & Hazel 246
yellow fever 156, 157
Yount, Bill 295
Zehnder, Walter 130
Zierkert, Rev. Wilfred 108
Zimmer, A. W. Jr. 208, 300, 322
Zimmermann, Dr. Carl A. W. 161
Zocher, Rev. George L. 104
Zoelsmann, Ruth Anna 314

